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THE

# CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY ATLAS

EDITED BY

A. W. WARD LITT.D., P.B.A.

G. W. PROTHERO LITT.D., F.B.A.

STANLEY LEATHES M.A., C.B.

ASSISTED BY

E. A. BENIANS M.A.

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# PREFACE.

THE arrangement of the Maps contained in *The Cambridge Modern History Atlas*, the publication of which has been retarded by unforeseen circumstances, is explained in the ensuing Introduction. This arrangement follows so far as is possible the order of the narrative of *The Cambridge Modern History*, and an endeavour has been made to

## ERRATA IN INDEX TO ATLAS

*Dele* Arraso; *For* Euboe *read* Euboea; *For* La Tour, B. of *read* La Tour, Barony of; *For* Maurrenne *read* Maurienne; *Dele* Mühlheim, *and for* Mülheim (*see* Mühlheim) *read* Mülheim 62 51 N 7 E; *For* Rethe *read* Rethel, County of; *For* St Brieuc...8 E *read* St Brieuc...8 W. *After* Aix-la-Chapelle *add* (*see* Aachen) *and similarly in respect of* Grandson, Granson; Hangkow, Hankow; Jajcza, Jajce; Kur, Koura; Kura, Koura; Lorenzo Marquez, Lourenço Marques; Lyme, Lyme Regis; Maastricht, Maestricht; Mahanuddy, Mahanadi; Trèves, Trier; *and add* Warmia (*see* Ermeland).

expansion.

The Introduction has been written by Mr E. A. Benians, Fellow and Lecturer of St John's College, who was entrusted by the Editors with the general work of constructing the maps and revising them during reproduction, and who has carried out this work under their supervision. They desire to place on record their sense of the great ability and unremitting care with which he has executed his laborious and responsible task, spread over more than four years. During the greater part of the present year he has been assisted in the revision of certain of the maps and of the Introduction by Mr H. F. Russell-Smith, of St John's College, Allen Scholar of the University, who has also compiled the Indexes to the Introduction.

In a historical atlas of this kind it is manifestly impossible to enumerate all the materials which have been used in the drawing of



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# THE
# CAMBRIDGE
# MODERN HISTORY
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# CORRIGENDA.

MAP

1. The southern frontier of Hungary (1490) should be as in the more detailed map 21.

3. *Add to Reference:*
The course of the Ottoman conquest of the Venetian and Genoese possessions is not illustrated in the map; and only the more important of the island possessions of Venice and Genoa have been coloured. All the Aegean islands named and left white were for a long time in Venetian or Genoese possession, with the exception of Rhodes which was held by the Knights of St John.

6. Gelders and Zutphen were acquired, not inherited, by Charles the Bold.

9. Lisbon should be in the same type as other towns.

16. Monmouth should be shown as a Welsh county.

28. Bremen and Verden should be coloured with Roman Catholic base colour and Lutheran bars.

46. Philippeville and Marienburg should be coloured as French acquisitions.

66. In Scale of Miles *for* 300 *read* 400.

107. *For* LICHTENBERG *read* Lichtenberg.

117. Burkersdorf should be inserted on 51 N lat. 16 E long.

122. The small area to the south-east of Damaun, coloured green, should be coloured in the second shade of pink.

126. *For* Reference *read* Reference to Canadian Railways.

127. In the title *for* 'in 1867' *read* 'in 1866.'

138. The places open to British trade in Tibet, viz. Gyantse, Yatung, Gartok, should have been indicated in the map.

Spelling. In map 6 *for* Fonthieu *read* Ponthieu, map 12 (and Introduction, p. 81 and Index) *for* Eichstadt *read* Eichstedt, *for* Weissenberg *read* Weissenburg, map 17 *for* Öster-götland *read* East Gothland, *for* Gottland *read* Gothland, map 43 *for* Burhanpur *read* Burhampur, map 64 *for* Admednagar *read* Ahmadnagar, map 94 *for* G. of Lions *read* G. of Lyons, map 103 *for* Maritime Alpes *read* Alpes Maritimes, map 105 *for* Arcanania *read* Acarnania.

# CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY

## VOL. XIII

## GENEALOGICAL TABLES AND LISTS

### ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

TABLE 18. *For* Elizabeth = Sir R. Preston (Visct. Gormanston) *read* Elizabeth = Sir Richard Preston (Lord Dingwall) E. of Desmond.

,, 78. *For* GUIDOBALDO *expelled* 1497 *read* 1502.

,, 83. 1904 was the year of the death of Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of Asturias, and not that of her husband's.

,, 89. *Add to* Manuel 1908– 1911 *dep.*

,, 111. *Add to* Hsüan T'ung 1908– 1912 *dep.*

,, 120. The names of the following Generals should, for uniformity's sake, run thus:—2. James Laynez, 5. Claud Aquaviva, 22. John Roothaan, 23. Peter John Beckx, 24. Antony Anderledy, 25. Louis Martin. and there should be added:—26. 1906 Father Francis Xavier Wernz.

,, 124. *For* D. of Magenta, Marshal of France *read* D. of Magenta, Marshal of France, *resigned.*

,, 125. *For* Porfirio Diaz, 1885– *read* Porfirio Diaz, 1885–1911.

,, 127. *Between* 1889 E. of Zetland and 1895 E. Cadogan *insert* 1892 Robert O. A. (Crewe-Milnes) Lord Houghton (E. of Crewe).

,, 129. *After* 1898 Sir Augustus Hemming *read*
1904 Sir Alexander Swettenham, *Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief.*
1907 Sir Sydney Haldane Olivier.

,, 131. *Add at bottom* Robert Laird Borden, 1911.

,, 132. (1) *Add at bottom* 1911 Thomas (Denman) Lord Denman.

,, 133. (1) Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson's Governorship of Cape Colony terminated in 1910, and Sir Matthew Nathan's of Natal in 1909.

,, 134. I. *After* 1907 Sir Eldon Gorst *read*
1911 Horatio Herbert (Kitchener) Visct. Kitchener of Khartum.
II. The first entry should read:
1896 Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener (Visct. Kitchener).

,, 139. The first entry of M. of Salisbury should read:
M. of Salisbury, First Lord 1886–7; Foreign Sec. 1887–92.
The second and third entries should read:
M. of Salisbury, Foreign Sec. 1895–1900.
*The same,* Privy Seal 1900–2.

,, 140. *Between* C.-J.-E. Duclerc, 1882 *and* Jules Ferry, 1883
*insert* Armand Fallières, 1883
*and add at bottom of list:* Joseph Caillaux, 1911.

,, 143. *Read* P. Chlodwig von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, 1894 (*instead of* 1897)–1900; *and*
Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, 1909 (*instead of* 1908).

,, 144. *Read at bottom* Luigi Luzzatti, 1910–11
G. Giolitti, 1911–

,, 151. *For* Arizona (Tuscon) *read* Arizona (Tucson).

*Note.* The Tables and Lists were not originally intended, unless in exceptional instances, to go beyond 1910. They have now, where necessary, been brought up to 1911.

# INTRODUCTION.

*The numbers of the maps described are placed in the margin—in black type when the principal description of the map is being given, in ordinary type when an allusion only is made to a map. Indexes of the maps described and of the places mentioned are given at the end of the Introduction.*

THROUGHOUT the Middle Ages the various peoples who entered Europe in the declining years of the Roman Empire were uniting in definite groups and forming a number of separate States. This process of nation- and State-forming has no definite point of beginning or end. But during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it proceeded so fast that, before the end of the latter, it was evident that in western Europe new States had been formed which could assert both their independence of the medieval Empire and their authority over local liberty and private right. Thus, though the Empire did not disappear at this time, its place was taken by a family of States, of which it was at once the oldest and the weakest member. In the course of a long and almost ceaseless conflict between these new States, the existing political system of Europe has been slowly shaped. It is the object of this Introduction to summarise the series of territorial changes by which this result has been brought about, and thus to trace the process of consolidation and expansion by which the States that were in being in the fifteenth century attained their present form, and the steps by which other States arose and divided with them the lands where no effective political consolidation had taken place during the Middle Ages. We have to observe how, in the course of modern history, the European political system, which in the fifteenth century included only western Europe, has been extended to include the whole of Europe, and how, as European societies have been planted in other continents, new lands have been drawn by commerce and political dependence into its political life until almost the whole known world forms a single political system. We have to see how the formation of this system has been modified by the idea of a Balance of Power, handed down from the precocious political experience of Italy, by the existence of the Holy Roman Empire, which, for the

States that formed themselves within its borders, provided a framework of law and order, bridling the worst manifestations of power, and preserving for a long time a multitude of small States which could not otherwise have maintained their independence, and, above all, by the forces of nationality and geography—stronger in the long run than diplomacy, however astute, and force, however great.

1, 41 First, we may observe, in brief outline, the general course of the change that has taken place. At the end of the Middle Ages, France was the strongest monarchy in Europe and the process of change began with her expansion. On her eastern frontier, the Burgundian family had attempted to found a middle kingdom along the lower course of the Rhine, the establishment of which would have given a very different course to the history of Europe. With the failure of that attempt and the division of the Burgundian inheritance began that eastward expansion of France which was for a long time one great trend of modern territorial change. At the other extremity also of the ancient kingdom of Lotharingia, in Italy, France sought to extend her dominion—in this direction, outside of her natural frontiers. Here, the issue was soon decided. In the first thirty years of the sixteenth century, Italy passed indeed under a foreign, but not under a French, yoke, and her political form and place were fixed substantially as they were to remain, until, in the nineteenth century, the movement for unity made her for the first time in her history a single and a great Power, and changed altogether her relations to the other countries of Europe.

A check was placed on the rise of France by the formation of the Habsburg Empire. In the early years of the sixteenth century, by fortunate marriages, inheritances, and conquests, a mighty State came into being which stretched from the plains of the Danube across Germany to the North Sea and the English Channel, included most of the Iberian peninsula, controlled Italy, and exploited America. This unwieldy conglomeration of territories was rapidly formed, and, though, in the middle of the sixteenth century, it divided into two parts, it was able for a century to exercise a dominant influence on the European political system. Two forces modified the influence which the Habsburg Empire might otherwise have exerted—the one, a great religious movement, the Reformation, which weakened its power in Germany, and accelerated the process by which the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved into a group of States—the other, the intrusion into the European polity of the Ottoman Turks. By pressing on the frontiers of the Habsburg Empire in south-eastern Europe and the Mediterranean, the Turks not only extended their own conquests, but they weakened the resistance of the Habsburgs to French expansion and to the disruptive tendencies apparent in Germany. Nevertheless, in western Europe the Habsburg Empire was the controlling factor. Its formation, its losses to France and the Turks, its influence on political tendencies in Germany, and the

outgrowth from it of two new States—the Swiss Confederation and the United Netherlands—comprise the principal territorial changes of the sixteenth century. The two new States that were formed, the one in the first quarter, the other in the last quarter, of the sixteenth century, were defensive leagues which became States in the course of a struggle against the political or religious oppression of the Habsburgs. With different careers both have guarded their independence and the integrity of their territory down to the present day.

In the early years of the seventeenth century, the Empire, divided by the Reformation into hostile camps, was plunged into a religious civil war. At the same time the power of the Spanish Habsburgs began to wane and they lost their dominion in European politics. These two changes concurred to favour the expansion of France. The Thirty Years' War exposed Germany to her attack and thus made easier her eastward advance; the existence of Holland and Switzerland provided her with natural allies; the decline of Spain removed the greatest check on her ambition. Thus, in the seventeenth century, France continually increased her power in the debatable lands on her eastern frontier. Her advance was further aided by the results of these long wars on the Empire, for its multitude of constituent States gained independence in all but name, and were thus the more easily exposed to her influence. Another Power also, Sweden, found her profit in the misfortunes of Germany. North-eastern Europe had its own political problems. Round the Baltic raged a struggle for trade and dominion from which Sweden emerged triumphant over Russia, Denmark, and Poland. In the troubles of Germany she found a new advantage, and, preying on the north of Germany as France did on the west, was able to complete her dominion over the Baltic. The two rising Powers, cooperating in Germany, drew the political problems of Eastern and Western Europe, for the first time, into conjunction. The rise of Sweden was temporary, the power of France lasting. Sweden had not sufficient natural opportunities, and her dominion was contrary to the real balance of material strength. Strong enemies rose to contest it with her. In the confusion of Germany the Electors of Brandenburg formed a powerful State; while, on her eastern frontier, Russia gained unity and independence. At the end of the seventeenth century, turning from east to west, from an Asiatic to an European career, Russia planted herself on the Baltic and the Black Sea. Her advance against the Ottoman empire was premature and was arrested for a while; but Austria at this time finally turned the tables on her ancient foe. The Ottoman empire reached its zenith in 1672. Decline followed swiftly; before the end of the seventeenth century, Hungary and Transylvania were secured by Austria, and some temporary victories over the Turks in the Morea illumined the decay of the Venetian State with a ray of its old glory. In the early eighteenth century disaster still beset the retreating Ottoman empire.

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While these changes took place in Europe, England turned her energies to rich fields of opportunity east and west, hitherto monopolised by Spain and Portugal, and began the building of Greater Britain. Holland did likewise, but more for commerce than for empire. Both were deeply concerned when, towards the end of the seventeenth century, there appeared the possibility of a mighty political transformation in Europe by the union of the dominions of France and Spain, and by the addition to the already overwhelming power of the French monarchy of the wealth of the Spanish colonial empire. That transformation they prevented, and in the course of the struggle England, now become Great Britain, gained substantial advantages in the colonial world. Extensive changes in Europe also followed. The expansion of France was checked, and the Austrian branch of the Habsburgs took the place of the Spanish in the Netherlands and Italy, while Savoy was strengthened as a buffer State between France and Austria on the Italian frontier.

51, 63 Between the Peace of Utrecht and the French Revolution there was little change in western Europe. France and England fought a long duel; but, though it had great results in the expulsion of France from America and India, it did not affect the political form of Europe. In Germany and eastern Europe, however, great changes were worked out. A powerful kingdom of Prussia was formed, whose rise, at the expense of Austria and Sweden, to be almost the strongest military Power in Europe was the chief feature of the period. Russia entered the European circle definitely and decisively, advancing against Sweden and Turkey. Austria gained some compensation for her declining influence in Germany out of the decaying empire of the Turks. Suddenly, these three Powers agreed to divide the helpless kingdom of Poland, which thenceforth disappeared from history. As the eighteenth century worked itself out it left Spain in decay; Great Britain deprived of most of Greater Britain by a political cataclysm, the herald of a great change in the colonial world; France on the verge of revolution; Prussia and Russia two new great Powers, conterminous, Prussia stretching across Germany with a foothold on the Rhine, a foothold in South Germany, but the bulk of her territories in the north, Russia planted securely on the Baltic and the Black Sea; Austria strong in south-eastern Europe, but weak beyond —in all, a Europe of half-a-dozen Great Powers, whose balance, slowly worked out by continual readjustment, was to be suddenly overturned by the Revolutionary Wars and the genius of Napoleon.

63, 94 In 1795 began twenty years of territorial change, in the course of which the political system of Europe was subjected to continual reconstruction. The impetus of the Revolution carried the French to the Rhine; the genius of Napoleon carried them to the conquest of central and southern Europe. In Italy, Napoleon swept away Sardinia, Genoa, Venice, the States of the Church, and the Austrian dominion, added a large area to the French empire, and formed of the remainder, first,

a group of republics, and then a group of kingdoms and principalities under his own influence. In Germany, he swept away the ecclesiastical principalities, the Holy Roman Empire, and the great majority of the small States, cut down the territory and power of Austria and Prussia, and formed out of the multitude of small States a group of larger States, which he reorganised as the Confederation of the Rhine. He began the reconstruction of the kingdom of Poland in the grand duchy of Warsaw. These changes at last raised a resistance before which he succumbed; and an attempt was then made to restore the political order of the later eighteenth century.

The great resettlement of 1815 curbed the dangerous power of France, gave back to Austria and Prussia their old positions, and restored that balance of power which Napoleon had destroyed. The German States were formed into a vast but feeble Confederation under the joint but unequalised leadership of Austria and Prussia, and Italy was placed again under the heel of Austria. Neither of these settlements was destined to be lasting. The expansion of Russia at the expense of Sweden, Prussia, and Turkey, by the addition of Finland, new parts of the old kingdom of Poland, and Bessarabia, promised and secured greater permanence. The nineteenth century saw great changes. Italy freed herself from Austrian rule, and, gaining unity, entered as a great State into the political system of Europe. The Germanic Confederation was rent asunder by the rivalry of Austria and Prussia. Austria was expelled, and a new State, a German empire under the hegemony of Prussia, took the place of the old Confederation, and enlarged its boundaries at the expense of France by acquiring the long-disputed middle lands of Alsace and Lorraine. In the Balkan peninsula there was continual change. Austria and Russia gained territory at the expense of the Ottoman empire, and the subject nationalities, one by one, rose against Ottoman rule and gained their independence. The Balkan peninsula thus broke up into a group of small States, of which the Ottoman empire, with its receding frontiers in Europe and its larger dominions in Asia Minor and Syria, remains the most important. 102, 141

Outside of Europe, there has been an even greater transformation. In the old fields of colonisation nations had been gradually forming, and, following the example of the English American colonies, they asserted their independence. In Central and South America a group of Spanish and Portuguese republics now attests the success of Spanish and Portuguese colonisation. The United States of America expanded across the continent and commenced to conquer dominions beyond the seas. But this contraction of European political dominion in other continents proved only temporary. In the early years of the nineteenth century, the Russian empire in Asia and the British empire, expanding by colonisation and conquest in Australia, Africa, North America, and Asia, represented the only considerable European forces in other continents. 100, 101, 140

Both of these empires continued to grow unceasingly. A mighty dominion in India, vast dependencies in Africa, and a group of Anglo-Saxon nations in Africa, America, and Australia, and many smaller possessions, represent the unexhausted results of British colonial activity. But other European Powers also once again entered the colonial field. They divided Africa and the Pacific Islands between them, and gained spheres of influence in eastern Asia. While Spain has virtually withdrawn from the colonial field, France is once more a great colonial Power, the Dutch have held their own, and the German empire has acquired extensive possessions. In eastern Asia Japan now competes with Europe and resists the advance of Russia. Along such lines as these, the political system of fifteenth century Europe, with its promise of States and nations forming and preparing to dispute for dominion and power, has been transformed into the compacter political system of twentieth century Europe, with its military empires, republics, and monarchies, its unstable balance of power, and its worldwide field of competition and contest.

# SECTION I.

## EUROPE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Our first endeavour must be to present a picture of the European 1
political system in the later fifteenth century. In western and central Europe the principal States were the Holy Roman Empire—a loose federation of some four hundred duchies, counties, and towns, over which the Dukes of Austria, with their extensive though scattered dominions, exercised the Imperial power—France, England—with its dependency, Ireland—Scotland, the States of the Iberian peninsula, and the States of Italy; in northern and eastern Europe, the Scandinavian Union, the group of Russian principalities under the Tartar yoke, Poland, Lithuania, Bohemia, Hungary, and the Ottoman empire. Of these large States, France had perhaps the greatest degree of unity. In France, a process 8
of internal consolidation had been proceeding for several centuries. The power of the Crown had been steadily extended along the great river valleys—the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone—and, one by one, the great fiefs were being transformed into royal domain. During the later thirteenth and the early fourteenth century, Champagne, Chartres, the Dauphiné, and Guyenne were all acquired. Of the great fiefs which remained to disintegrate the kingdom at the accession of Louis XI in 1461, the most important were the duchies of Burgundy and Britanny and the county of Anjou. Burgundy was seized by Louis XI in 1477, on the death of Charles the Bold. Britanny was a single province and not, like Burgundy or Anjou, one of a large group of territories. But it was more sharply severed by race than was Burgundy from the remainder of France. By the marriage, first of Charles VIII in 1491, and then of Louis XII in 1498, with Anne, the heiress of Britanny, this important province was firmly united to the French kingdom. It was the last fief which bore the character of a separate sovereignty, though its independence was not as dangerous to the unity of France as the possession of Burgundy by a foreign Power had been. The Duke of Anjou held not only Anjou, but also the counties of Provence and Maine, within France, as well as the duchy of Lorraine without, and he had, in addition, a claim to the throne of Naples. In 1480, all the

possessions of Anjou except Lorraine reverted to the Crown of France. The acquisition of Provence, never before counted part of France, was most important. It brought the French frontiers to the Alps. The duchy of Orleans was another great appanage. It was united to the Crown on the accession of Louis XII, in 1498, and with it the county of Blois. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, France was definitely passing from the feudal to the monarchical *régime*. The consolidation of the kingdom was assured, though the process was not complete. One by one, during the sixteenth century, the other great fiefs were effectively absorbed: the viscounty of Narbonne in 1507, the county of Angoulême in 1515, the duchy of Alençon in 1525, the duchy of Bourbon and the county of La Marche in 1527, the county of Forez in 1531, the counties of Armagnac, Foix, Périgord, and Vendôme in 1589, and the viscounty of Béarn in 1607.

The external expansion of France was closely connected with this process of consolidation. It was a natural preliminary to expansion that France should free herself from foreign dominion. A political connexion of centuries between France and England was all but severed when, in 1453, the English were finally expelled from all their French possessions save Calais. In 1462, Louis XI temporarily acquired Roussillon and Cerdagne and brought the French frontier at this point to a natural boundary. The struggle between France and Burgundy not only prevented the foundation of a separate power on the Rhine, a middle kingdom between France and Germany, pressing on the vulnerable side of France, but yielded for the growth of the French kingdom a part of the Burgundian lands. In 1477 Louis XI laid hold of Picardy and the Somme towns as well as the duchy of Burgundy, and put forward claims to Artois, Franche Comté, and Charolais (Charolles). The annexation of Provence in 1486 was a natural addition to France, and carried her frontiers from the Rhone to the Alps. Thus France grew to south and east. Both political and geographical conditions marked these out for her as natural directions of expansion. To make sure of Roussillon and the French part of the kingdom of Navarre, to add Artois and Franche Comté, to annex the north-western provinces of Savoy, and to complete the expulsion of the English by the acquisition of Calais, seemed the things most needed to complete her geographical unity and her power of self-protection.

7 The Iberian peninsula, cut off from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees, forms geographically a distinct area. Of the various Christian States that had grown up in the course of the long struggle for the expulsion of the Moors, four only remained in the fifteenth century. Of these, the largest and strongest was Castile, which occupied the great centre of the peninsula, holding the whole Biscay coast, with an outlet to the Atlantic in the plain of the Guadalquivir and another to the Mediterranean in the plain of the Segura. Descending thus to sea

and ocean, it completely surrounded, on the land side, the kingdom of Granada, the last fortress in Europe of the retreating Moorish Power, and cut off its fellow Christian Powers from any further opportunity of expansion at the expense of the common enemy. Second in size to Castile was the kingdom of Portugal, lying along the Atlantic side of the peninsula, with frontiers to the east which have not shifted in modern history, though the whole kingdom at one time suffered a temporary absorption into the Spanish monarchy (1580–1640). On the eastern side of Castile, rather smaller than Portugal, and with its base on the Mediterranean, was the triangular kingdom of Aragon, which, together with Castile, had absorbed all the smaller Christian kingdoms except Navarre. Aragon, however, was more than a peninsular Power. On the north-east frontier she overlapped the Pyrenees, and included the counties of Roussillon and Cerdagne, till Louis XI acquired them temporarily in 1462. Stretching across the western Mediterranean, she held the Balearic Isles, Sardinia, finally gained in 1428, and Sicily, conquered in 1282, and incorporated in 1409. On the throne of Naples, also, sat an Aragonese prince. The fourth State was the little kingdom of Navarre, still preserving its independence on the northern frontier of the peninsula. It lay astride the Pyrenees, partly in France and partly in Spain, and the king of Navarre held also the viscounty of Béarn.

The great question of the fifteenth century between the Iberian kingdoms was how far the process of consolidation would be carried, and whether it would be continued by the union of Castile with Portugal or with Aragon. Portugal had been gaining maritime and colonial interests, Aragon Mediterranean interests. In 1469 Isabel of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon. Isabel became Queen of Castile in 1474, Ferdinand King of Aragon in 1479. The two kingdoms, though not consolidated, were united in 1506, and the future character of Spain was determined. The combined kingdoms conquered Granada in 1492, sweeping away thereby the last vestige of Moorish power in Europe, received back Roussillon and Cerdagne from France in 1493, and conquered the southern half of Navarre in 1512; so that only two separate States then remained in the peninsula. This process of consolidation was of the utmost importance. Coupled with the expansion over-sea, which began with the voyages of Columbus, it gave Spain the internal strength and external opportunity which enabled her to contend with France for dominion in Italy and hegemony in Europe. With her Mediterranean possessions, Spain had a natural interest in Italian affairs which led on to great results. With a large Atlantic coast-line, good harbours in the north, and one great harbour, Cadiz, in the south, she was drawn naturally to those over-sea enterprises in which her American dominion began. In addition to these two natural directions of growth, she was suddenly drawn in a third direction, the most important of all. In 1496 Philip the Fair, the son of Maximilian of Austria, married

Joanna, the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1498 Joanna became the heiress of the Spanish dominions. Thus was brought about in the course of time a union of Spain and Austria which made of the Spanish monarchy a gigantic political force. Spain ceased to be simply an Iberian, Mediterranean, and colonial Power and became part of a great Empire with interests in central and eastern Europe. Thus the activity of France first disturbed the European political system; but the sudden expansion of Spain overturned it.

16, 23, 27 In the British Isles there were two kingdoms—England with her dependencies, Wales and Ireland, of which the latter was but partially subdued, and Scotland, her hostile neighbour. Save that the possession of Berwick was disputed, the frontier between the two had remained unchanged since the reign of Henry II. Their union, though much sought, did not take place until the end of the Tudor period, 1603, when Scotland gave a king to Great Britain, and the complete incorporation of the two kingdoms was not effected for more than another century, 1707. Ireland was conquered in the reign of Henry II; but the actual English dominion was for a long time limited to the Pale, which, until the sixteenth century, fluctuated in extent, and outside of which the country belonged to the Irish. The conquest of the country was completed in the seventeenth century, and in 1800 it was incorporated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Wales was conquered by Edward I, but was not finally incorporated until 1535, when its division into shires was completed. Of the Welsh Marches, parts formed the new Welsh shires, and parts were added to the bordering English counties. Monmouthshire remained a Welsh county until the reign of Charles II. The Orkney and Shetland Islands had been Norwegian dependencies. They were pledged to Scotland in 1468 and incorporated in the process of time. The English county divisions underwent little change during the Tudor period. Hexhamshire was included in Northumberland in 1572, the franchises of Tynedale and Redesdale after the accession of James I, after which the English and Scottish Marches were called the Middle Shires. During Henry VIII's reign a change was made in the ecclesiastical divisions by the creation of the six new sees of Peterborough, Oxford, Chester, Gloucester, Bristol, and Westminster, of which the last-named had a life of ten years only. From this time the dioceses remained unchanged till the reign of Queen Victoria[1].

Ever since the conquest of England by Normandy, the kings of England had held some of the great fiefs of France. In the fifteenth century everything was lost, save the seaport town of Calais. England ceased to be a partly insular and partly continental Power, and became wholly

[1] In the map the counties are shown as they were at the completion of the county organisation, the dioceses as they were after Henry VIII's creation of the new sees, except that Westminster is not shown.

insular. Her geographical position would have allowed of her concentrating on insular interests; but, by long tradition and the possession of a gate of entrance into France, she was drawn towards continental politics. At the end of the fifteenth century, it was a doubtful question whether she would seek the natural development of an insular State, over-sea, following where Portugal and Castile had led, or whether she would take up again her continental ambitions. While commerce had its centre in the Mediterranean, her position did not favour maritime expansion. The discovery of the New World changed the situation, since England was very favourably situated for American enterprise and Atlantic trade. The voyages of Cabot and the discovery of Newfoundland were the starting-point of Greater Britain; but England's connexion with the Continent during the first half of the sixteenth century remained very close, and reached a climax in her temporary inclusion in the Habsburg Empire on the marriage of Mary Tudor with Philip II of Spain (1554–8). One result of this marriage was the loss of Calais to France in 1558, after 211 years of English occupation. The complete severance from the Continent was followed by the greater maritime enterprise of the later sixteenth century in which the British empire has its origins.

Stretching across central Europe and including all the German States, the Netherlands except Flanders and Artois, the Swiss Confederation, and the North Italian States except Venice, was the Holy Roman Empire. Flanders and Artois, fiefs of France in the fifteenth century, were added in 1526. The Empire was a very loose confederation, and for practical purposes included only the German States and the Netherlands. Outside of these the Imperial authority was scarcely more than nominal. The independence of the Swiss Confederation was virtually recognised in 1499. Only the German part of the Empire had any real unity, and that unity was provided more by common language and tradition than by political institutions or common policy. But, though the Empire as a whole was a weak political force, it was full of life in its various members. The multitude of States of which it was composed ranged in power and importance from great principalities like that of the Dukes of Austria to the territory of a small free town or the manor of an Imperial knight. **5, 12**

The foremost of the princely families of Germany was the House of Habsburg. With it the Imperial crown rested, without interruption, from 1438 to 1740, and again from 1745 until the dissolution of the Empire in 1806. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the Habsburg lands consisted of the archduchy of Austria, divided into Upper and Lower Austria, the duchies of Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, some possessions in Istria and Friuli, Trieste, the county of Tyrol, the lordship of Vorarlberg, and a group of possessions known as Vorderoesterreich, which included the Austrian Breisgau, the margravate of

Burgau, the landgravate of Nellenburg, the county of Hohenberg, the five Danube towns, and the landgravate of Lower and Upper Elsass. The duchies and the county of Tyrol formed a compact territory, well suited to become a base of expansion north and south. They were, and have remained, the nucleus of Habsburg power. Frederick III began the greatness of his House by acquiring the Imperial crown and by reuniting nearly all the hereditary possessions which had been distributed among various members of the family. He lost ground in Switzerland, where, after the surrender of the Thurgau to Zurich in 1460, the Habsburgs retained nothing save the Forest Towns of Waldshut, Säckingen, Laufenburg, and Rheinfelden. And, for a time, he was an exile from his capital; for Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, conquered Vienna and a part of Austria in 1485, and held it till his death in 1490. But, in 1477, Frederick married his son Maximilian to Mary of Burgundy, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold, and thus obtained so much of the Burgundian inheritance as Louis XI did not seize. Maximilian, who had thus become lord of the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Franche Comté, acquired Tyrol in 1492; and, when, in the following year, he inherited his father's dominions, all the Habsburg lands were gathered together in his hands. Of these he had a real hold; of the Burgundian inheritance he was but the guardian for his son Philip. Thus, during the fifteenth century, the House of Austria, which had been only a leading princely family, had, by its possession of the Empire and the fortunate amassing of territories, raised itself to a position of equality with the great States of Europe. Other marriages were not only to increase its power to an inordinate extent but also to change its character.

6 The territories acquired by Austria in 1477 as her share of the Burgundian inheritance were a part of the extensive, if heterogeneous, dominions which the Dukes of Burgundy had been amassing for more than a century. In 1363 King John of France granted the duchy of Burgundy as an appanage to his son Philip the Bold. By an astute and enterprising policy the Burgundian family proceeded to build up on the eastern frontier of France a great dominion which Charles the Bold all but raised to the position of a Middle Kingdom between France and Germany. Most of the provinces were acquired by the fortune of marriage or inheritance, some by purchase or force of arms; and a settled policy continuously directed the process of acquisition. In 1384, as a result of his marriage with Margaret of Flanders, the richest heiress in Europe, Duke Philip the Good added the county of Flanders with its great centres of Bruges, Ghent, and Ypres, the county of Artois, and the counties of Burgundy (Franche Comté), Rethel, and Nevers besides several seigneuries. To the duchy of Burgundy he added, in 1390, the barony of Charolais. Philip the Good purchased the county of Namur in 1430, and in the same year inherited from a cousin the duchies of

Brabant and Limburg and the marquisate of Antwerp. In 1433 he added the county of Hainault, which completed his possessions of the southern Netherlands, and the counties of Holland and Zeeland, with a nominal suzerainty over Friesland, which began the expansion of the Burgundian lands into the northern provinces. Holland included Amsterdam, the first seaport in Europe. In 1435, at the Treaty of Arras the King of France pledged to the Duke of Burgundy the towns of Picardy —a series of towns along the Somme from St Quentin to St Valéry at the mouth of the river—which much strengthened the southern frontier of the Burgundian possessions, and also left him in possession of certain territories previously granted by the King of England, including the county of Boulogne, Bar-sur-Seine, and the counties of Mâcon and Auxerre. The Somme towns were redeemed by Louis XI in 1463, but recovered by Charles the Bold in 1465. Their possession was vital to the security of either Power. The last of Duke Philip's acquisitions, made in 1441, was the duchy of Luxemburg, a sparsely peopled land with a fortress capital. Charles the Bold continued his father's work, and pursued with even greater eagerness and success his project of uniting the Burgundian and Netherland parts of his inheritance. He conquered the duchy of Gelderland and the county of Zutphen in 1473, and asserted his authority in the ecclesiastical territories which broke the unity of his dominions. Since 1456, the great see of Utrecht, which included the provinces of Overyssel and Drenthe (the Upper see) 22
and Groningen and Utrecht (the Lower see), had passed entirely under the ducal influence, and Charles, in addition, made the Burgundian Dukes the hereditary protectors of the bishopric of Liége. From 1469 to 1474 he held the landgravate of Upper Elsass (Sundgau) and the Breisgau, and in 1475 he took possession of the duchy of Lorraine. Death frustrated his ambition of a kingdom of Burgundy or Lorraine on the eve of its realisation.

The desire of the Dukes of Burgundy to link up and consolidate this group of provinces, and to form them into a separate State, arose very naturally out of their position. As vassals of two masters, they were under no effective control. Their possessions were middle regions, which might have formed then, as parts of them have formed since, a State, or States, distinct from France or Germany. They lay on the borderlands of both these realms, where the authority of their overlords would naturally be weakest. And, while they offered in some respects a strange aggregation of various nationalities and diverse institutions, they possessed a sufficient geographical unity to make their political union feasible. The death of Charles the Bold dissolved the idea of a strong middle kingdom, and his dominions have never since owned a common sovereign. Louis XI laid hold of the duchy of Burgundy, the Somme towns, Bar-sur-Seine, Auxerre, Mâcon, Franche Comté, Artois and Charolais—of all those provinces which were nearest and most

important to the strength of the French monarchy. The remainder passed to Austria when Maximilian married Mary of Burgundy. France was not able to retain all she had acquired. Though Louis, at the Treaty of Arras, 1482, maintained his claims on Franche Comté, Artois, and Charolais, Charles VIII, in the Treaty of Senlis, 1493, renounced these provinces. Thus, the bulk of the Burgundian inheritance passed into the German world, though its history had hitherto been more closely bound up with that of France. The ecclesiastical territories of Liége and Utrecht recovered their independence, as also did Gelderland, while Lorraine went back to its Duke.

12 This description of the Austrian and Burgundian lands may serve to illustrate the character of the political geography of Germany and the manner in which new States could be formed within its borders. The medieval duchies had broken up into a multiplicity of principalities and lordships, which were continually being subdivided, reunited, and regrouped. After the Emperor, the most important Princes were the Electors. By the Golden Bull of 1356 their number had been fixed at seven and their territories declared to be inalienable and indivisible. Three of them were ecclesiastics—the Archbishops of Mainz, Cologne, and Trier—and four laymen—the King of Bohemia, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg. The territories of the ecclesiastical Electors lay on the western frontier of Germany. Trier was a compact State, almost entirely in the valley of the Moselle; Cologne lay along the Rhine from Wesel to Rheinberg, but included also the duchy of Westphalia; Mainz lay principally on the Main, but had in addition the dependencies of Eichsfeld, east of the Werra, and Erfurt in Thuringia.

The kingdom of Bohemia was a Slavonic Power, brought under German dominion in the tenth century, and always a member of the Empire, though it never lost its separate nationality. The margravate of Moravia had become its dependency in the tenth century, the margravate of Lusatia and the duchy of Silesia in the fourteenth. During the later Middle Ages the two kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary and the duchy of Austria were on several occasions united either by conquest on the part of one or the other, or by marriage unions; but, in the last half of the fifteenth century, Bohemia had become once more
1 separate under the rule of George Podiebrad (1458–71). For a brief period (1477–90), it lost the greater part of its three dependencies to the conquering arms of Matthias Corvinus. In 1490, on the death of Matthias Corvinus, the crown of Hungary was offered to Podiebrad's successor, Ladislas the Pole, and Bohemia and Hungary became again united. But Ladislas was forced, in 1492, to restore to Austria the conquests of his predecessor on the Hungarian throne in Austria, Styria, and Carinthia; and it was further arranged that, on the extinction of the male line, his territories should pass to the Habsburgs. Brandenburg

scarcely as yet showed promise of a great future. The possessions of 55
the family consisted of the Mark of Brandenburg on the Elbe and Oder, and of the principalities of Ansbach and Baireuth in southern Germany. In 1415 Frederick, Burgrave of Nürnberg, and lord of Ansbach and Baireuth, had been invested with the Electoral Mark, which included Altmark, Priegnitz, Mittelmark, and Uckermark. In addition, the lordships of Cottbus and Peitz in Lower Lusatia were in 1445 acquired from Bohemia. In 1454 the Neumark, pledged to the German Order in 1402, returned to the Hohenzollerns, and the claims of the German Order were finally renounced in 1517. In 1473 the Elector Albert Achilles by his will forbade the partition of the Hohenzollern dominions into more than three parts—Brandenburg, Baireuth, and Ansbach—and declared the Electoral Mark indivisible—a provision which was the indispensable condition of future greatness. The partition of 1473 gave the Mark of Brandenburg, to which the Electorate was attached, to the elder line, and Ansbach and Baireuth to the two younger. Ansbach and Baireuth, united to each other in 1557, were 59
not reunited to the rest of the Hohenzollern dominions until 1791, and have consequently not much influenced the history of Brandenburg. Meanwhile the Mark had begun to grow. Between 1470 and 1486 certain parts of Silesia were acquired, and in 1472 the investiture with Pomerania-Stettin. By treaties of 1493, 1529 and 1571 the right of suzerainty over Pomerania-Stettin was renounced for that of the succession. In 1472, the conquests made by Brandenburg in the Uckermark were confirmed to her, and the frontier between Pomerania and Brandenburg was thus fixed. There followed a series of small additions to the Electoral Mark, the duchy of Krossen in 1482, the lordship of Zossen in 1490, and the county of Ruppin in 1524.

The Rhenish Palatinate was one of the much divided possessions of the House of Wittelsbach. Together with the Upper Palatinate, and the principalities of Neuburg and Sulzbach, it was held by one branch of the family, while the duchy of Bavaria was held by another. In 1410 the Palatinate inheritance was divided, and, at the end of the fifteenth century, three branches of the family were still ruling in it. In 1559 the Electoral line died out, and the Simmern line inherited the Palatinate.

The Electorate of Saxony was a part of the new Saxony which had grown up in the later Middle Ages on the middle course of the Elbe with its capital at Wittenberg. On the extinction of the Wittenberg line in 1422, Frederick V, of the House of Wettin, received the Electoral dignity. In 1485, the Saxon territories were divided between his two grandchildren, Albert and Ernest, who founded two historical lines, the Albertine and the Ernestine. Ernest received the duchy of Saxony together with the Electoral dignity, southern Thuringia, the north of Meissen, the Vogtland, the Franconian territories, and Coburg; Albert,

the south of Meissen and northern Thuringia; the ecclesiastical territories of Naumburg-Zeitz, Meissen, and Merseburg, the Osterland, and the Pleissnerland were divided.

Of the Princes of the Empire who had seats in the Princely Chamber of the Diet there were about eighty, rather more laymen than ecclesiastics. Amongst the most important was the Duke of Bavaria. In the later fifteenth century, the Bavarian territories were divided between two lines, ruling at Munich and at Landshut. In 1503 the latter died out, and the Munich line united the Bavarian territories, though giving (1507) Sulzbach and Neuburg to the son of the Elector Palatine as a satisfaction of his claims on the Landshut inheritance. The Brunswick family possessed a compact mass of territory lying between the middle course of the Elbe and the Oder. But it had suffered much division. The main line had divided in 1373 into the two lines of Lüneburg and Wolfenbüttel. Wolfenbüttel carried with it the ducal title and the city of Brunswick; Lüneburg was destined to become the electorate, and afterwards the kingdom, of Hanover. In 1495 Wolfenbüttel divided into Wolfenbüttel and Calenberg, in 1569 Lüneburg into New Lüneburg and Dannenberg. In addition there was the Grubenhagen line. In 1584 Wolfenbüttel and Calenberg were reunited, and in 1596 Wolfenbüttel absorbed Grubenhagen. Hesse was divided into two lines in 1458—Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Marburg—the latter of which inherited Katzenellenbogen in 1479. The family territories were reunited in 1500, to be redivided in 1567 amongst four lines, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Marburg, Hesse-Rheinfels, and Hesse-Darmstadt, of which last Hesse-Homburg was a branch-line. Other important princely territories were Baden, Anhalt, Würtemberg and Nassau. Baden lay east of the Upper Rhine, and in 1535 was divided into Baden-Baden and Baden-Pforzheim, or, as it was afterwards called, Baden-Durlach. Anhalt had already divided into several lines of which the Bernburg line died out in 1468, though others remained at Zerbst, Köthen, and Dessau, until all the Anhalt territories were reunited in 1570, only to be redivided in 1603–6 into the same four lines. The county of Würtemberg was declared indivisible in 1482, and in 1495 Count Eberhard was made a Duke. In 1519 Duke Ulrich was expelled, and the duchy was pledged to Austria, and, though the Duke was reinstated in 1534, his territory remained under Austrian suzerainty until 1599. Nassau possessed scattered territories in Westphalia and the Upper Rhenish Circle, divided amongst several branches of the family, to which the House of Nassau-Orange was added in 1530. Two groups of territories on the Lower Rhine—the one, the duchy of Cleve and the county of Mark, united in 1392, the other, the duchies of Jülich and Berg and the county of Ravensberg, united in 1434—were by marriage brought together in 1521. Other princes of importance were the Count of Oldenburg, who acquired Delmenhorst in 1526 and Jever in 1575, the Duke of Lorraine who in 1473 had

acquired the duchy of Bar in France, and the Dukes of Mecklenburg and Pomerania. Pomerania had in 1295 been divided between two lines ruling at Wolgast and at Stettin, but was reunited in the Stettin line in 1464, to be divided again between Stettin and Wolgast in 1531. The position of Holstein requires some special elucidation. The county of Holstein, made a duchy by Imperial grant in 1474, was a member of the Empire. In 1460 it entered into an indissoluble union with the duchy of Schleswig, a fief of the kingdom of Denmark. In the same year the King of Denmark, who was a member of the House of Oldenburg, elected King of Denmark in 1448, was elected Duke of Schleswig and Count of Holstein, so that Holstein stood in a special and different relation to three other States—the Empire, the kingdom of Denmark, and the duchy of Schleswig. On the west of Holstein was the free republic of Ditmarschen.

A large part of the Empire was under the rule of ecclesiastical Princes, and particularly was this the case with the Rhenish lands. In addition to the electoral territories already mentioned, there were the archbishopric of Salzburg in the south-east of the Empire, almost enclosed in Habsburg territory; the Franconian bishoprics of Würzburg and Bamberg, that rivalled the Rhenish archbishoprics; the Netherland bishoprics of Utrecht and Liége, the former large, the latter rich; the huge bishoprics of Münster, Osnabrück, and Paderborn, and the smaller see of Minden, which included between them most of the north-western corner of the Empire; the bishoprics of Bremen and Verden, lying between the mouths of the Ems and the Elbe; the archbishopric of Magdeburg and the bishoprics of Hildesheim and Halberstadt south of Brandenburg and Brunswick; Schwerin and Ratzeburg in Mecklenburg; Lübeck in Holstein; Cammin in Pomerania; Naumburg-Zeitz, Meissen, and Merseburg in Saxony; Metz, Toul, and Verdun in Lorraine; Speier, Strassburg, Basel, and Constance, on the Upper Rhine; Augsburg, Eichstadt, Ratisbon, and Passau on the frontiers of Bavaria; Freising, Brixen, and Trent in the Habsburg territories. The bishoprics of Brandenburg, Havelberg, and Lebus were too much under the control of the Electors of Brandenburg to be counted as separate States. Amongst the great abbeys those of Fulda, the largest and most famous of German houses, and Hersfeld, both south of Hesse, and Ellwangen in Suabia call for special mention.

After the princely States came the Free Imperial towns. Of these, there were in the later fifteenth century about eighty. They ranged in importance from great commercial towns possessing considerable territories, such as Hamburg, Bremen, and Nürnberg, to the little towns of Suabia. The great majority were situated in southern or western Germany. Amongst them were Aachen, Dortmund, Cologne, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Weissenburg (Alsace), Hagenau, Strassburg, Offenburg, Schlettstadt, Colmar, Freiburg, Mülhausen (Alsace), Besançon, Worms,

Landau, Speier, Wimpfen, Heilbronn, Hall, Aalen, Esslingen, Gmünd, Nördlingen, Weissenburg (Nordgau), Nürnberg, Rottenburg, Windsheim, Augsburg, Donauwörth, Memmingen, Biberach, Leutkirch, Kaufbeuren, Kempten, Isny, Wangen, Lindau, Ravensburg, Constance, Überlingen, Pfullendorf, Rottweil, Ulm, Reutlingen, Weil, Frankfort, Schweinfurt, Friedberg, Wetzlar, Mühlhausen (Thuringia), Nordhausen, Goslar, Lübeck, Hamburg, Bremen, Ratisbon. Weakest of all the independent rulers were the Imperial Knights. They had preserved their independence, for the most part, only in south-western Germany. Often they possessed little more than a village or two. They were organised in cantons, which were grouped in the three Circles of the Rhine, Franconia, and Suabia.

Thus, Germany at the end of the fifteenth century formed a strange world of States. The medieval duchies had broken up into principalities, lordships, and communes too numerous to mention. In this chaos there was a liability to political change and room for growth. Yet, of the States that were to arise within the Empire—some to make themselves free of its authority, others to remain nominally dependent—of Holland, Switzerland, and Brandenburg, only Switzerland gave signs of the future towards which she was advancing. Austria, girdling Germany on the west, the south, and part of the east, stood out most conspicuously. It was still an open question whether she might not be powerful enough to unite the Empire more closely, and form of it a strong State, capable of playing a part in the politics of Europe by the side of the new monarchies of France and Spain. Maximilian I made an attempt to improve the machinery of government, and for this purpose divided the Empire into a number of Circles. Not every part was included. Bohemia and her dependencies, Switzerland, and the Italian States, with the exception of Savoy, remained outside the new organisation. Six of the Circles were formed in 1500, viz. (1) Bavaria, embracing Bavaria and Salzburg, (2) Suabia—Würtemberg, Baden, the bishopric of Augsburg and many Imperial cities, (3) Franconia—Würzburg, Bamberg, Ansbach, and Baireuth, (4) the Upper Rhine—Zweibrücken, Lorraine, and part of Elsass, (5) Westphalia—Jülich, Cleve, Berg, Mark, also Liége and other bishoprics, (6) Lower Saxony—Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Holstein, Bremen, Magdeburg, and some cities. In 1512, four more Circles were created to include the electoral and Habsburg territories, viz. (1) the Lower Rhine, embracing the four Rhenish electorates; (2) Upper Saxony—the Electorate of Saxony and Brandenburg, and Pomerania; (3) Burgundy—the Austrian dominions of the Netherlands, Luxemburg and Franche Comté; (4) the Austrian—the remainder of the Austrian territory, with the bishoprics of Trent and Brixen. An eleventh was added for the immediate Imperial territory. In each Circle the governing authority was responsible for the police, and for administrative and military affairs. The organisation was got into working order in 1521, but was never very successful. The attempt

to strengthen and unite the Empire by the improvement of Imperial machinery was doomed to failure. Germany did not follow the general tendency towards political consolidation which would have given her a definite and powerful policy and place in Europe. The rivalries of her component parts—of Emperor and Princes, of Princes and Towns and Knights, caused fatal disunion. Whether she would have overcome this political tendency is doubtful; but, while the matter was in debate, the Reformation spread through the country, and, allying with the separatist aspirations of the Princes, divided Germany irremediably and permanently against herself.

Already in the fifteenth century, one part of the Empire was breaking 15
away from the main body. The independence of the Swiss Confederation received a partial recognition in 1477 and in 1499, though it was never openly acknowledged. The Confederation had its origin in the league of three mountain communities for resisting the oppression of their Habsburg rulers. Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden formed the original political centre of the State, as they formed always its geographical centre. Neighbouring towns and territories joined them—Luzern in 1332, Zurich in 1351, Glarus and Zug in 1352, Bern, with its own allies and subjects, in 1353—making up the eight ancient cantons. Five more were afterwards added—Freiburg and Solothurn in 1481, Basel and Schaffhausen in 1501, Appenzell in 1513—and at the number of thirteen the cantons remained until the changes made in the Revolutionary period. The Confederation, however, comprised not only cantons but also allies and subjects—who might be allies or subjects of one or more members of the Confederation or of the whole Confederation—with a consequent strange complexity of political relations. The allied districts were the Valais from 1416, the abbey of St Gallen with the county of Toggenburg from 1451, the town of St Gallen from 1454, the Grisons, which was itself a federation of three Leagues—the Upper League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions—formed in 1471 on the eastern borders of Switzerland and attached to some of the Swiss cantons from 1497–8, the Imperial towns of Mülhausen from 1518 to 1587, Rottweil from 1519 to 1632, the city of Geneva from 1526, the territory of Biel or Bienne from 1529, and the principality of Neufchâtel from 1529 till its acquisition by Prussia in 1707. The more important of the subject lands were in the north. Aargau and Thurgau, and other districts, were conquered from the House of Austria by Bern and Zurich in 1415 and 1460 respectively, an acquisition which gave the Confederation for a time the Lake of Constance and the Rhine as its northern frontier. In 1441 Uri acquired the Val Levantina, and the Confederation made its first gains in Italian territory. More important were the conquests of detached Savoyard territories north of Lake Geneva: such as Grandson, Morat, Orbe, and Aigle, which Bern

and Freiburg, not at the time a member of the league, made in 1475–6 during the war with Charles the Bold, and the gains, also from Savoy, made by the Valais, which, like the conquests of Freiburg, were afterwards added to the Confederation. In Italy, Bellinzona was acquired in 1500; and, in 1512, a considerable cession of Milanese territory, including the Val Maggia, Locarno and Lugano, was made to the Confederation as a reward for their services to Sforza; while the Grisons, in 1513, acquired the Valtelline, with Chiavenna and Bormio. Soon after, Bern, Freiburg, and the Valais expelled Savoy from all its territories north of the Lake of Geneva and from some of those to the south, and added Vaud, Chablais, and the bishopric of Lausanne, to Confederate territory. Not all of these last gains however were retained. In 1567, Chablais and Gex were restored to Savoy. The last acquisition before the Revolution was made in 1554, when Bern and Freiburg divided between them the county of Gruyères (Greyerz).

By this series of alliances and conquests a strange State was built up. Arising in an area where three countries met—France, Germany, and Italy—the Swiss Confederation bore a threefold character, and the contrast between the German east and the French west represents a division that is one of the most essential facts of Swiss history. Moreover the frontiers of Switzerland were most anomalous and illustrated the piecemeal way in which the State was formed. At Schaffhausen it stretched beyond the Rhine, at Lugano it descended the Alps into the Italian plains. A union, as it was, of small communities for self-defence, no principle of nationality or geography governed its configuration; and the limits of its expansion were fixed by the weakness of its own constitutional system and its consequent inability to grow great, rather than by the power of its neighbours or the barriers of nature.

4 In Italy, as in the other western countries, a tendency to political consolidation had shown itself in the later Middle Ages. But there had been no such tendency to the union of Italy as a whole, as to the union of France, or of the Iberian peninsula. Italy was only "a geographical expression"; but, within it, had grown up a group of States which formed a political system of their own. This was to some extent a result of geographical conditions. Parted from the rest of Europe by a formidable mountain barrier, it was able to have a separate political life; and since it was internally much divided, political divisions tended to follow to some extent geographical. In the continental north is the great plain of Lombardy, the seat of Milan, of the land power of Venice, and of the Italian dominions of Savoy. In the peninsula are three plains of importance, all on the western side, for the Apennines tend to follow the eastern coast—the plain of the Arno, where Florence grew up, the plain of the Tiber, where was Rome, the head of the Papal States, and the plain of Capua, the centre of the kingdom of Naples. Thus all the great States of Italy were formed

in the great plains. Historical conditions also had been unfavourable to the idea of Italian unity. The Imperial traditions and connexions of Italy, as well as the spiritual power of the Papacy, had been destructive of the sense of national separateness and the temporal power of the Papacy had also been a powerful obstacle to unity. Moreover, the course of history had sundered the different parts of Italy from each other, created opposed interests, and led to wars of conquest and aggrandisement. Thus a group of separate Powers had been formed, whose boundaries corresponded neither to geographical features, nor historical territories, nor ecclesiastical divisions, but might be regarded at any particular moment as a result of the balance of rival military strength.

At the end of the fifteenth century there were some half-dozen leading Powers—Savoy, Milan, Venice, Florence, the Papal States and Naples—which overshadowed all the others. In the middle of the Po valley the Visconti family had built up the State of Milan, annexing all the neighbouring small municipalities and principalities, and changing the city republic into a duchy. In 1490, their territories stretched across the Po from Pontremoli in the south to Bormio and the sources of the Adda in the north. They included Novara and Alessandria in the west, Parma and Piacenza in the east. The Milanese had no natural frontiers. Its expansion was checked by contact with other expanding States. Hence its conquests, though easy to make, proved difficult to hold. In Tuscany, Florence was carrying out a consolidating work like that of Milan in Lombardy. Her territory grew continually during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, though little increase was made under the rule of the Medici 1433–94, as compared with the growth of Milan under the rule of the Visconti. Most of the northern cities of Tuscany, including Pisa, Volterra, Arezzo, and Pistoia, but not Lucca, had passed under her sway; in the south Piombino and Siena amongst other places had as yet escaped absorption. Though in fact a monarchy, Florence had not, like Milan, been transformed from a city State into a duchy.

The Papal States stretched across the centre of the peninsula and northwards, on its western side, to the valley of the Po. They were an artificial aggregation of territories, without any sort of geographical unity, such as Milan and Florence possessed. They included Emilia, Romagna, the Marches of Ancona, Umbria, Sabina, Campagna, and 26
the Patrimony of St Peter—a group of districts which no natural boundary enclosed. Politically, they exhibited the greatest diversity. Some districts were governed by powerful communes, others by great monasteries; parts were held by powerful feudal lords, and papal vicars ruled in other places. In Emilia and the Romagna, the part of the valley of the Po which lay within the Papal States, the Pope had no authority. Flourishing communes, such as Bologna and Imola, divided the country

among themselves. Here and in the Marches the tyrants or papal vicars were especially powerful. A branch of the family of Malatesta
26 at one time held many of these towns. Urbino, the chief town of the Montefeltro family, became a separate duchy in 1478, a fief of the Papal States, but distinct. In 1513 it fell to the Rovere family, and was not annexed to the Papal States until 1631. Similarly, Ferrara was held as a papal fief by the House of Este. In Umbria, the greater part of the land was subject to large communes, of which the most important was Perugia, which possessed a sort of suzerainty over the other Umbrian towns. Other important towns were Spoleto, and Orvieto. In the Campagna and the Patrimony of St Peter the great feudal lords predominated. The most famous of these were the Colonna, Orsini, Savelli, and Gaetani. Only in Rome did the Pope really rule, and Sixtus IV was the first Pope of whom this can be
26 truly asserted. Two enclaves of ecclesiastical territory, Ponte Corvo and Benevento, lay within the kingdom of Naples. Thus the Papal States were a collection of States of varying degrees of independence, and the papal rule, though not a recent growth like that of the Visconti and Medici, could not compare with theirs for strength and solidity. Nominally the sovereign of a considerable territory, the Pope saw his possessions really in the hands of independent communes and a lawless baronage.

The kingdom of Naples at the southern extremity of the peninsula was the largest of the Italian States. Cut off from the active politics of the north, and not rich enough to be great, it played only a secondary part in the affairs of Italy. Almost surrounded by the sea, and not a maritime Power, it had been easy of access to the foreign invader. Together with Sicily, it had been conquered by the Normans in the eleventh century and made a dependency of the Holy See. Two centuries later, it was conquered by the Angevins, who, however, lost Sicily, in 1282, to the House of Aragon. In 1435 Naples itself passed to Aragon, and it was handed over to a branch of that House in 1458. In spite of the frequent change of rulers, Naples had preserved its frontiers unchanged, while the other great States of Italy had been rising and falling. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, it was closely connected with, though not, like Sicily since 1282, and Sardinia since 1420, a part of, the kingdom of Aragon.

3 Venice and Genoa, both city States, and both Imperial cities, suggest a contrast and a parallel. Both held possessions in the eastern Mediterranean. The dominion of Genoa was in the Black Sea and the Aegean, that of Venice in the Adriatic, the Levant, and the Aegean. In the Black Sea Genoa held Amastris and Caffa, besides Galata by Constantinople, and the large Aegean islands Chios and Lesbos. But, like Venice, she had fallen back before the Ottoman advance. She lost Lesbos in the Aegean in 1462, though she retained Chios until 1566. On the

mainland, enclosed by mountains, she never had quite the same opportunity of or necessity for acquiring dominion as Venice. But she had naturally laid hold of the island of Corsica, which, in the hands of a hostile Power, would have been dangerous to the security of her trade. The land dominion of Venice had been acquired during the fifteenth century for the protection of the city and of the overland trade routes to northern Europe, of which one passed through the Ampezzo valley to Innsbruck and Munich, and another up the Po to Bergamo, the Splügen, and Constance. It was essential to Venice to check the expansion of Milan over Lombardy and to command the rivers and land northwards to the Alps. Between 1408 and 1454, by wars with Milan, she conquered Brescia and Bergamo as well as Padua, Verona, and Vicenza, and brought her frontiers to the river Adda. In 1420, she conquered Friuli and extended her territory northwest to the Carnic Alps; in 1441, Ravenna, the ancient capital of the Eastern Empire in Italy; and, in 1480, in a war with Ferrara, she acquired Rovigo on the Adige and the Polesine and brought her frontiers to the Po. Thus she held a great part of Lombardy, from Bergamo and Crema in the west to Friuli and Aquileia in the east, though the bishopric of Trent, Lake Garda, and the marquisate of Mantua almost divided her territory into two parts. But the chief interests of Venice were outside of Italy. Her mainland territories were not the original nucleus of her empire, but a late appendage. Venice was a great 3
maritime State, whose field of dominion lay in the Adriatic and eastern Mediterranean. Her over-sea possessions were of a character natural to a commercial and maritime Power—islands, strips of coast, and strategic points of the mainland. Extending down the Adriatic, round the Morea, through the Aegean and the Levant, they gave her control of these seas and of the trade routes between western Europe and Egypt, Syria, and Constantinople. Trieste was a Habsburg possession, and thus Venetian territory did not extend uninterruptedly round the head of the Adriatic; but Istria, with Pola, was Venetian, as also were most of the islands off the coast immediately to the south, but not any of the mainland, for in these parts, Hungary came down to the sea. A little to the south, near Zara, began Venetian Dalmatia. On the Dalmatian coast, Venice and Hungary struggled for mastery during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and Venice acquired a nearly continuous control of the coast from Trieste to Albania. The independent republic of Ragusa, at one time a rival, broke the continuity of her dominions on the Dalmatian coast; but Cattaro with its deep harbour was Venetian. On the Albanian coast, she held Antivari and Durazzo, among other places. Of the Ionian islands, she acquired Corfu in 1386 and others in 1449. In the Aegean, after the Fourth Crusade, she had made great gains, which included Lemnos, Negropont, occupied in 1390, and other islands. In the Levant, she acquired Candia in 1208; and Cyprus, which came under

her immediate influence in 1473, she finally annexed in 1488. In addition to the islands and ports which she possessed, she had treaty rights in many eastern towns—in Salonika, Constantinople, Tana, Caffa, Trebizond, Alexandria, Cairo, Tyre, Sidon, Tripoli, Damascus, and Jerusalem.

The growth of Venice belongs to medieval history. At the end of the fifteenth century she had reached the zenith of her power. Already she was beginning to lose ground to the Turks, who were advancing in the Aegean and the Balkan peninsula. Negropont was lost to them in 1470, and, when Venice made peace in 1479, she sacrificed in addition Skutari, Brazzo, and various places which the Turks had occupied in the Morea. On the mainland, too, her position was precarious. Her continual expansion, induced by her want of natural frontiers, made her seem an ambitious Power, and had drawn on her the suspicion of the other Italian States.

25 Savoy hardly belonged to the Italian political system. In the fifteenth century she was a middle State, as much Burgundian as Italian. But her direction of growth was towards Italy; and, in the long run, it was Savoy, not Venice, Milan, Florence, or Naples which brought about the unity of Italy. Savoy lay astride of the Alps, as Navarre of the Pyrenees, and was strong enough to gain importance from the geographical advantage of a strategic position commanding most of the Alpine passes between France and Italy. Her territories fell into two parts. North of the Alps were the duchy of Savoy, the controlling centre of the whole, Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex, lying between the Rhone and the Saône, and, bordering the Lake of Geneva for the most part to the north, Vaud and the Lower Valais. In Italy, her principal possessions were in Piedmont, where she had gained a footing in the eleventh century and had steadily increased her power at the expense of Milan, Saluzzo, Provence, and Montferrat, reaching the Mediterranean at Nice, and reducing Saluzzo, Montferrat, and Tenda to the position of dependencies. The Savoyard territories had thus no natural unity, and were very decisively divided by the Alps. Savoy had several possible directions of expansion; but the consolidation of France on her western frontier, and the growth of the Swiss Confederation, which took from her Grandson, Morat, Orbe, Echallens, Aigle, and the Lower Valais in 1475–6, were already forcing her to find her future field of growth on the Italian side of the Alps where the political conditions offered a more favourable opportunity.

Of the minor States, the Este, who held Modena and Reggio of the Emperor, and Ferrara of the Pope, had a considerable territory in the valley of the Po; the Gonzagas, who held Mantua, had an important strategic position; Lucca, though suffering at the hands of the Este and Medici, remained a distinct commonwealth; Siena still held a large part of Tuscany; Piombino was under the protection of Florence.

Thus Italy formed a political world in herself, with her own great and small States—the great States intent on maintaining a balance of power. No prospect of voluntary union appeared. The equal strength of Milan, Venice, Florence, and Naples prevented any gathering of the States round a common centre, which alone could form in Italy a political power equal to that of the new States rising around her.

In the south-eastern corner of Europe, the political position had been 3
steadily changing during the course of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. A new Power, the Ottoman Turks, Mongolian in race and Mohammadan in religion, had entered Europe as the natural enemy of its Christian States. Advancing irresistibly westward, they swept away the kingdoms which had been formed in the later Middle Ages on the ruins of the East Roman Empire. Their dominions centred round the Aegean and the Black Sea, whence they were expelling the Venetians and the Genoese. They subjected, but did not absorb, the Christian nations of the Balkan peninsula—Greeks, Servians, and Bulgarians. Though an Asiatic Power in origin, they were at the end of the fifteenth century firmly planted in Europe, and no limit could as yet be seen to their expansion. The order of their conquests had been as follows. Entering Europe in 1354, they captured Adrianople, which they made their capital, in 1360. The Latin principalities speedily succumbed. In 1389, Servia was defeated and surrendered Macedonia, though she remained independent herself; Wallachia became dependent in 1391, Thessaly was annexed in 1393, Bulgaria conquered by 1398, while the duchy of Athens, the principality of Achaia, and the despotate of Mistra became vassal States. Thus, before the end of the fourteenth century, the Turks had annexed or reduced to dependence all the *hinterland* of the Balkan peninsula to the frontiers of Hungary, had hemmed in Constantinople, and even reached, on the south, the Gulf of Corinth. In the early fifteenth century they suffered some loss in Asia; but they made advances in Greek and Albanian lands which brought them to the Adriatic. The principalities of Achaia, northern Epirus, and Salonika were conquered by 1430, Acarnania, Aetolia, and Arta in 1449; Constantinople was captured in 1453; Moldavia became tributary in 1456; Servia, except Belgrade, was annexed in 1459, the duchy of Athens in 1460, most of Bosnia in 1463, and Herzegovina in 1483. Montenegro, which took shape as a separate State on the break-up of the Servian empire, succeeded in maintaining her independence. In Dalmatia, the Turks slowly acquired the Bosnian and Hungarian districts; but Venice clung to the great coast towns. These conquests on the mainland were accompanied and followed by conquests in the islands and the Black Sea, and of Venetian posts in Dalmatia, Albania, and the Morea. In the northern Aegean Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, and Thasos were acquired in 1456–7; Trebizond, on the Black Sea littoral, in 1461; Lesbos in 1462;

Negropont in 1470. These losses, together with those of Skutari and Kroja and the Maina district in the Morea, were recognised by Venice at the Peace of 1479. In the same year, the Turks seized Zante, Cephalonia, and Santa Maura, and in 1481 crossed the Adriatic, occupied Otranto, and seemed about to begin in Italy what they had completed in the Balkan peninsula. But, after 1481, their advance in Europe halted for a time, and, in 1485, Venice recovered Zante. In 1499–1500, however, the Turks continued their advance, and though, in 1502, Venice recovered Cephalonia and temporarily occupied Santa Maura, the latter was regained by them in the Peace of 1502, when they kept the places which they had conquered, and Lepanto on the Gulf of Corinth. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, no position of equilibrium had been reached in south-eastern Europe, and the line at which Venice on the south, and Hungary, now that she had lost Matthias Corvinus, in the north, could stay the advance of the Turks had still to be found.

21 It is to Hungary that we must now turn our attention. The kingdom of Hungary was founded in the ninth century by the Magyars, who occupied the valleys of the Danube and Theiss, and thereby divided the northern Slavs of Bohemia and Poland from the southern Slavs of Servia, Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. By accepting Christianity from Rome they entered the more easily into the western political system. The strongest Power on the mainland in south-eastern Europe, they made extensive conquests, though their possession of them was not continuous. By the end of the fourteenth century, they had added part of Dalmatia, Poland, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and had flanked their territories with protected areas in what are now Bosnia, Servia, and Roumania. Even beyond these marches lay a number of vassal States. In the fifteenth century, Hungary lost ground to Venice in Dalmatia, and to the Ottoman Turks in the Balkan peninsula, and pledged the county of Zips to Poland in 1412. Matthias Corvinus (1458–90) raised his kingdom once more to a dominant position in eastern Europe; stemmed the tide of Ottoman invasion; conquered parts of Bosnia and Servia in 1479; made Moldavia and Wallachia Hungarian dependencies in 1468; took Silesia, Lusatia, and Moravia from Bohemia in 1477, and Lower Austria, including Vienna, from the Emperor in 1485. He also so far strengthened the system of county government that Hungary tended to become a group of some fifty independent communities. But the greatness which Corvinus won for Hungary was destined to be brief. The Bohemian and Austrian conquests could not be maintained, with the Turk pressing on the southern frontier. At the end of the fifteenth century, Hungary was in a precarious position.

1 North-eastern Europe almost formed a political system of its own, of which the Baltic, round whose shores all the North-Eastern Powers were grouped, and for whose control they contended, formed the centre. In the first half of the twelfth century, no Teutonic Power, German or

Scandinavian, had any lasting hold of any part of the eastern Baltic. But in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Sweden conquered Finland, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries two German religious Orders, which had united in 1237—the Knights of the Sword and the Teutonic Order—conquered Prussia, Livonia, Esthonia, Courland, Semigallia, the islands of Dago and Ösel, Pomerelia, Gottland for a time, and Samogitia, and built up a great dominion on the eastern and southern Baltic. In the fifteenth century, the power of the Orders was diminished. In 1410, by the First Peace of Thorn, Lithuania recovered Samogitia from the Sword Knights, and thus separated the Livonian and Prussian lands of the Orders. In 1466, by the Second Peace of Thorn, Poland gained from them West Prussia (Culm and Pomerelia with the cities of Danzig and Thorn) and Ermeland a part of East Prussia, while the remainder of East Prussia was retained by the Teutonic Order as a Polish fief. This expansion of Poland and Lithuania was a recovery of territory that had been lost in the preceding century. The kingdom of Poland, founded 20
in the tenth century, had grown rapidly for a time, until weakened by division and cut off from the Baltic by the German Orders. The neighbouring State of Lithuania, a fellow sufferer at the hands of the Knights, had risen to importance in the thirteenth century. In the fourteenth century, Lithuania made gains at the expense of her Russian neighbours, while Poland lost Silesia to Bohemia in 1335, and Pomerelia to the German Order in 1343, though, like Lithuania, it grew in the south-east at the expense of Russia. Lithuania even extended as far south as the Black Sea, though her Black Sea territory was lost in 1474. In 1386 the two States were united by the marriage of the Duke of Lithuania with the Queen of Poland. In the fifteenth century they recovered their position on the Baltic, and Poland continued to expand at the cost of Russia. In 1471 Ladislas of Poland was elected to the Crown of Bohemia and in 1491 to that of Hungary, so that at the end of the fifteenth century Poland with Lithuania was the most formidable of the Baltic Powers. She had great possessions, vast size and continuity of territory; but she was weak from the want of defensible frontiers and natural boundaries. Thus, during the fifteenth century, the balance of power on the Baltic had been decisively changed; but new developments in Russia and Scandinavia threatened new changes. The union of Poland and Lithuania, which was only personal at first and often interrupted, became from 1501 continuous, and in 1569 the two States were incorporated by the Union of Lublin.

Beyond Poland and Lithuania, in the great plains that stretch from 1, 52.
northern Asia into the heart of Europe, there was in process of formation at this time a State destined later to take a foremost place in the European polity. The Muscovite empire was formed by a union of Slavonic principalities which had a certain cohesion in common race, language and religion, a common princely stock, a unity of historical

development, and the primacy of the Grand Princes at Kieff. The chief of these principalities were Novgorod the Great, Kieff, Smolensk and Moscow; while others of importance were Tver, Viatka, Pskoff, Jaroslavl and Chernigoff. In a land of plains like eastern Europe the rivers were of the greatest importance. On the great rivers of Russia were formed the original centres of her history, and they determined the character and direction of her growth. Novgorod the Great, on the Ilmen, near the Valdai plateau—a dominant point in the river system of Russia—commanded at once an inlet to the whole of Russia and an outlet to the sea through the network of streams which ends in the Neva. St Petersburg in the eighteenth century, like Novgorod in the ninth, took advantage of the commercial and political value of this position. Kieff was on the Dnieper, whose course drew it to the Black Sea and the Byzantine world. The fertility of the Black Land and the proximity to the Eastern Empire gave it supremacy over the other Russian principalities. Smolensk, also, was on the Dnieper, but further north and with a commanding central position, near to the source of the other great Russian rivers, the westward flowing Düna and the eastward flowing Volga. In the middle of the twelfth century, the Grand Princes moved their capital to the Moskowa, a tributary of the Oka, a sub-tributary of the Volga. A State centred at Moscow was far removed from the Western world. Moreover, it had no natural frontiers. It might advance in time over the southern steppes to the Black Sea; but its easiest direction of expansion would be down the Volga to the Caspian and endlessly northwards into northern Asia. Before the dawn of modern history, the loosely united Russian principalities suffered a threefold conquest. In the thirteenth century, the German Order conquered the north-western principalities, introduced German civilisation and planted a strong power between Russia and the Baltic. In the same century, the Mongols conquered the eastern group of principalities which formed Great Russia. In the early fourteenth century, the Lithuanians made considerable conquests in West and South Russia in the neighbourhood of Kieff. Thus Russia was divided into two parts—Great or Eastern Russia, with its centre in Moscow subject to the Tartars, and Little Russia, attached to Poland and Lithuania. In the process by which Russia has been built up we may observe the union of the principalities, the establishment of their independence, the recovery of conquered Russian land, and the ceaseless expansion of the Russian people. The shape and the extent of the Russian empire has been largely determined by geographical conditions. Russia is as closely connected with Asia as she is with Europe, for the gentle slopes of the Urals offer but the slightest barrier, and she is thus at once exposed to Asiatic invasion and invited to Asiatic expansion—both of which have played a large part in her history. In European Russia, all the mountain ranges lie on the frontiers. Between the Carpathians and the Urals, the Caucasus and the mountains of Finland, nature has left an

immense area round which these ranges form a girdle. It was natural that this huge area should form a single State, and equally natural that Russia should advance over the open plains and forests of central and northern Asia to the Hindu Kush and the Pacific. And, further, the conditions imposed on the country certain political tendencies. So vast an inland demanded outlets, both in Europe and Asia. Hence, north, south, east, and west, Russia has advanced towards the sea. While political necessity has compelled her to seek a sure frontier, economic necessity has compelled her to find not only new areas for her ever-growing population, but also outlets for her trade and for a civilising intercourse with other nations.

Russian unity was brought about by the Princes of Moscow, who gradually gathered the other States round Moscow. It was not a difficult task, as the principalities were but artificial divisions of one country and one race. Ivan III (1462–1505) annexed in the north-west Novgorod the Great, the lord of Northern Russia to the Urals, in 1478, and Tver in 1485; in the north-east Viatka in 1489; in the north Jaroslavl and Rostoff; in the south-west Chernigoff. In 1480, he threw off the Tartar yoke and thus gave Russia independence as well as unity. The Golden Horde broke up into a number of smaller khanates—Kazan, Astrakhan, Crimea, and Siberia—the ruins of a great Power. Ivan's son Basil (1505–33) acquired Pskoff, Smolensk, and Novgorod Sieverski, thus uniting nearly all the Russian principalities. At his death the Muscovite empire extended from Chernigoff to the White Sea, and from the borders of Livonia to the river Kama. For the Russian land lost to Lithuania ceaseless wars were waged between Poland and Russia for 200 years, Russia alternately recovering and losing her western provinces. In 1484, the river Desna was fixed as the boundary; in 1503, the river Sozh. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, Russia had just attained unity, and, throwing off her Asiatic conquerors, had become an independent State. Lying practically in the basin of the Volga, she had no outlets to the sea and no connexion with western Europe. Her great work of conquest and expansion had scarcely begun.

Of the Scandinavian kingdoms little need be said at this point. At the close of the fifteenth century, they were united in a precarious and unsatisfactory union. This union, the Union of Calmar, had lasted since 1397. Before its formation, Denmark had been generally the most powerful of the three kingdoms, and more than once had almost acquired complete control of the Baltic. But the German Orders, which threatened her power in Esthonia, Sweden, which contested with her the possession of the southern provinces of Scandinavia, and the Hanse Towns, which constituted a great political force, set limits to her greatness. In 1397, the three kingdoms had agreed to an irrevocable union under a common sovereign, each retaining its own laws and institutions. Norway, the poorest of

the three, threw in her lot permanently with Denmark (1450), which alone gained by the union. Sweden, dissatisfied with her position, was from the middle of the fifteenth century generally under her own administrators. In 1448, a member of the House of Oldenburg was elected to the crown of the three kingdoms, and in 1460 he became in addition Count of Holstein and Duke of Schleswig, which two States in that year entered into an indissoluble union with each other. Round the Baltic the whole situation lacked stability. The division of territory between the three Scandinavian kingdoms followed no natural boundaries, and their union was straining asunder. The German Orders which held so much of the Baltic coast were declining, while behind them was Russia, rapidly consolidating, and Poland near to the zenith of her power.

# SECTION II.

## THE AGE OF HABSBURG POWER AND OF THE REFORMATION.

### A. EUROPE.

SOMETHING must now be said of the formation of the Habsburg Empire. Great aggregations of power were a new feature in European history. By a strange and fortuitous sequence of events in the later fifteenth and early sixteenth century there was formed a mighty State, which, overshadowing at once western and eastern Europe, exercised for more than a century a dominant influence on the European political system. Spain drove France out of southern Italy; but it was the Habsburg Empire which decided the political fate of Italy until the nineteenth century, and which put an end to French hopes of expansion south of the Alps. In Germany, the Habsburg Empire and the Reformation were the chief forces that controlled the growth and form of the German States. In south-eastern Europe, the Habsburgs represented the Western world against the Eastern, and divided political power with the Turk. By the balance of strength between the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires, the political division of south-eastern Europe and the western Mediterranean on the African littoral was determined. In the Netherlands, the religious policy of the Habsburgs provoked a revolt which, growing into a war of independence, resulted in the formation of the maritime State of the United Netherlands. So, too, by a reaction against their power England in self-defence was driven to the sea and began her transformation into Greater Britain. Thus the Habsburg Empire united Spain, settled the political system of Italy, checked the expansion of France, resisted the advance of the Turks, and played a part in the growth of Switzerland, the disintegration of Germany, the formation of Holland, and the foundation of Greater Britain. Each of these developments is a stage in the shaping of Europe.

The growth of the Habsburg Empire has already been traced through its earlier stages—to its rise to a great height as a German and Burgundian power. In 1490, the Habsburgs were exclusively a German

Power. In 1496, Maximilian married his son Philip to Joanna of Spain, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1498, Joanna became the heiress of the Spanish monarchy. Philip died in 1506; but he left a son, Charles, who, on the death of Ferdinand of Spain in 1516, and of his grandfather Maximilian in 1519, inherited both the Spanish and Austrian dominions. In this union there was a certain homogeneity of race and civilisation between the Burgundian and Austrian lands; for both were chiefly German, nor were they very remote from each other; but the addition of the Spanish dominions, including most of the Iberian peninsula and Roussillon, the Balearic Islands, Sardinia and Sicily in the Mediterranean, the recently conquered kingdom of Naples in Italy, and the rapidly expanding conquests in America, gave a new character to the Habsburg Empire, which, henceforward, appeared rather as an aggregation of territories than an organic State. One other marriage was of great importance. In 1521 Ferdinand, the brother of Charles, married Anne, the sister of Lewis, King of Hungary and Bohemia since 1516. Anne was not at the time the heiress, but in 1526, at the battle of Mohács, the male line of the Hungarian royal House was destroyed, and the two kingdoms were driven by necessity to elect Ferdinand as their ruler. Bohemia and its dependencies, Transylvania, and such part of Hungary as the Turks did not conquer, were thus added to the Habsburg dominions. It was not the first time that Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia had been brought together, but this time it was to be a lasting union. The Habsburg Empire now consisted of a group of kingdoms, duchies, and counties, drawn together by every process by which territory is gained, inhabited by diverse races, situated in various parts of Europe and America, and having no natural connexion with each other, in many cases no other tie save that of a common head. Other features combined to give this strange Empire its unique character. The possession of the Empire gave it a power over, and a responsibility for, the political system of Germany, as well as a duty with regard to the Catholic Church, while the distribution of its territories drew it into Western and Eastern European problems. Austria thus became the centre of world politics. In the Colonial world, in the Mediterranean, in western, southern, and south-eastern Europe it had vital interests. Only from the contest for the Baltic did it at present stand aside.

26 In the course of the sixteenth century the Italian dominions grew. In 1500, Maximilian acquired Aquileia on the north-east Adriatic, and thus strengthened the Habsburg power between the Venetian possessions in Istria and Lombardy. Ferdinand conquered Naples by 1505. Charles added the duchy of Milan—diminished, indeed, by cessions to the Swiss in 1512 and 1513, and by the transference of Parma and Piacenza to the Pope in 1515—and gave to Spain a predominance in Italy.

On the resignation of Charles in 1556, the Habsburg Empire divided into the Spanish and Austrian branches. Though the two branches worked together for a long time, the great collection of dominions no longer owned a common lord. To the Spanish branch went Spain, the Netherlands, Franche Comté, the Italian and Mediterranean possessions, and the New World—to Austria the remainder—the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, the group of Austrian duchies, and the outlying possessions in Suabia and Elsass.

With the division of the Empire the decline of the western branch began. In 1581, the northern provinces of the Netherlands renounced their allegiance. In 1580, Portugal was acquired and the political unity of the Spanish peninsula was established for sixty years. In the seven- 46
teenth century, France took from Spain Roussillon, Franche Comté, Artois, and other frontier districts of the Netherlands, while France, England, and Holland challenged her colonial power. In the early 51
eighteenth century, she was deprived of all her European possessions outside of the Spanish peninsula, save some of the Balearic Isles. Austria took her place in Italy and the Southern Netherlands, while England took Minorca for a time, and Gibraltar for good. By 1715, the western branch of the Habsburgs had sunk very low. The eastern branch was more fortunate. Though the power of the Empire, save for a brief interval, could not be revived, and definitely declined, and though France advanced in Elsass, and, for a time, the Turks in Hungary, yet, at the end of the seventeenth century, Austria was a great Power, capable not only of recovering her lost possessions from the Turks, but of a counter-advance into their dominions, and able, at the partition of the Spanish Empire in 1715, to secure Spanish Italy and the Spanish Netherlands.

A rearrangement of Italy was amongst the first great political 26
changes in the sixteenth century. From 1494 to 1530, the political conditions of Italy were in a continual flux; but, by 1530, a general settlement was reached, which remained substantially undisturbed until the Peace of Utrecht. The main result was the subjection of Italy, and the consequent destruction of the possibility of a united Italy taking her place by the side of the other great States of Europe. That subjection was almost complete, and continued far into the nineteenth century, first to Spain, and then to Austria, which, after the War of the Spanish Succession, entered into the place of Spain. Venice, Savoy, the Papal States, and Genoa, preserved various degrees of independence.

The expansion of France into Italy with which these changes began was but a temporary movement. In 1494–5 Charles VIII added the kingdom of Naples to the Crown of France. His possession of it was brief. In 1496 the dispossessed sovereign was restored. In 1499 the French conquered Milan. They rewarded their Swiss allies with some

territory on the north of the Milanese and west of Lake Como, one of the keys of Italy, and their Venetian allies with Cremona and the Ghiara d'Adda. In 1500, by the Treaty of Granada, they agreed to partition Naples with Spain. The French share was to be the city of Naples and the northern districts, the Abruzzi and Terra di Lavoro; the Spanish, Apulia and Calabria. But Naples, never partitioned or dismembered, was not easy to divide. Hence arose a war, which resulted in the expulsion of the French and the annexation of the kingdom of Naples by Spain. In northern Italy the French enjoyed more success and penetrated into central Italy, Venetian Lombardy, and Genoa, only to be expelled in 1512 from all their Italian possessions. They recovered Milan again, in 1515, and Genoa; but, in 1521–2, they were expelled from both. The possession of Milan was an absolute necessity to Charles V, so long as he held Naples and the Netherlands. It was needed for the protection of Naples and of the line of communication from Italy to Germany. At the Peace of Cambray, in 1529, the French renounced their claims to dominion in Italy, and recognised the acquisition of Milan and Naples by Spain. Though France afterwards frequently sought to secure a gate of entrance into Italy, and political influence there, she did not again seek extensive Italian territories, until the question of the Spanish Succession arose; nor
94 did she again acquire them until the conquests of Bonaparte revolutionised the conditions of Italy. She held Saluzzo from 1548
11, 46, to 1588, and Pinerolo from 1631 to 1696, and she acquired Corsica
79 in 1768. But this island was the only extensive territory included in the Italian political system which passed permanently into French hands.

The dominion sought by France was acquired by Spain. The political settlements of 1529–30 and 1559 left Spain in possession of Naples and Milan, as well as of Sicily, Sardinia, and parts of Tuscany, the Stato degli Presidi, and thus with virtual control of the whole peninsula. Milan was first granted as an Imperial fief to Francesca Sforza, but came into the direct possession of Spain in 1540, and
51 remained in her hands till 1706. It was transferred to Austria in
63 1715, and remained Austrian till 1796. By that time it was greatly
15 reduced in size from the Milan of the later fifteenth century. In the north, parts were cut off and transferred to the Swiss Confederation in 1500, and again in 1512 and 1513. Parma and Piacenza were given
51 to the Pope in 1515. In the eighteenth century, Savoy encroached
63 on the west in 1713, 1738, and 1745, until she reached the Ticino, which became henceforward the frontier between the two States. Naples, Sardinia, and Sicily remained Spanish until the War of the
51 Spanish Succession. In 1713 Sicily was given to Savoy, in 1714 Sardinia and Naples to Austria. In 1718 Sardinia was exchanged by Austria for Sicily. The Stato degli Presidi, of which the chief towns

were Orbitello, Telamone, and Porto Ercole, came from Siena to Spain in 1555, and passed to Austria in 1714, and to Naples in 1735.

In the course of the Franco-Spanish struggle for dominion an important political change took place in central Italy, where the Papal States were consolidated into a real temporal Power. First, Caesar Borgia made conquests for himself of the towns of the Romagna; then, Julius II gathered up these conquests for the Papacy; acquired Perugia and Bologna in 1506; recovered in 1508 the towns of Rimini and Faenza, which Venice had seized in 1503, and thus extended and consolidated papal rule in the Romagna and central Italy. The duchies of Parma and Piacenza were acquired in 1515, but they were granted out in 1545 as a duchy to a member of the Farnese family, and passed in 1731 to a branch of the Spanish Bourbons. By the middle of the sixteenth century, papal rule extended from the Po to Terracina, though the duchies of Ferrara and Urbino were only dependencies, and did not come under papal rule until 1598 and 1631 respectively. This consolidation of the Papal States was one of the outstanding results of the period we are considering.

In a time of general change, the position of Venice excited envy and suspicion. Venice had made gains, in Lombardy from Milan, in 1499; the eastern coast towns of Naples, including Otranto, during the Neapolitan Wars; and Rimini and Faenza in the Romagna, in 1503, on the downfall of Caesar Borgia. In 1508, the League of Cambray was formed to divide the possessions of Venice. France and the Emperor were to share Venetian Lombardy, and the Emperor was to obtain in addition Venetian territory in Istria and Dalmatia; Spain was to recover the Neapolitan towns; the Pope Ravenna and the towns of the Romagna; Savoy to acquire Cyprus. Though the partition was almost carried through, Venice in the end recovered the main body of her territory. But her recent acquisitions were pared away. The towns of the Romagna went back to the Papal States in 1508, and, at the settlement of Italy in 1530, Venice surrendered Ravenna to the Pope, and the Apulian ports to Charles V. But, while she lost these outlying possessions, she retained her continuous dominion on the mainland until her downfall. In Lombardy, she was left with her frontier on the Adda, and this remained her frontier to the end. But her expansion was over. She did not disappear, like Milan and Florence, because the mother-city was impregnable in her lagoons. But the situation in which she was left was difficult. The Austrian territories touched her eastern and northern frontiers, the Papal States and Milan her southern and western. Had the Valtelline, the long valley of the Adda, reaching from the head of Lake Como to the Stelvio Pass and connecting Milan with Tyrol, ever fallen into Habsburg hands, Venice would have lain in a circle of Habsburg and papal territory.

When the French were expelled from Italy, the Medici were restored to Florence. In 1530 Florence became a principality. In 1557 she annexed Siena, and in 1567 became a grand duchy, comprising all Tuscany except Lucca and the Stato degli Presidi. She passed under Spanish and, in the eighteenth century, under Austrian influence. When
68 the Medici became extinct in 1737, the grand duchy was assigned to Duke Francis of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor Francis I.

25 Savoy was the only native Italian State which showed much political activity and expansive power in the period of Italian subjection. She grew steadily, and grew in Italian territory. For losses to France and Switzerland she found compensation on the plains of Lombardy and the Mediterranean shore. Acquisitions of small principalities, cessions from Montferrat and Milan, enfeoffments by the Emperor, were the means of her increase. She gained Cocconato from Montferrat in 1503, and Asti, Cherasco, and Ceva in 1531, as a grant from the Emperor to Beatrice of Portugal, wife of Charles III. The purchase of Tenda in 1575, and of Oneglia later, extended her footing in Liguria. North of the Alps, meanwhile, she suffered losses. In 1536 Bern, Freiburg, and Valais took away all her possessions north of the Lake of Geneva and Chablais to the south of the lake. Some of these were recovered in 1567, when Bern gave back Gex and her conquests south of the lake, and Valais part of hers. In 1588 Savoy conquered Saluzzo, which France had held for forty years, but secured it at the Peace of Lyons, 1601, only by exchange for Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex. At the Peace of Chieri, 1631, she obtained the possessions of Montferrat north of the Po, and the greater part of those south of the Tanaro. At the Peace of Loretto (1696) she regained Pinerolo, which France had held since 1631, thus expelling the French from Piedmont, and revised her Alpine boundaries with France. In Italy, she acquired the remainder of the possessions of Montferrat, Alessandria and the neighbouring districts of Milan, and the island of Sicily, which was in 1718 exchanged for Sardinia. In 1738, by the Peace of Vienna, she made further gains from Milan to the south and north-east, particularly Tortona and Novara; while, in 1745, at the expense of the same State, the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle carried her frontiers still further east to Lake Maggiore and the river Ticino. Thus, in the course of events, Savoy, driven more and more into Italy, consolidated her power in Piedmont, acquired western Lombardy, and planted herself firmly on the Ligurian coast.

Of the smaller Italian States, the duchy of Mantua remained in the possession of the Gonzaga, until, in 1708, it became forfeit to the Emperor, whose possession of it was recognised in 1714. In 1536, Mantua had acquired the duchy of Montferrat; but this, in 1713, passed finally into the hands of Savoy. The House of Este continued to hold
26 Modena and Reggio of the Emperor, and Ferrara of the Pope. In 1598, Ferrara was annexed to the Papal States. Genoa preserved her

independence and her mainland possessions, but Corsica was in 1768 taken from her by France. 63

The formation of the Habsburg Power checked the expansion of France in Italy and drove her to expand in the more natural direction which she had followed in the fifteenth century. Thus, unlike Spain, which grew by distant conquests and acquisitions, France grew within certain natural geographical limits on her eastern and southern frontiers. Acquiring territories which were geographically continuous or connected with the French kingdom, and conquering them piecemeal, she was able thoroughly to incorporate her acquisitions and maintain her unity and strength; and thus her conquests differed very much from the heterogeneous collection of territories which were drawn into the Habsburg Empire, or from the scattered possessions which colonisation and conquest added to the English Crown. French expansion was for the most part in those middle regions between France and Germany whose political future the Middle Ages handed down as a problem for the modern world to solve. With Spain and Austria France disputed and fought for the roads and wealth of this group of countries, and gradually partitioned them. She was driven to acquire dominion here, because of the defenceless character of her eastern frontier, particularly in the north, where her capital lay exposed; and the need was the more imperative, inasmuch as a line of Habsburg possessions hemmed her in. When Spain was at the height of her power, her territories here were a menace to France, and when she declined they became a temptation. So were the Austrian, for the main portion of the Austrian territories lay at a considerable distance, and she would not easily hold the outlying parts; so, too, were the parts of the Empire which relied on the Emperor for protection. 11, 46, 79

The attempt of France to acquire dominion in Italy has been already discussed. The price of freedom to make that attempt she paid in the Treaty of Barcelona (1493), when Charles VIII restored Roussillon and Cerdagne to Aragon, and in the Treaty of Senlis (1493), when he resigned his claim on Artois, Franche Comté, and Charolais. The Italian Wars developed into a struggle between Habsburg and Valois, which checked for a century the expansion of France. When, in 1529, at the Peace of Cambray, the first great settlement between the two combatants was made, France recognised the unquestioned supremacy of Spain in Italy, and surrendered her feudal suzerainty over Flanders and Artois; but she retained her Burgundian acquisitions. In the last of her wars with Charles V, France abandoned the hope of recovering dominion in Italy and sought expansion on her eastern frontier. In 1550 she recovered Boulogne, lost to England in 1546, and, in 1558, Calais, after more than two hundred years of foreign occupation. In the meantime in 1552 Henry II laid hold of the three Imperial bishoprics in Lorraine—Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, in 1559,

brought a struggle of more than fifty years' duration to a close, and marked a definite stage in the formation of the European political system. Italy was left as she had been left in 1529. Savoy was re-established as a buffer State between France and Italy, though France retained Saluzzo, which she had conquered in 1548. The duchy of Burgundy passed, without doubt, into the French kingdom; Flanders and Artois became with equal certainty parts of the Netherlands, and the partition of the Burgundian inheritance was made at last. England also lost finally her foothold in France. All these decisions were the termination of long-standing disputes. One other—the retention by France of the three bishoprics acquired in 1552—was the opening of a new. With this acquisition, France extended outside of the Burgundian inheritance into a German State, to which she had no sort of claim. She acquired, moreover, patches of territory which were disconnected from each other and from the main body of the kingdom; and such a conquest could only be a preliminary to further advances. The Habsburg Power had closed Italy to France, and driven her into Germany, now so much weakened and divided by the Reformation that a strong border State might hope to make gains out of its troubles. But no further advance was made by France during the sixteenth century. The Peace of Vervins, 1598, which ended another stage in the Habsburg-Valois duel, was a confirmation of the Peace of 1559, and left France still hemmed in by Habsburg territories. It was to be her work in the seventeenth century to free herself from this position. One important gain, however, was made by Henry IV. By the Treaty of Lyons, 1601, he obtained from Savoy Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex, in exchange for Saluzzo, which Savoy had reconquered in 1588, and thus brought the French frontier in this quarter to a more defensible natural boundary.

18 It seems desirable now to turn attention to the political changes caused by the Reformation. Though primarily a religious movement, the Reformation exerted a great influence on the political system of Europe. It did not affect Italy, Spain, Portugal, south-eastern Europe, or even France very much from this point of view; but it exerted a strong influence on the shaping of northern Europe in Scandinavia, Germany, the Netherlands and the British Isles. Its influence neither coincided with, nor cut across, that of the Habsburg Power, which was the principal force shaping the political system of Europe in the sixteenth century, but ran directly counter to it. The Reformation gradually divided Germany into two hostile camps; frustrated the attempts to achieve German unity and Imperial absolutism; led to the growth of princely power and the progressive secularisation of ecclesiastical territory in the interests of the Princes, and so to the break-up of Germany into a group of States. In the British Isles, by assimilating the religions of England and Scotland, it drew the two countries together for mutual defence, and foreshadowed their future union, and, at the same time, it

contributed to the expansion of England into Greater Britain. In Scandinavia, it sustained the strength of Swedish independence, and hastened the rise of Sweden to her dominant position on the Baltic. In the Netherlands it produced the division of the provinces, and inspired the independence of Holland. Switzerland it divided and paralysed, giving the Confederation a form which it retained until the French Revolution. In Poland, it inserted a divisive force into the heart of a weak State. It thus diminished the political, just as it broke the religious, unity of Europe.

In Germany, the Reformation was rapidly adopted by the Princes and the Imperial towns. When, after the first trial of strength between the two religions, a settlement was made in the Peace of Augsburg, 1555, the division of territories in Germany gave to Protestantism Holstein, Brunswick, Saxony (Electoral and Ducal), Hesse, the Palatinate, Würtemberg, Baden, Mansfeld, Anhalt, Brandenburg, Pomerania, the bishopric of Verden and almost all the Imperial towns—to Catholicism the Habsburg lands, Bavaria, Mecklenburg, Nassau, Lorraine and the ecclesiastical States. None of these last had as yet been secularised, except such as lay within the territories of the Protestant States, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Pomerania.

One important territorial change had resulted from the Schmalkaldic 14
War. The division of Saxony between the Albertine and Ernestine lines has been already explained. The defeat of the Elector at Mühlberg (1547) and the victory of Maurice were followed by a partition of the Ernestine territories. The electorate and the Ernestine part of the Osterland were handed over to the Albertine branch. The Vogtland was given to Bohemia, as also was Sagan, an Albertine possession. After the defeat of the Emperor and the death of Maurice, new changes were made in the Treaty of Naumburg, in 1554. Altenburg, Neustadt, and some other districts were restored to the Ernestine branch. Later changes gave Neustadt back to the Albertines, to whom also Vogtland returned in 1575.

The principle of *cujus regio ejus religio* adopted in the Peace of 28
Augsburg increased the power of the Princes, and the right of secularising ecclesiastical territory which the Protestants claimed opened the way to great territorial changes. The Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony and the Duke of Pomerania secularised the bishoprics whose extensive territories broke the unity of their States—Cammin in Pomerania; Brandenburg, Havelberg, and Lebus in Brandenburg; Meissen, Naumburg, and Merseburg in Saxony. For a few years after the Peace of Augsburg Protestantism continued to make advances. By 1566, all the northern bishoprics except Hildesheim were in Protestant hands. The Counter-reformation, however, retrieved much of the ground lost to Catholicism, particularly in the Rhine country. Thus, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the division of States had somewhat

changed. In 1610, the principal Roman Catholic States were the Austrian lands, Bavaria, Berg, Jülich, Hesse-Darmstadt, and the ecclesiastical States of Mainz, Trier, Cologne, Würzburg, Bamberg, Münster, Osnabrück, Paderborn, Bremen, Verden, Minden, Hildesheim, Passau, Ratisbon, Salzburg, Speier, Strassburg, and Constance. The Protestant States were divided into Lutheran and Calvinist, of which the latter included Brandenburg, Baireuth, Ansbach, Cleve, Mark, the Rhenish Palatinate, the Upper Palatinate, Zweibrücken, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Anhalt, Pomerania, and the former Brunswick-Lüneburg, Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, East Friesland, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Würtemberg, Neuburg, Baden, Saxony, and Saxe-Lauenburg, with the archbishopric of Magdeburg and the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Lübeck, Schwerin, Ratzeburg, and Worms, in addition to the bishoprics of Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania previously mentioned. The great majority of the Imperial towns remained Protestant, and adherents of the reformed creeds were numerous in Austria, Bohemia and its dependencies, and in some of the Catholic States of north-western Germany.

In the first years of the war, 1620–4, Protestantism was finally suppressed in the Austrian dominions and in Bavaria; and, after his successes in 1626–8, the Emperor endeavoured to put into force in northern Germany the policy of restitution which he had carried
**31**[1] through in southern Germany. By the Edict of Restitution, 1629, all ecclesiastical lands and property secularised by Protestants since 1552 were to be restored. This threatened the Protestant possession of the sees of Ratzeburg, Schwerin, Bremen, Verden, Minden, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Lübeck, Cammin, Havelberg, Brandenburg, Lebus, Naumburg, Merseburg, and Meissen, and in the first seven of the above the restitution was either carried through or begun. It was also carried through in some twenty-three towns, chiefly Imperial, and applied to much property in Elsass, Franconia, Lower Saxony, and Suabia. The resistance of the local authorities, and the course of events after 1630, eventually rendered it a dead letter. In the Peace of Prague, which was concluded between the Emperor and most of the German Princes in 1635, the date of 1627 was accepted as the basis of agreement as to the possession of ecclesiastical property and territory—a decision which deprived the Protestants of the bishopric of Halberstadt, but left them in possession of a great number of the northern bishoprics.

**18** The Reformation made headway in Switzerland from two centres, Zurich and Geneva; but it never gained the whole country. Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Luzern, Freiburg, Zug, the Valais, and the Valtelline remained Catholic. In 1586, the Catholic cantons formed the Borromean League for the maintenance of the Catholic faith. This crystallised the division of the Confederation into two parts, and almost

[1] Map 31 is based on a map in Tupetz, T., *Der Streit um die geistlichen Güter und das Restitutionsedikt* (Vienna, 1883).

dissolved the old federal constitution. From the struggles of the Reformation there thus emerged two Switzerlands—the one Protestant the other Catholic—the one embracing the industrial plains of the west, the other the pastoral mountainous regions of the east—each with its own Diet, its own interests, its own policy—the two united in a Confederation which lacked the essential power of action.

The Reformation entered France in the reign of Francis I, and, **19, 18**
though persecution restrained its outward manifestation, its adherents gradually spread, first in the large towns, then in the Dauphiné and the Vivarais, and up the waterways of the great rivers. In the fifties, it gained organisation, and, in 1562, it received legal recognition. The strength of the Huguenots was concentrated in the area between the Loire, the Pyrenees and the Rhone. They had outposts in the Dauphiné and Normandy, were strongest in the Gironde, and weakest in the east and north-east. As a result of a long series of civil wars, they established themselves as a State within a State, with an organisation of their own and a guarantee of their position in a number of *places de sûreté*[1]. One reason for the inactivity of France between 1559 and 1598, and for the precarious position in which she stood at the beginning of the seventeenth century, is to be sought in the internal division which the Reformation thus created within her borders. It was left to Richelieu to break the political power of the Huguenots, in 1622–8.

In Scandinavia, the vast extent of ecclesiastical property was a strong **18**
predisposing cause of the Reformation. The King of Denmark embraced Lutheranism in 1525; the conversion of the country and the secularisation of church property rapidly followed. In Sweden, the Reformation began in 1527, and was definitely carried through; but it had not the same sweeping success as in Denmark.

In England, the authority of the Pope was first repudiated in 1534, and a form of the reformed faith was adopted finally in 1559; in Scotland, the change to the Calvinistic faith was authoritatively made in 1560–1. Various forms of the reformed faith were introduced into Poland, and, with religious liberty, made rapid headway. By 1572, the Protestant sects were widespread. The divisions between Lutherans, Calvinists, and Anti-Trinitarians enabled the Counter-reformation to recover the country. In the confusion of Hungary, and under the tolerant Turkish rule, the reformed faith found favourable conditions of growth. Calvinism spread through the great central plain into Transylvania, where in 1557 both religions were tolerated. The tolerant spirit of the Ottoman Government contributed to prolong its rule; for the Protestant Magyar noblemen dreaded the persecuting Habsburg Government. In Italy, the reformed faith gained adherents in Venice, Ferrara, Modena, Naples, and Lucca; but it was rapidly and completely suppressed. In

[1] So far as regards the *places de sûreté*, map 19 is based on the map contained in Anquez, L., *Histoire des Assemblées Politiques des Reformés de France* (Paris, 1859).

Spain, it never had much vitality, except in Seville and Valladolid, where it was easily stamped out by the Inquisition.

22 Under the combined influence of Habsburg rule and the Reformation, great changes came about in the Netherlands. Out of the group of lordships, counties, towns, and ecclesiastical territories which the Burgundian Dukes had gathered together, arose a new State, destined to play a most important part in the political system of Europe, which, as the United Provinces, the kingdom of the Netherlands, or the kingdom of Holland, has guarded its independence and the integrity of its territory down to the present day, and, as a maritime and colonial Power, gained and still holds a large dominion beyond the seas. In spite of losses to the kingdom of France, the Burgundian lands formed a very considerable inheritance when they passed into the possession of the future Emperor Charles V. It was his work to enlarge and define their area and to give them a much greater degree of unity than they had previously possessed. Their frontiers with France had always been shifting and uncertain. As a result of the struggle between Francis and Charles they were at last determined. By the Treaties of Madrid (1526) and Cambray (1529) Francis resigned his suzerainty over Flanders and Artois, and Charles V his claim to the Somme towns. In the subsequent wars Charles maintained this settlement, and the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis (1559) confirmed that of Cambray, and recognised the organic unity of the Netherlands. At the same time Charles extended and consolidated his territories. He added Tournay in 1521; Friesland, after a long war, in 1523; the temporal sovereignty of Utrecht in 1527; Gelderland and Zutphen, finally, in 1543, and Cambray in the same year. The seventeen provinces held by him were the duchies of Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg and Gelderland; the counties of Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namur, Zeeland, Holland, and Zutphen; the lordships of Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, Utrecht, and Mechlin; and the marquisate of Antwerp. In addition, he gave to the Netherlands a separate organisation and a centralised government, and declared them to be a single and indivisible inheritance. Save that they were joined with Franche Comté and Luxemburg in the Burgundian Circle of the Empire, they were treated as much as possible as a separate unit. In 1548, their relations to the Empire were reconsidered, and they were declared to be not subject to its laws; and Charles proposed to revise their ecclesiastical organisation so that no part of the provinces should be within an external see. Thus, the Netherlands tended to form a compact as well as a most important part of Charles' scattered dominions. Only the bishopric of Liége broke their geographical unity, and Charles drew that see more and more under his influence. Philip II, to whom in the division of Habsburg power (1556) these provinces passed, continued his father's work of consolidation; but his religious policy provoked a rebellion. In the southern provinces this was suppressed, but the

northern provinces of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, the northern part of Gelderland (with Zutphen), Overyssel, Friesland, and Groningen formed in 1579 the Union of Utrecht, and in 1581 abjured the sovereignty of Philip. In 1609 Spain virtually recognised their independence, which was also allowed by the Empire at the Peace of Westphalia, 1648. In 41
the course of long wars, the United Provinces conquered parts of the southern Netherlands—the northern parts of Flanders, including Sluys and Hulst, and of Brabant, including Breda and Bergen, and the Overmaaslands, viz. parts of Gelders and Limburg, including Maestricht. These lands, known as Generaliteitsland, were governed as common lands, and were confirmed to the United Provinces in the treaties of 1648 and 1661. Being possessed of them the Dutch were enabled to control the mouths of the Scheldt, Meuse, and Rhine, and to ruin the trade of Antwerp.

A great change was produced in the position on the Baltic by the 17
dissolution of the Union of Calmar. That union had been straining asunder since the middle of the fifteenth century. In 1520, the Swedes revolted, and Sweden definitely released herself from the dominion of Denmark. At that moment Sweden was small and poor. She held not a half of the Scandinavian peninsula. The Danes retained Norway which included the provinces of Jemteland and Herjedalen, on the eastern side of the Scandinavian Alps, and the coastal strip of the south-eastern corner of the peninsula, the fertile provinces of Skaane, Bleking, and Halland. In addition, Bohus was Norwegian; and Sweden thus reached the sea in the south-west only at one precarious outlet, Elfborg, at the mouth of the river Göta. Of the islands, Sweden held Öland only. Even Gottland, the stepping-stone across the Baltic, was a fief of the Danish Crown. East of the Baltic, however, Finland, up to Viborg, was Swedish. The centre of the kingdom lay in the region of low plains stretching from the Cattegat to the lower end of the Gulf of Bothnia, which interrupts with a broad depression the great forest-clad plateau that occupies the north and is continued in Småland to the south. Geographical conditions marked out the destinies of Sweden. She would need to reach the open sea by acquiring the southern provinces held by Denmark, to reach the mountain frontier of the west by acquiring the Norwegian provinces that overlapped it; and, if she were to be great, to extend her dominion round the Baltic, for little profit could be made by conquering Norway and reaching the North Sea. Hence, round the Baltic was the sphere of Swedish expansion. But the story of this is best told in another connexion.

The dissolution of the Union did Denmark little injury. Throughout the sixteenth century, she remained more powerful than she had been before, dominant in the Baltic. The waters of the Sound were the centre of her dominion. On the east lay the southern provinces of Scandinavia, and further east the islands of Bornholm, Gottland, and

Ösel. To the north was Norway, scantily peopled and poor. West lay the group of islands which linked up the southern end of Scandinavia with the mainland of Europe and the outreaching peninsula, where was the province of Jutland; to the south were the two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. These two duchies, united to each other indissolubly, became a separate possession of the Danish royal House in 1460, and in 1533 joined Denmark in a federal alliance on almost equal terms. In 1544 they were partitioned between the King of Denmark and his two brothers, so that three lines ruled in them. For Holstein the three did homage to the Emperor; in Schleswig two of the brothers resisted the claim of the third, the King of Denmark, to feudal suzerainty.
54 In the course of time, by the extinction of families, the two duchies were divided between the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, their possessions being scattered over both duchies. Since, in Schleswig, the King of Denmark was suzerain of the Duke, and, in Holstein, both were vassals of the Empire, and since Schleswig was indissolubly united to Holstein, and both together were united to the kingdom of Denmark, the relations between the kingdom and the duchies were most complicated. On the west of Holstein was the district of Ditmarschen, where a kind of peasant republic existed. In 1559, it was conquered by the combined efforts of King and Duke, and became part of the royal share of Holstein.

3 While in western Europe the political settlement and the division of disputed territory depended on the balance of power between the kingdom of France and the Habsburg Empire, in south-eastern Europe the Ottoman Turk divided dominion with the Habsburg Empire and the Venetian Republic. In western Europe the scene of struggle slowly shifted from Italy to the eastern frontier of the Empire, in south-eastern Europe it centred in the Aegean by sea, and by land in the hitherto undivided kingdom of Hungary, which was now partitioned between Ottoman and Habsburg along a frontier that, though continually changing, changed over but a small area for a century and a half.

When the advance of the Turks was resumed in the early sixteenth century, it was in Asia and Africa that they at first made conquests. From Persia they took parts of Armenia, Kurdistan, and Upper Mesopotamia by 1515; they acquired Syria, Egypt, and Arabia in 1515–17, conquered Algeria in 1519, and Tunis in 1534. In northern Africa, as
7 in eastern Europe, they came in contact with the Habsburgs. Between 1494 and 1516 Spain, following the Moors into Africa, had acquired a number of coast towns, including Melilla, Oran, Mers-el-Kebir, Bugia, and Tripoli. In the struggle that ensued some of these were lost. But Charles V conquered Tunis and Goletta in 1535, and Spanish influence was maintained in Tunis, until Spain withdrew from Goletta in 1574; while Oran was not lost until 1708 and was again
65 recovered. With the exception of the unconquered Spanish towns,

northern Africa, to the borders of Morocco, passed by 1540 under Turkish rule, which was not seriously threatened by any European Power until the French began their colonial expansion in Algiers in the early nineteenth century.

Meanwhile the Ottoman arms were advancing on the mainland by 21
the land route up the Danube. In 1521 Belgrade was taken, and in 1526 the medieval kingdom of Hungary was overthrown at the battle of Mohács. Hungary consists of three mountainous regions girdling a great plain—in the south the Dalmatian Alps, in the north the Western Carpathians, in the east the Eastern Carpathians. As a result of a series of wars, the Turks gradually made themselves masters of the central part of Hungary—the flat fertile and well-watered plains through which the Danube and the Theiss flow in their passage from Western to Eastern Carpathians. They took Buda in 1529, and, extending their conquests east and west, they had, when the truce of 1547 was arranged, 10
brought Szegedin, Gran, Wischegrad, and Stuhlweissenburg under their rule. The Treaty of Sitvatorok, 1606, which formed the basis of a more lasting settlement, gave them in addition Tata, Eger, Szolnok, Veszprém, and the Banat of Temesvar. Other conquests were made in the third 48
quarter of the seventeenth century. In 1658, they gained a part of the possessions of Transylvania, including Grosswardein and Debreczen, and in 1664, by the Treaty of Vasvar, a considerable extent of territory west of Lake Balaton and north of the bend of the Danube; but their retreat was then near at hand.

Thus, from the middle of the sixteenth until nearly the end of the seventeenth century, Hungary remained partitioned, and the Ottoman and Habsburg Powers swayed backwards and forwards on a fluctuating frontier. Austria managed to retain the mountainous strip of Hungary which flanked the eastern borders of her hereditary possessions, and included Agram, most of Croatia, Upper Slavonia, and part of north-western Hungary. The central river valleys and the mountainous south, that is, most of the Magyar part of Hungary, were governed by the Turks from Buda, and divided into the three vilayets of Bosnia, Buda, and Temesvar. In the dissolution of the old order the principality of Transylvania broke away from Hungary. It laid hold of a group of counties in north-eastern Hungary, known as *Partes Adnexae Regni Hungariae*. The extent of this area fluctuated during the period of Turkish rule—for sometimes the Turks, and sometimes Transylvania, were in possession of parts of it. The relations of Transylvania itself to Ottoman and Habsburg also fluctuated; but the principality was generally under Ottoman influence. Austria acquired it in 1600, but was compelled to acknowledge its independence again in 1606. The two contending Powers, Ottoman and Habsburg, divided its allegiance, as they divided Hungary, in unequal shares for many years. Such was the great northern sweep of Turkish power. Central Hungary was acquired, Wallachia,

Moldavia, and Transylvania, enlarged by its conquests, became dependencies. Even Austrian Hungary at times paid tribute, and a last effort before its decline gave to the Ottoman empire a momentary possession of Podolia, in 1672–6.

Meantime, in the Aegean, the Morea, and Dalmatia, the Ottoman empire grew at the expense of Venice. Dalmatia, except the cities, was conquered by 1540. In the same year, at the peace signed at Constantinople, Urana, Nadin, and other places on the Dalmatian coast, and the Aegean Islands, Skyros, Paros, Patmos, Aegina, Stampalia, and Nios were formally ceded to Solyman. The duchy of Naxos, a Latin State formed by a Venetian in 1207 and including many Aegean islands, was practically absorbed by 1537; but Naxos itself did not pass under Turkish rule till 1566. Antivari in Albania, and the great island of Cyprus, were acquired by the Turks in 1571 in spite of their defeat at Lepanto. Rhodes had capitulated in 1522. Then came a long pause in their acquisitions, until the prolonged
48 struggle (1641–69) which gave them possession of Crete. The contest was not ended, for, at the end of the seventeenth century, in 1685–99, Venice reconquered Aegina and most of the Peloponnese, only to lose them again finally in 1718 at the Peace of Passarowitz, and with them the two fortresses of Spinalonga and Suda which she had retained in Crete in 1669, and the islands of Tinos and Mykonos. This gave to the Ottoman empire complete control of the Aegean, and confined Venice to the Adriatic, where she had been more fortunate, recovering Santa Maura and Butrinto and gaining Prevesa.

## B. GREATER EUROPE.

2 Portugal, with her favourable position on the Atlantic and her proximity to Africa, led the way for the expansion of Europe into other continents. Castile followed in her footsteps. The desire of the West for the trade of the East was the strongest original motive in this new movement, for Ottoman conquests closed the familiar overland means of communication between the two. In the century between 1450 and 1550, an immense work was done and the arena of European energy wonderfully enlarged. Portuguese navigators and generals built for Portugal an empire in the East; Castilian explorers and captains founded the immense over-sea dominion of Spain.

The colonial enterprise of the Portuguese grew out of their Moorish wars. Following the Moors to Africa they founded a dominion, 1415–71, which they retained until 1578. In a series of naval expeditions they discovered Madeira in 1419, the Azores in 1448, the Cape Verde Islands 1449, and, following the coast of Africa, they reached the Cape of Good Hope in 1486. Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape in 1498, and, making his way to India, formed the first eastern settlement of the Portuguese

at Cochin on the Malabar coast, thus bringing Portugal into touch with the rich civilisation of the East. Moving further east, the Portuguese discovered Ceylon in 1506, Malacca in 1509, the Spice Islands in 1511, and in time reached New Guinea, China and Japan. Meantime, in 1500, another navigator, Cabral, drifted across the Atlantic to the coast of Brazil, and began Portuguese dominion in the New World.

Castilian ships followed the Portuguese in these earlier discoveries; and, in 1479, the Canaries were, by treaty, assigned to Castile. But America was to be the field of Spain. In 1492, Columbus, in the service of Ferdinand and Isabella, crossed the Atlantic and discovered the Bahamas, Cuba, and Hispaniola; on a second voyage, in 1493, Jamaica; on a third, in 1498, Trinidad and the mouth of the Orinoco, and in a final voyage he reached Honduras. Other explorers speedily amplified his work.

Of the new-found territories the Papacy claimed to be the disposer, and in 1493 it fixed the meridian 100 leagues west of the Azores as the line of division between the spheres of the two competing nations. By the Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal, in 1494, the line was changed to one 375 leagues from the islands, and, in 1506, the Pope confirmed the arrangement. But new discoveries raised new problems. The Moluccas and Banda Islands in the east fell into dispute. So, in 1529, by the Treaty of Saragossa, the meridian 17 degrees east of the Moluccas was agreed upon as a second line of demarcation. It was provided, however, that Portugal should keep Brazil, and Spain the Philippine Islands, and that Spain should receive a sum of money for her right to the Moluccas.

Spanish explorers following Columbus increased European knowledge of Central and South America. Possession was taken of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica in 1508–10; the Pacific Ocean was discovered in 1513; Florida in the same year; Mexico in 1518, and, in a search for the westward route to the East, Magellan rounded Cape Horn in 1520, sailing through the straits to which he gave his name, and reached the Philippines in 1521, to perish at Zebu. Conquest followed in the wake of exploration. Mexico was conquered in 1519–21, Peru in 1531, Terra Firma in 1532, Chile in 1535, New Granada in 1536. The southern continent was traversed by way of the Amazon in 1541, while in the north-west the Spaniards, proceeding through Lower California in 1534–5, reached Cape Mendocino by 1542, and, in the south-east, planted their first settlement at Buenos Aires in 1535.

The Portuguese, seeking commerce rather than the precious metals, and for the most part in a different hemisphere, never gained, except in Brazil, the extensive territorial dominions of the Spaniards. The Portuguese empire was a maritime empire—a series of islands, ports, small settlements, and protected coasts, stretching from Portugal round Africa, east and west, Arabia, and India to the distant islands of the

Malay archipelago. The foundations of their dominion were laid by a great Viceroy, Alburquerque, 1509–15. He planted the capital at Goa, in 1510; reduced Malacca in 1511, and Hormuz in 1515, to get the trade of Persia, and established the Portuguese at Ternate and Tidor in the Moluccas, where the Spanish rights were bought out in 1529. In 1517, the Portuguese occupied Colombo, and gradually acquired the trade of Ceylon; in the same year they opened trade with China, and they settled at Macao in 1520, where their sovereignty was recognised in 1587. They captured Diu in 1535, and formed a connexion in 1542 with Japan, where they planted a factory in 1548. The central point of their eastern dominions was Goa. In addition they had Diu and Damaun in the Deccan, Cochin and other places on the Malabar coast, Negapatam on the Coromandel coast, Malacca in the Malacca peninsula, Ceylon, and settlements in the Spice Islands, Java, and New Guinea. On the Persian Gulf they had Muscat and Hormuz. In eastern Africa, where they did not attempt dominion but sought only halting-places, they established themselves from the Zambesi to Delagoa Bay, and built forts at Sofala in 1505 and Mozambique in 1507. They were the only European Power established on the west coast of Africa, where they held points so far south as Cape Negro, and all the islands off the coast, including the Azores, except the Canaries. The colonisation of Brazil was seriously begun in 1531, and the coastal regions were divided into a number of captaincies. Save for the Spaniards, who opposed them in the extreme east, their principal enemy had been the Arabs, whom they had displaced from the great trading centres of the East. Other European Powers, England and France, were not quite inactive while this great work of colonisation was going forward, but their labours, less happily directed, produced little result. In the search for a north-west passage to the East they played a part. The voyages of Cabot, in 1497–8, unfolded the existence of Labrador, Newfoundland, and the north-eastern coast of North America. Verrazzano, in the service of Francis I, sailing due west, further explored the eastern coast of North America; and Jacques Cartier, in 1534–6 and in 1542, made his way up the St Lawrence, where Roberval made an unsuccessful attempt to found a French colony in 1540. Thus the great discoveries were made, and the way was prepared for the later work of colonisation.

# SECTION III.

## THE RISE OF FRANCE AND SWEDEN.

### A. EUROPE.

For a large part of the seventeenth century, France in western 41
Europe, and Sweden in north-eastern Europe, were the Powers which exerted the greatest influence in the shaping of the European system. Apart from the temporary advance of the Habsburg Power at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, the rise of France and of Sweden forms the principal feature in the change of political power during this period. Their united efforts prevented a restoration of the Empire under the Habsburgs as a reality; and, while France broke the power of Spain, Sweden confined Austria to south-eastern Europe. The result of long wars was an expansion of France, a Swedish dominion round the Baltic, a further disintegration of Germany, and at the same time the transference of colonial power to the new maritime nations.

At the end of the sixteenth century, France was in a weak position, 46, 10
owing to the line of Habsburg territories which flanked her eastern frontier, and to the tradition of cooperation between the two branches of this great family. Henry IV, however, strengthened this frontier 25
by one important acquisition. By the Treaty of Lyons, 1601, he made an exchange with Savoy of Saluzzo for the territories of Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex, which, lying between the Rhone and the Saône, connected Savoy with Franche Comté, and carried her frontiers perilously into the exposed east of France. In the opening years of the struggle in Germany Spain increased very greatly her power on that frontier. She came to terms with Savoy in 1614; occupied the Valtelline, the important 30
link of communication between Milan and Tyrol, in 1622, and temporarily occupied the Rhenish Palatinate in the same year. It was Richelieu's work to dislodge Spain from the Valtelline, to close the passes, to occupy Pinerolo in 1631, and to begin a war with Spain and Austria, which, lasting in the latter case till 1648, in the former till 1659, yielded to France a harvest of acquisitions. At the Peace of Westphalia France gained 40
the formal recognition of her sovereignty over the three bishoprics—Metz, Toul, and Verdun—which she had held since 1552, and with the

bishoprics was included Moyenvic. She took Austria's place in Elsass, entering into Austria's possessions and rights there. The cession was vague. It was described as the landgravate of both Elsasses. Elsass consisted of two main parts, Upper and Lower. In Upper Elsass, Austria had a feudal suzerainty over four-fifths of the land. In Lower Elsass, there was no landgravate over the whole territory. Austria had only an administrative authority over the ten Imperial towns, Landau, Weissenburg, Hagenau, Rosheim, Oberehenheim, Schlettstadt, Colmar, Kaisersberg, Türkheim, Münster, and some villages. She had no authority over either the bishopric or town of Strassburg. Both were immediate possessions of the Empire. The vagueness of the cession, for which both parties shared the responsibility, made it possible for France, later, deliberately to misinterpret the clause and to annex the whole of Elsass. In addition, the great town of Breisach was made over to France, and she was permitted to place a garrison in the strong fortress of Philippsburg,
46 thus acquiring two points of entrance into southern Germany. She secured a similar position in Italy where she retained Pinerolo, ceded to her by Savoy, which enabled her to watch the movements of this important buffer State. When, in 1659, after a quarter of a century of war, France came to terms with Spain in the Peace of the Pyrenees, she much increased her gains. On the south, by the cession of Roussillon, with part of Cerdagne and Conflans on the French side of the Pyrenees, she gained the Pyrenees for her frontier. In the north-east she received parts of the Spanish Netherlands—in Artois, all the towns and bailiwicks except Aire and St Omer, which included Arras, Hesdin, and such important places as Gravelines, Landrecies and Thionville in Flanders, Hainault and Luxemburg; as well as Marienburg and Philippeville, thus strengthening the defence of Paris by a line of northern fortresses. At the same time, she temporarily (1659–61) withheld the duchy of Bar from the Duke of Lorraine, while restoring Lorraine.

32, 53 To the expansion of Sweden there were certain natural opponents—Russia, the German Orders, Poland, and Denmark. Her first advance was at the expense of the military Orders. In 1515, the two Orders, united since 1237, separated. A Brandenburg prince became Grand Master of the Prussian lands, and secularised his possessions as the duchy of Prussia in 1525, but remained the vassal of Poland. In 1558–61, the
20 Order of the Sword collapsed. In the scramble for its dominions, Poland obtained Livonia—northern Livonia at once, southern Livonia in 1582, after a struggle with Russia, which was seeking an outlet on the Baltic. Courland and Semigallia became a hereditary duchy in the Grand Master's hands, who did homage for them to the Polish King. Denmark got Dago and Ösel, her last conquests in the eastern Baltic, while Sweden's share was a large part of Esthonia—an acquisition which moved her frontiers forward south of the Gulf of Finland. This was the beginning of Sweden's new advance round the Baltic, and her first

acquisition since the establishment of her independence. It involved her at once in long wars with the rival Powers of Russia and Poland, in the course of which her empire on the Baltic was much extended.

The struggle with Russia was the first to be brought to a successful conclusion. At the Peace of Teusin, 1595, Russia recognised Sweden's right to Esthonia and her new conquest Narva, while Sweden retroceded Kexholm, the easternmost province of Finland, to Russia, and thus determined the boundaries of Finland, hitherto uncertain. Sweden, Norway, and Russia had claims on Finmark, and Russia now ceded to Sweden her part of Finmark, which lay between the Varanger and Malanger Fjords. A second struggle, in which Sweden captured Novgorod the Great, was terminated by the Peace of Stolbova, 1617. Sweden restored Novgorod, but received Kexholm, and Ingria between the mouths of the Narova and the Neva, which included Nöteborg, the key of Finland. Russia renounced her claims on Esthonia and Livonia. This gave Sweden a strong natural frontier against a powerful neighbour, and proved to be her furthest advance to the east; at the same time, it shut out Russia from her only access to the Baltic, Ingria—her only outlet indeed to an ice-free sea. It was an unstable settlement which placed a nation of one million as a barrier against another thirty times as large. The Peace of Kardis, in 1661, substantially reestablished the settlement of Stolbova; but a more definite demarcation was made of the frontier between Finland and Russia in the south.

The other enemy in these parts was Poland. It was not certain in the sixteenth century whether Sweden or Poland had the greater future. Poland had been steadily rising in importance. The acquisition of Livonia and of suzerainty over Courland meant a considerable increase of power and prestige. With Courland and East Prussia as dependencies, Livonia, Samogitia, and West Prussia in her hands, Poland had command of the whole south-eastern Baltic. Meantime, she had been strengthened by complete union with Lithuania in 1569. At the height of her power, she had embarked on a struggle with Sweden for the possession of the Baltic littoral, as well as for dynastic and religious ends. The Truce of Altmark, in 1629, allowed Sweden to retain possession of Livonia, which she had conquered, of part of the delta of the Vistula, Pillau, and Memel in East Prussia, with the right to levy tolls at Pillau, Memel, Danzig, and Labiau. Sweden was thus in possession of the principal places in both Ducal and Polish Prussia. By the Treaty of Stuhmsdorf, 1635, Sweden gave up the places which she held in Prussia, but retained Livonia. Poland proved henceforth able to protect her possessions, and the great settlement of the north made at the Peace of Oliva, in 1660, brought no further change, save that the Polish Vasa renounced their claim to the Swedish throne. Before this check, Sweden, by her intervention in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, made a great advance to the south. At the Peace of Westphalia she received a "satisfaction"

in northern Germany which gave her an indisputable preeminence on the Baltic. She had asked for Silesia, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Bremen, and Verden. Pomerania she wanted most as a security for her Baltic power. In the end she obtained Western Pomerania with the Isle of Rügen, the mouth of the Oder, Stettin, and the islands of Usedom and Wollin. Instead of Mecklenburg, she received the port of Wismar, Neukloster, and the Isle of Poel. In addition she received the archbishopric of Bremen and the bishopric of Verden to be held as secular duchies. These possessions were small and scattered; but they gave Sweden the control of the three principal rivers of northern Germany, the Oder, the Elbe, and the Weser; they planted her on the North Sea as well as on the Baltic, and made her a member of the German Empire.

Throughout these struggles, Sweden's old partner Denmark had been surely, if intermittently, hostile. Against Denmark, Sweden fought for the recognition of her independence; for a natural frontier in the Scandinavian peninsula as against Norway in the west and Denmark herself on the south, and for dominion on the eastern Baltic, as well as
17 for commercial freedom. At the dissolution of the Union, Denmark held the southern provinces, which had been Swedish before the Union, though Danish during it, and the wealthy island of Gottland, and she had added Dago and Ösel off the eastern Baltic coast, a menace to Sweden's new acquisitions in Esthonia, while Norway retained Bohus and the provinces of Herjedalen and Jemteland. Except that at the Peace of Knäred, 1613, Sweden ceded to Norway her claims on Finmark, this position remained unchanged until the War of 1643. The Peace of Brömsebro, 1645, which ended that War, gave to Sweden Dago, Ösel, and Gottland, thus expelling the Danes from the eastern Baltic, the two Norwegian provinces of Jemteland and Herjedalen, which gave Sweden a natural frontier, the great Kiolen range, against Norway, and Halland, pawned for thirty years, as well as freedom from the Sound tolls for all her dominions. Coupled with the Swedish successes in Germany, this Peace changed the balance of power in Scandinavia. Sweden became far stronger than Denmark, and the Baltic practically passed under her control. The great Baltic ports, except those of Prussia surrendered in 1635, and a large part of the Baltic coast were in her hands. It was the beginning also of Denmark's downfall—the first of a long series of treaties which pared away the Danish dominions. Thirteen years later, the Peace of Roeskilde, 1658, inflicted still more crushing losses on Denmark. She surrendered the three provinces Halland, Bleking and Skaane, with the island of Bornholm, while Norway
54 gave up Bohus and Trondhjem. The Danish King also renounced his sovereignty over the dominions of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. By this Peace, Sweden expelled Denmark from the Scandinavian peninsula and gained a natural frontier to the south; she cut Norway in two and

reached the North Sea in this quarter, and she established the Duke of Gottorp as a sovereign prince within the Danish kingdom. Not all of these acquisitions were to be retained. Another war and another peace, the Peace of Copenhagen, concluded in 1660, somewhat redressed the balance of power. Sweden restored Bornholm to Denmark and Trondhjem to Norway. She retained her natural frontiers; but permitted Norway to exist again. By the three great Treaties of Copenhagen (1660), Oliva (1660), and Kardis (1661), in which Sweden came to terms with her enemies, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, a temporary equilibrium was established on the Baltic. The limits of Swedish expansion had been reached. She could hold Livonia against Poland, but could not conquer Prussia; could gain her natural frontiers in the Scandinavian peninsula, but could not hold territory which, like Trondhjem, lay beyond them; could expel Denmark from the eastern Baltic, but could not annex her entire. The empire which she had built up was, in structure, the strangest of European States. It consisted of a long seaboard with but little inland ground—an aggregation of commercial rights and commercial stations without natural unity, conquered and held together by force of arms. Between its scattered parts the Baltic formed a bond of union. All the Baltic islands were Swedish save Bornholm, and the estuaries of all the great rivers, except the Niemen and the Vistula, were in Swedish territory. Stockholm was its centre and capital, and Riga its second capital. Of this circle of possessions Sweden proper formed a core strong and united, which, in the course of the long struggle for a wider dominion, had gained natural boundaries and national unity; so that, even if the external possessions were lost—and they had for the most part no unity of race or geography with Sweden or with each other, and strong foes in the rising Powers of Russia and Prussia—the heart of the empire might be regarded as sound.

Sweden and France had grown largely at the expense of Germany. While they were expanding the German Empire was weakening. The disintegration of Germany and the growth of the power of the Princes is a feature of the period only less important than the rise of France and Sweden. The great Peace of 1648 recognised the right of the Princes to form political alliances with foreign Powers, provided they were not directed against Empire or Emperor, and thus virtually assured complete independence to the three hundred odd States which made up the Empire. The enlargement of the powers of the Princes and the contraction of those of the Emperor finally handed over the destiny of Germany to the Princes. Among those Princes, some made substantial gains as a result of the Thirty Years' War. The method of aggrandisement was, in most cases, the secularisation of ecclesiastical territory, the Peace thus marking a further stage in the process by which ecclesiastical has given way to secular rule. Brandenburg, which had already secularised the sees of Brandenburg, Havelberg,

and Cammin (the last of these in Pomerania, which duchy had fallen by inheritance to Brandenburg in 1637, though Western Pomerania and part of Eastern had to be surrendered to Sweden), now obtained Halberstadt, Minden, and Magdeburg, the last-named to come in on the death of the reigning Administrator, which happened in 1680. Brandenburg thus made very substantial gains by the Peace and rose into the front rank amongst the principalities of Germany. In return for the sacrifice of Wismar and Neukloster to Sweden, Schwerin and Ratzeburg were returned to Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which ceded Mirow and Nemerow to Mecklenburg-Güstrow. Brunswick-Lüneburg, which coveted Hildesheim, Minden, and Osnabrück, received only the abbey of Walkenried and the right of alternate appointment to the see of Osnabrück. Hesse-Cassel got the abbey of Hersfeld. Bavaria obtained the fifth electorship, which the Elector Palatine had forfeited, and the Upper Palatinate, including the county of Cham. The descendants of the ejected Elector Palatine were restored to the Rhenish Palatinate, and obtained a newly created eighth electorship. Saxony kept Upper and Lower Lusatia, which had been assigned to her as the price of peace in 1635. The independence of Switzerland was formally recognised, and the connexion of the United Netherlands with the Empire was allowed to lapse.

41 The Peace of Westphalia constituted a great European settlement, which rested on the fact that France and Sweden had taken the predominant influence in Europe that had belonged for so long a time to the two branches of the Habsburgs. The character of Germany was changed, and her relation to the political system of Europe. Her loose polity was still more loosened, and the way was opened for the growth of the minor States. At the same time, new Powers were introduced into her political life. Within Germany, one of the most con-
60 spicuous results was the decline of Austrian power. Austria surrendered Elsass and Breisach to France, and Lusatia to Saxony. She consolidated her power by religious persecution and concentrated it by the sacrifice of distant possessions, still retaining a compact mass of territory in
55 south-eastern Europe. Of the changes amongst the minor Powers, the advance of Brandenburg is the most striking. In 1618, Brandenburg had added Prussia, and the acquisitions of 1648 made her a great State, supreme in northern Germany as Austria was in southern. Her dominion stretched over scattered territories from the duchy of Prussia to the Rhine. Her natural tendency must be to seek expansion by uniting and linking up these territories. For the time, she was deprived of great maritime opportunities. But she had become a foe of Sweden
53 on the Baltic, and a rival of Austria in Germany. In north-eastern Europe the greatest change was the rise of Sweden. Her gains from Russia, Poland, Denmark, and Germany had given her a position on the Baltic which had transformed that sea almost into a Swedish lake.

Denmark had sunk from her former preeminence. She had lost parts of Norway to Sweden; but in 1648 she still overlapped into the Scanian peninsula, though she was evidently on the down grade. In Germany she had lost no territory, but she had forfeited prestige and position. Russia was passing through a period of trouble and depression. Her westward movement was temporarily stayed by the rise of Sweden, who had closed her only outlet to the Baltic; while, in the incessant struggle on her western frontier, she had been temporarily worsted, and Poland had regained Smolensk and Chernigoff, in 1618. Poland was still great. She was the feudal superior of Prussia, and had made gains from Russia, though her greatness was partly eclipsed by the rise of Sweden.

In western Europe the rise of France is conspicuous. The three 46
bishoprics, Bresse, Bugey, and Gex, Pinerolo, and Elsass were acquisitions that showed how strong was the power behind them. They were but a stage in the expansion of France. She was pressing into the Spanish Netherlands and the other Spanish possessions on her frontiers. In the British Isles Scotland and England were now under one Crown. But it was a period of political confusion, with Scotland and Ireland in revolt. A new State, the United Netherlands, a confederation of seven 22
revolted provinces with their conquests, had appeared on the map, free of Spain and disconnected from the Empire, and had already become a great maritime Power.

In Italy, Spain was still supreme. Her power, threatened in northern Europe, was here unshaken. Possessed of Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, and the Stato degli Presidi, she dominated Italy. The Papal States were stronger than ever. Ferrara and Urbino, two semi-independent duchies, had been absorbed by them—Ferrara in 1598, Urbino in 1631. Venice had preserved her territory intact through a difficult period. Savoy had acquired a part of Montferrat, 1631, but had lost Pinerolo to the French, and was thus under French supervision. Mantua and Montferrat remained under the Gonzaga; Modena under the Este; Tuscany under the Medici; Parma and Piacenza under the Farnese. In the Iberian peninsula, Portugal, which had been annexed by Spain in 1580, had freed herself again in 1640. Spain, though she had not yet made the surrenders of 1659, was obviously sinking, as a result of military disaster and the temporary depression of her allies, the Austrian Habsburgs. In south-eastern Europe the situation had undergone little change for three-quarters of a century. The Ottoman empire had not yet reached the limits of its expansion either in Hungary or on the eastern Mediterranean; but internal weakness had for a time restrained its activities. Since the loss of Cyprus the Venetian empire had been almost confined to the Adriatic. Only Crete and two small Aegean islands remained of her more eastern possessions.

## B. GREATER EUROPE.

The change in the balance of power in Europe was accompanied by a transference of power in the colonial world. New nations entered into the competition of colonisation, and either ousted, or established themselves by the side of, the old. The Dutch, English, and French became colonial Powers. The Portuguese empire fell to pieces in the East. In the West Spain lost some of her outlying possessions, and found her exclusive claims challenged. At the same time, Russia entered upon the great process which added half a continent to her empire.

43 Before the end of the sixteenth century, both Dutch and English were sending out trading fleets to the East. In 1600 the English East India Company began its great career, in 1602 the Dutch. The operations of both companies were at first extended over a wide area. The English established a factory at Bantam in Java, in 1602; their first factory in India at Surat, in 1612; a factory in Japan at Firando, in 1613; and, by 1616, they also had factories at Ahmadabad, Burhampur, Ajmir, and Agra in the west of India, and Masulipatam and Petapoli on the east coast. The Dutch came to the Coromandel and Malabar coasts of India, to Ceylon and Java, rapidly spread their activities through the eastern archipelago, and northwards to China and Japan. They took Amboina from the Portuguese in 1605, discovered the northern coast of Australia 1606, and established themselves in the Banda Islands 1609, in which year also they set up a factory at Firando in Japan, and, by 1615, they had a firm grip of the Moluccas. In Java they went first to Jacatra; but, in 1619, they established themselves at Batavia, which became the capital of the Dutch East Indies in place of Amboina. The Danish East India Company, established in 1614, also competed in the eastern trade, and in 1616 planted a fort at Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast and another in Bengal. Much of what was done at first was tentative; but, in time, the several Powers began to get more definite spheres of activity, and to find those positions which became the lasting seats of their power. The Dutch drove the English out of the eastern archipelago—from Pulo Run and Great Banda in 1620, from Bantam in 1621, and from Amboina in 1623; and, though the English returned to Bantam in 1628, the eastern islands passed definitely into Dutch possession. The English concentrated on India. They made Surat their chief post in 1638, built Fort St George on the site now occupied by Madras in 1639, and gained permanent positions at Masulipatam on the east coast in 1632, and on the Hooghly river,

64 1640. The Island of Bombay came into English possession as a part of the dowry of Catharine of Braganza. It was promised in 1661, though not actually handed over till 1665, and in 1668 was transferred by Charles II to the Company. Madras was made a presidency in 1653,

and Bombay in 1687, in lieu of Surat. The Dutch proceeded to extend their possessions by conquest from the Portuguese. In 1638, they conquered some of the Portuguese stations in Ceylon—Negumbo, Pointe de Galle, and Trincomalee; in 1641, Malacca; in 1642, Formosa, where they established Fort Zelandia, in the south-west corner of the island; in 1653, Cannanor; in 1656, Calicut and Colombo; in 1658, Jaffnapatam and Negapatam; in 1661, Quilon; in 1662, Cranganor and Cochin. In 1661, the Portuguese recognised their losses. By 1664, the Dutch had posts in Bengal, Gujerat and on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts. Meanwhile, from Batavia they conquered Java and Celebes, they established factories in Pegu, at Ajudia in Siam, and in Sumatra and Borneo, while, in 1651, they occupied Table Bay in South Africa, to provide a 65
halting-place on the road to the East. They divided their eastern dominions into the six governments of Java, Amboina, Ternate, Ceylon, Macassar, and the Cape of Good Hope, and made Batavia their capital. Thus the great Portuguese empire of the East, with its numerous exposed points, was easily broken up by the intrusion of the Teutonic Powers.

In the New World, there was in this period a great extension of 66
colonial activity, without much transference of colonial power. The incoming Powers, which included France, found an open field for their activity, and thus established themselves by the side of Spain and Portugal, founding important colonies, but not overthrowing those of the Latin Powers. In 1583 the English occupied Newfoundland, their first colony. In 1606 the London and Plymouth Companies were chartered, and the territory of Virginia, where the English had made at the end of the sixteenth century ineffectual attempts at colonisation, was divided between them. Jamestown in Virginia was founded in 1608, and the Bermudas were occupied in 1609–12. The settlements in 68
New England began with New Plymouth 1620, those in New Hampshire 1623 and 1627, at Massachusetts Bay 1628–9, in Maine 1632, in Connecticut 1635, at New Haven 1638, in Long Island 1640, and in Rhode Island 1643. In the south, the colonisation of Maryland was begun in 1634, of Carolina in 1663. Maine was united to Massachusetts in 1652 and 1668. New Jersey was formed in 1665, and Connecticut and New Haven united in the same year. In 1664, the Dutch colonies on the Hudson and Delaware, called the New Netherlands, which included the Swedish colonies on the Delaware conquered by the Dutch in 1655, were conquered by the British and confirmed to them by the Peace of Breda 1667. The Dutch received Surinam in exchange. This transference was confirmed in the Peace of Westminster 1674. It was of the greatest importance, as giving the British continuous possession of the Atlantic coast from the French settlements in Acadia to the Spanish in Florida. In the West Indies the British occupied Barbados and part of St Kitts in 1625, Nevis in 1628, Montserrat and Antigua in 1632, Surinam in 1640, Anguilla in 1650, Barbuda in 1661–2, New Providence

and Eleuthera Island in the Bahamas in 1666, the Virgin Islands in 1672, and conquered Jamaica in 1655.

The French followed the British to North America. In 1605 they made a settlement at Port Royal in Acadia; in 1608 they founded Quebec. Quebec was captured by the British in 1629; but, together with Acadia, was restored by the Peace of St Germain in 1632. The Peace of Breda, 1667, confirmed Acadia to France, and, in 1670, Maine east of the Penobscot was recognised as French. In the West Indies, the French occupied part of St Kitts in 1625, part of St Martin, Martinique, and Guadaloupe in 1636, part of Santo Domingo in 1664, and they made a settlement in Guiana, of which Cayenne became the capital, in 1624.

The Dutch West India Company was founded in 1621. From 1623, they established settlements in the New Netherlands, where they conquered the Swedish colonies on the Delaware 1655; but they lost all their possessions here to England in 1667, gaining in exchange Surinam. They made considerable conquests in Brazil, where for thirty years, from 1624 to 1654, they held a large part of the Portuguese possessions. In the West Indies, they established factories on a few small islands, St Eustatius in 1632, Curaçoa in 1634, Saba in 1640, and St Martin, which they divided with the French, in 1649.

65 All four of these Powers came also to Africa, to share in the slave-trade. In 1618, the English chartered their first West African Company, which planted one settlement on the Gambia, and another at Cormentine on the Gold Coast; while the French West African Company, formed in 1626, established a fort on the Senegal. The Dutch acquired Gorée, an island off Cape Verde, in 1617, and in 1624 built Fort Nassau at Mouree. Once established on the Gold Coast, they were not long in expelling the Portuguese. They captured Elmina in 1637, and Axim in 1642. In 1641, they proceeded further south and took Sao Paulo de Loanda, which the Portuguese had founded in 1578, and from which they had subjugated Congo and Angola. But the Portuguese recovered their position in Angola and succeeded in extending their influence further. Danish enterprise in Africa, also, dates from the middle of the seventeenth century. The Danes built forts near Accra at Christiansborg and Frederiksborg; but they soon succumbed to the English in the latter place. The English lost Cormentine in 1667 after the naval wars with the Dutch, but they gained Cape Coast Castle, which became their most important possession on the Gold Coast. From this centre they extended their possessions considerably, building forts at Accra, Dixcove, and elsewhere on the Gold Coast, as well as at Whydah on the Slave Coast. Of greater importance than the struggle for the Gold Coast was the Dutch occupation of Table Bay in 1651, followed in 1653 by the purchase from the Hottentots of a strip of land, which secured for them the peninsula of

the Cape of Good Hope. St Helena, which they had acquired in 1645 as a place of call on the way east, they now abandoned, and in 1655 it was occupied by the English.

Thus, in the third quarter of the seventeenth century, the Portuguese 43
were being driven out of the East, where the Dutch had taken their place, almost alone in the Far East, and in conjunction with the English in India. They still had their stations in East and West Africa, but not on the Gold Coast, which the English and the Dutch divided; while, further to the north on the western coast, the French and English were predominant.

In the Western world, the intrusion of the new colonising nations did 106
not menace the extensive land dominions of the Latin Powers. The Dutch conquest of some of the finest provinces of Brazil, including Pernambuco and Bahia, lasted for only thirty years—from 1624 to 1654. Spain, indeed, lost ground in the West Indies; but the establishment of the English on the Atlantic coast of the northern continent and of the French on the St Lawrence and in Acadia was an extension of European colonisation and involved no transfers of territory from the older colonising nations. These latter had, in the meantime, extended and consolidated their rule. The Portuguese, whose settlements were at first exclusively on the coast, gradually penetrated the vast interior and acquired a claim to the greater part of the Amazon basin. At the Peace of Utrecht, the French, who had established themselves in Guiana, recognised Portuguese sovereignty over both banks of the great river. At the other extremity of their dominion, their frontier with the Spanish possessions on the La Plata was in continual dispute. The dominion of Spain, which virtually reached its limits in the sixteenth century, extended through a great variety of countries, from California in the north, over Mexico and Central America, down the western half of South America to the frontiers of Patagonia and over the basin of the La Plata on the other side of the Andes. Outside of the two continents, it included the Philippines and the larger West India islands. It was divided into the two viceroyalties of New Spain and Peru, and a number of governments more or less dependent on the viceroyalties. The provinces nominally subject to New Spain were the Philippines, Guatemala, Yucatan, and New Biscay, and the two, or sometimes three, West India governments. Those subject to the Viceroy of Peru were Chile, Quito, New Granada, Terra Firma, Paraguay, Tucuman, and Buenos Aires. From 1718 to 1722, and permanently in 1739, a third viceroyalty of New Granada was established, which included New Granada and Quito. In 1731 Venezuela was made a separate government under a Captain-General, and in 1776 Buenos Aires was raised to the position of a viceroyalty. To it were added the province of Cuyo, from the captaincy-general of Chile, and, from Lima, the four provinces of Upper Peru as well as Paraguay, Cordoba, and Tucuman; so that this

fourth viceroyalty included all the Spanish territory east of the Andes, from Lake Titicaca to Patagonia.

136 While the Western Powers were struggling for colonial dominion beyond the seas, the geographical position of Russia enabled her to advance without rivalry or difficulty. The Russian colonial empire was a natural expansion of European Russia across the forests and plains of northern Asia to the Pacific, and across the steppes of Central Asia to the mountain barriers of India. It never required or rested on maritime power. It was initiated by the military spirit of the Cossacks, and maintained by the expansive and nomadic tendencies of a great population. Russia discovered her new world somewhat later than the Western Powers. In 1581, the Cossacks took Sibir the capital of the Tartar Khanate of Siberia, thus carrying Russia's territory beyond the Urals and founding her Asiatic dominion. By 1630, the Cossacks had reached the Lena; in 1700, they conquered Kamschatka—so easy was Russia's advance to the Pacific. Her southward movement towards China paused at the Amur, from 1683 till 1846. Thus Russia took a place, which her geographical position assigned to her, as a great Asiatic Power. With the exception of the slopes of the Urals, too gentle to be formidable, nature had planted no barrier between the Pacific and the heart of eastern Europe; and, in the circumstances, this vast area passed easily into a single State.

# SECTION IV.

## THE FORMATION OF THE GREAT POWERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

### A. EUROPE.

Of the tendencies of which we have spoken as operating in the early 63
seventeenth century, the expansion of France continued until it suffered a check in the great settlement of Utrecht 1713–5, which rested on a balance of power between France and Austria; the expansion of Sweden ceased, and the dissolution of her empire, to the advantage of Brandenburg and Russia, quickly began; the disintegration of Germany continued, and among the chief rising States appeared a strong kingdom of Prussia, which contested with Austria the hegemony of Germany; in north and south, Russia advanced westwards at the expense of Sweden and the Ottoman empire; Austria, instead of declining, took the place of Spain in the Netherlands and Italy, and advanced into south-eastern Europe; Poland was swallowed up by Austria, Russia, and Prussia; in the colonial world, Britain distanced all her rivals, after a long duel with France, in particular, for India and North America. So, in the eighteenth century there was worked out a balance of power between Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France. Much took shape in this period which has remained to the present day. Sweden was forced almost into her natural limits. Poland was destroyed. The Ottoman empire was driven back. Russia expanded, and Prussia was formed.

We may consider first the expansion of France. The great advance 46
which she had made into the Spanish Netherlands in 1659 was continued. By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668, she made considerable gains which included Douai, Lille, and Courtrai. By the Treaty of Nymegen, 1678, she restored some towns and annexed others. Her frontier receded, but, on the other hand, it was strengthened, for she gained the remaining Spanish towns in Artois, and made advances in Hainault. The new places which she acquired included Valenciennes, Condé, Cambray, St Omer, and Maubeuge. In addition, she received Franche Comté, and Freiburg in the Breisgau, but gave up the right of garrisoning Philippsburg. By the "reunions" which followed she

strengthened her hold of Alsace, and annexed Strassburg and Kehl—annexations which were recognised by the Treaty of Ratisbon, in 1684. The Treaty of Ryswyk, in 1697, left her frontier as in 1678; but she gave up Kehl and Freiburg, retaining Strassburg. The Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, made a lasting settlement of the north-eastern frontier. France gave up much; but she retained a line of towns stretching from St Omer, through Lille, Condé, and Maubeuge, to Marienburg, which represented the substantial result of years of ambition and struggle. By the Treaty of Rastatt with the Empire, 1714, she received Landau also. By treaty with Savoy, in 1713, she rectified her south-east frontier, surrendering to Savoy a tongue of territory on the Italian side of the Alps, and receiving in exchange the valley of Barcelonette on her own side. In the same year, the little principality of Orange was annexed.

79 The changes in the eighteenth century subsequent to those of Utrecht were few. In 1736 Lorraine was ceded to France, to be annexed on the death of the reigning Duke Stanislas, which happened in 1766. Two years later (in 1768) Corsica, the last acquisition before the Revolution, and the only large detached possession in Europe, was gained. The steady advance since the days of Louis XI had given France a strong north-eastern frontier, had brought her on the middle east to the Rhine, on the south-east corner to the Alps, and in the south to the Pyrenees. But she was still separated from her natural boundary, the Alps, in the south by the possessions of the King of Sardinia, Savoy and Nice; and, between Franche Comté and Alsace, the county of Montbéliard, a possession of Würtemberg, made a breach in the continuity of her territory. In addition, there were various enclaves of foreign States within her territory, the most important of which were the principality of Avignon and the county of Venaissin, papal territory on the Rhone, the free city of Mülhausen, and some small possessions of various German States over which France was merely suzerain in Alsace, and some more extensive districts such as Nassau-Saarbrücken, Nassau-Saarwerden, and
4 the county of Salm, over which France was not even suzerain, in Lorraine. On the other hand, she held Landau within the borders of the Empire, and Philippeville and Marienburg in the Low Countries.

54 While France advanced, her old ally Sweden held her own with difficulty, and, within a few years of the check which was placed on the expansion of France by the War of the Spanish Succession, a large part of Sweden's empire was wrested from her in the Northern War. At the
59 Peace of Stockholm, 1719, Sweden handed over Bremen and Verden to Hanover, and lost her position on the North Sea; and in 1720, at a second Peace of Stockholm, she surrendered to Prussia Western Pomerania as far as the river Peene, with the islands of Usedom and Wollin. Stettin was thus lost; but Stralsund, Wolgast, and Rügen were retained. Thus, the Elbe and the Oder became again German rivers. A more crush-
52 ing blow followed in 1721, when, at the Peace of Nystad, Russia took

Livonia, Esthonia, and the adjacent islands, and parts of the Finnish provinces of Kexholm and Viborg. Nor was this the end. In 1743, by 61
the Peace of Åbo, Russia made another advance into Finland, and gained the territory lying east of the river Kymmene. The remainder of her ultra-Scandinavian empire Sweden retained into the nineteenth century. Her losses were not surprising, for her empire lacked a sufficient basis of natural strength, and stronger forces than arms transferred her outlying provinces to the rising Powers of the eighteenth century.

In the course of French expansion there arose the possibility of a 51
change which might have overturned the whole political system of Europe and reared again an empire stronger than the undivided Habsburg Power. The question of the Spanish Succession appeared on the political horizon as early as 1668, when the Emperor and Louis XIV made a secret and provisional arrangement for the partition of the Spanish possessions, by which France was to take the Spanish Netherlands, Franche Comté, Naples, and Sicily, and the Emperor Spain and Spanish America. When the question became more urgent, the maritime Powers insisted on a voice in so immense a territorial rearrangement. By the Partition Treaty of 1698, to which they gave their consent, France was to have Naples and Sicily, the Archduke Charles of Austria Milan, and a Bavarian Prince the remainder. On the death of the Bavarian Prince, a second agreement gave to Archduke Charles the mass of the inheritance, to France the two Sicilies and Lorraine, to the Duke of Lorraine Milan. In the end, the whole question was submitted to the arbitrament of war, and a settlement was finally made in a series of treaties, 1713–5, between the various Powers which had taken part in the war. The Spanish empire was dismembered. Spain retained her individuality and her colonies; but she was cut off from her old connexion with the rest of Europe by the loss of her possessions in Italy and the Netherlands as well as of two positions in the Mediterranean. A check was placed on the expansion of France. She gained no share of the Spanish empire—none of the Spanish provinces in the Netherlands and Italy for which she had waited so long, none of the Spanish colonies, nor the prospect of the union of the two kingdoms. Her frontiers with the Netherlands were readjusted without being weakened. She obtained Landau on the left bank of the Rhine, and she restored her conquests on the right bank—Alt-Breisach, Kehl, and Freiburg. England greatly increased her colonial power, and in the Mediterranean gained two important strategic positions, Minorca and Gibraltar. Her colonial gains are enumerated in another connexion. Austria received Naples and Milan in Italy, and the Spanish Netherlands, and thus became the first line of resistance to French expansion in this important quarter. Holland was given security against French ambition, inasmuch as Austria was placed between her and France; and she obtained a strong barrier of towns, commanding all the rivers from the Meuse to the sea, which she

was to garrison, in the Austrian Netherlands. Savoy received Sicily, Montferrat, and a part of the Milanese, and made some rearrangements of her Alpine frontier with France by mutual cession, which removed
59 France from Piedmont. Prussia added to her west German possessions the bulk of Upper or Spanish Gelders, and her claim to Neufchâtel was recognised. Thus, at Utrecht, a further stage was reached in the division of those middle lands lying on the western frontiers of Germany for the sake of which so many of the wars of modern times had been waged. These extensive changes, coupled with the expansion of Austria at the expense of the Ottoman empire, and of Russia and Prussia at the expense of Sweden, gave a new form to the political system of Europe, which, with some modifications, lasted until the French Revolution.

62 In 1648 was consummated the disintegration of Germany. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Princes had successfully resisted the forces that made for German unity. In 1559, they established their independence of Imperial authority in religion, and, when, in 1648, they secured virtual independence in foreign politics, they reduced the Empire
60 to a political shell, enclosing not a single State but a system of States. Of these States Austria remained the chief. Though the Empire was of diminishing value to her, and in Germany she no longer remained without a rival, her territorial acquisitions were so much more extensive than her losses as to give her a European position counterbalancing that
40 of France. At the Peace of Westphalia she suffered heavily in ceding Lusatia to Saxony, and Elsass to France, and during the remainder of the seventeenth century she lost a little more ground to France in southern Germany. In 1740 she further lost Silesia to Prussia. On the
48 other hand, she drove the Turk out of Hungary and advanced into the Balkan peninsula, took Spain's place in the Netherlands and Italy, and
58 shared in the partition of Poland. The surest direction of her expansion appeared to be eastwards. The strength of her dominion lay in the great mass of territory which she possessed in south-eastern Europe. Here, she consolidated as well as extended her dominion, always cherishing the hope of acquiring Bavaria, which her dominions half encircled, by annexation or exchange. A part of Bavaria, the Innviertel, she actually gained by the Peace of Teschen, 1777, as a settlement of her claim on the succession, and only the intervention of Frederick the Great in 1785 prevented the exchange of the Netherlands for the remainder. Nor was the idea definitively abandoned until 1813.

48, 60 Austrian expansion during this period began in the south-east. After the Peace of Vasvar, 1664, she surrendered no more territory to the Ottoman. The tide turned, and in 1699, at the Peace of Carlowitz, she recovered Transylvania and Hungary, with the exception of the Banat of Temesvar between the Theiss and the Maros, and parts of Slavonia and Croatia. In 1718, at the Peace of Passarowitz, she made another great advance, recovering the remainder of Hungary and Slavonia, and

gaining parts of Bosnia and Servia, with Belgrade, and Lesser Wallachia. A corner only of Croatia remained to the Turk. But not all this could be retained, and, by the Peace of Belgrade, in 1739, Austria restored her acquisitions in Servia, Bosnia, and Wallachia, including Belgrade and Orsova. Along the frontier thus fixed, a position of equilibrium between the two empires was reached which held good for nearly a century and a half, except that, in 1777, Austria obtained the Bukowina, and in 1789 captured Belgrade, to lose it again in 1791, and in 1790 Orsova. As she advanced south of Hungary, so also did she north. By taking 58
a hand in the partition of Poland she gained temporarily a great mass of territory with which to flank her dominions on the north. In 1770, she appropriated the part of the county of Zips which had been pawned to Poland in 1412. In 1772, she took most of Red Russia and parts of Podolia and Little Poland; in 1795, Cracow, southern Masovia, a part of Podlachia and the remainder of Little Poland. Thus the mass of Austrian possessions in south-eastern Europe underwent considerable expansion in the eighteenth century. Inorganic collection of territories as it was, it was not at this time sundered by race divisions and jealousies.

The part of the Spanish empire which Austria received in 1713–5 extended her dominions greatly, without much increasing her strength. Rich and fertile though the Netherlands were, they were of little value to Austria. They had not Hungary's geographical proximity to the hereditary dominions. Their long subjection to Spain had destroyed their German connexion, and the tie with Austria proved very slight. Austria had little interest in this distant, burdensome, and unnatural possession, which increased the disunion of her Empire, and added to the frontiers she was charged to defend one peculiarly defenceless.

Sardinia, Milan, and Naples, also acquired in 1714, were not less 51, 63
difficult to absorb into the Austrian Empire. There was little intercourse between the Italian and the German possessions of Austria, and her position in Italy only excited the hostility of Spain. Nor did Austria retain possession of all these provinces. In 1718 she made an exchange with Savoy of Sardinia for Sicily, and in 1735, by the Peace of Vienna, another exchange, with the Bourbon Don Carlos, of the Two Sicilies and the Tuscan *Presidi* for the duchy of Parma which had passed to Don Carlos in 1731. Austria after these transactions was confined to northern Italy. The losses which Milan suffered to Savoy have been already indicated. On the other hand, Mantua fell to the Emperor by forfeit in 1708, and Duke Francis of Lorraine, who became the Emperor Francis I, received the grand duchy of Tuscany on the extinction of the Medici, 1737; and, in 1771, Modena, which had in the process of time reached the sea between Lucca and Genoa, also came in.

In the course of the eighteenth century, there arose in northern 55, 59
Germany a Power that disputed with Austria hegemony in the Empire,

and that in the nineteenth century expelled her from the German world in which she had for so many centuries played the first part Prussian expansion has this peculiarity, that it did not proceed from a single centre, but from three clearly marked areas which were gradually linked together. These areas were the Mark of Brandenburg, the duchy of Prussia, and the Prussian possessions on the Rhine. They were distinct in history, language, races, and institutions, and had each a separate course of development. Prussia did not grow, like France or England, by consolidation and acquisition along definite lines and according to a preconceived plan. It was a collection of dominions, formed by war and chance, and consolidated by the arts of government. An open, poor and arid country, small, unprotected by natural defences, less in size than Scotland, Brandenburg became stronger than France and the foremost military Power in Europe.

The early growth of Brandenburg has already been related. In 1524 Ruppin was annexed, and in 1537 an agreement was made with the Duke of Wohlau, Liegnitz, and Brieg securing to Brandenburg the succession to these provinces. The Reformation made possible the secularisation of the three Brandenburg bishoprics of Brandenburg, Lebus (1553), and Havelberg (1555). In 1571, Beeskow and Storkow were gained. Meanwhile, Ansbach had bought the principality of Jägerndorf, Beuthen, and Oderberg in Silesia in 1523, acquired a reversionary interest in Oppeln in 1528, and inherited Baireuth on the extinction of the ruling line in 1557. In 1603, these Franconian possessions came in to Brandenburg; but in the same year they were granted out again—Ansbach and Baireuth to younger brothers, Jägerndorf, which was lost to the Hohenzollerns in the Thirty Years' War (1623), to another member of the family. In 1609, Brandenburg gained a footing on the Rhine. The Elector laid claim to the Cleve-Jülich inheritance, and, in 1609, accepted joint rulership of the disputed territories with the other claimants. The Treaty of Xanten, however, in 1614 made a partition of the territories which was confirmed in 1666 and which gave to Brandenburg, finally, Cleve, Mark, Ravensberg, and Herford. In 1618, the duchy of Prussia, held by a Hohenzollern as a fief of Poland, came in to Brandenburg, and in 1657, by the Treaty of Wehlau, Poland renounced her suzerainty over the duchy, in return for the restitution of Ermeland which Brandenburg had seized in 1656. This renunciation was confirmed in the Peace of Oliva, 1660. Tauroggen and Serrey were added to the duchy in 1691. Both were given up in 1793, but Serrey was recovered in 1795.

The Peace of Westphalia brought large additions to Brandenburg. Pomerania, according to an agreement between Brandenburg and the Dukes of Pomerania, should have come in to Brandenburg in 1637. But Sweden was in occupation, and in 1648 Brandenburg could get only East Pomerania—and this without Stettin and a two-mile strip on

the east of the Oder, which she ceded to Sweden in 1653. Ample compensation however was given her in the bishoprics of Cammin, Halberstadt, and Minden, the archbishopric of Magdeburg which she was to receive on the death of the existing Administrator, and various other places of less importance. Later acquisitions were Lauenburg and Bütow in Pomerania, 1657, and, by the Peace of St Germain, 1679, the strip along the Oder, surrendered to Sweden in 1653, except Damm and Gollnow. In 1679 Schwiebus was taken in satisfaction of the Silesian claims, but was restored in 1694, and the claims were reasserted. The archbishopric of Magdeburg was acquired in 1680, and Burg in 1687.

In the great wars at the beginning of the eighteenth century the Kings of Prussia, for such the Electors of Brandenburg became in 1701, fought to secure their possessions on the Rhine and to extend their dominions on the Baltic. At Utrecht Prussia received Upper Gelders, 51
whence she could watch Austria in the Netherlands. This, with Mörs and Lingen, obtained in 1702 on the extinction of the Nassau-Dillenburg family, and Tecklenburg, obtained in 1707, went to increase her Rhineland territories. Neufchâtel also was obtained in 1707, and Prussia's possession of it was recognised at Utrecht and was maintained till 1857; but it was a distant, detached possession, and never became a centre of expansion. The Peace of Stockholm in 1720 gave Prussia 54
a part of Swedish Pomerania, including Stettin and district, the islands of Usedom and Wollin, and Damm and Gollnow. This territory, lying between the Oder and the Peene, secured to her control of one of the great commercial highways of northern Germany.

The various acquisitions which the Hohenzollerns had made, while they brought extensive territories under their rule, were so scattered that they needed to be linked up and consolidated, if Prussia was ever to form a strong State. To Frederick the Great the configuration of his kingdom was intolerable. He desired Saxony, West Prussia, and Swedish Pomerania. He gained Silesia, which he seized in 1740, and which Austria finally yielded at the Peace of Hubertusburg in 1763, together with Schwiebus and Glatz, though not Jägerndorf in the form in which Prussia had claimed it; East Friesland, in 1744, which brought Prussia to the North Sea; a part of Poland—West Prussia, Ermeland, 58
Kulmerland and the Netze district, but not Danzig and Thorn—in 1772; and the county of Mansfeld in 1780. The Franconian possessions, Ansbach and Baireuth, came to Prussia in 1791; and in 1793 she 58
acquired South Prussia together with Danzig—long the object of desire—and Thorn; in 1795 New East Prussia, and New Silesia with Serrey. These extensive acquisitions from Poland linked up the Prussian territories and rounded them off, and, while they diminished the length of her frontiers, added to their strength. West Prussia united East Prussia and Brandenburg; South Prussia, Silesia and Prussia; while New East Prussia improved the eastern frontier. The last addition brought

Prussia to her extreme eastern limits, and coincided with losses on the
84 Rhine at the Peace of Basel, of which we shall speak later. Thus was built up, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the strangely shaped kingdom of Prussia, which stretched its great length across northern Germany from the Rhine to the Memel, with outposts in the Netherlands, Franconia, and on the Swiss frontier.

62, 40 Austria's neighbour Bavaria had greatly increased her importance in the Thirty Years' War, and at the Peace of Westphalia had gained an Electorate and the Upper Palatinate with the county of Cham. In 1742, the Elector of Bavaria was chosen Emperor, the one exception to the long line of Habsburg Emperors from the time of Frederick III. In 1777, the Bavarian territories passed to the Sulzbach line of the Wittelsbach family, which, since 1742, had been ruling the Rhenish Palatinate and the duchies of Jülich and Berg, acquired by the Palatinate at the partition of the Jülich-Cleve inheritance in 1614. Both Saxony and Austria had claims to parts of Bavaria. But the Saxon claims were
60 bought off, and, on account of the Austrian, the Habsburgs received the Innviertel—the territory between the Inn, the Danube, the Salza, and the Austrian frontier.

Saxony was too much weakened by partition to have the strength to which her population and natural richness entitled her. Thuringia was a maze of Saxon States. In 1648 the Ernestine line divided into two main branches—Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Gotha—which afterwards split up into branches too many to enumerate, though Eisenach, Coburg, Meiningen, and Hildburghausen call for mention. The electoral line, which had received Lusatia in 1635, divided into four branches in 1656. Of these, the minor branches died out in the first half of the eighteenth century, and their territories were reunited to the electoral. From 1697 to 1763 the Electors were also Kings of Poland.

The Brunswick family, with their extensive, though barren, territories and their position on Elbe and Weser, might have contended with Branden-
40 burg for the leadership of North Germany. But they gained little at the Peace of Westphalia, except the alternate right of appointment to the bishopric of Osnabrück, and, like Saxony, they were weakened by division. In 1689 the Lüneburg line acquired Lauenburg, and in 1692 the ninth electorate. In 1705 the Lüneburg and Calenberg possessions were united in the person of the Elector George Lewis, who, in 1714, succeeded to
54 the Crown of Great Britain. Brunswick-Lüneburg, or Hanover, under which name it is better known, acquired Bremen and Verden from Sweden, in 1720, Bentheim, and some other smaller possessions. Like Saxony, Hanover gained little advantage from its foreign connexion.
40 The Wolfenbüttel line received Walkenried, in 1648, and made other small acquisitions in the seventeenth century. In 1735 its possessions passed to the younger line of Brunswick-Bevern, which had been established in 1666.

Concerning the less important German Houses a summary statement may suffice. The Duke of Würtemberg was restored to his lands and title in 1648, except to Montbéliard, which passed to another branch of the family, to return to the main line in 1723. The Baden territories, divided since 1536 into two branches, were united in 1771 by the Baden-Durlach line. Of the four lines into which Hesse had been divided in 1567, one died out in 1583 and another in 1604. Over the possessions of the latter, Hesse-Marburg, the remaining two, Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel, disputed until 1648, when the partition favoured Hesse-Cassel. In 1736 they also shared Hanau. Anhalt in 1603 divided into four lines, ruling at Dessau, Bernburg, Zerbst, and Köthen, of which the Zerbst line died out in 1793, when its territories were partitioned amongst the other three. Of the two Mecklenburg lines of Schwerin and Güstrow, the Schwerin line in 1648, as noted above, recovered the bishoprics of Schwerin and Ratzeburg, transferring Nemerow and Mirow to the Güstrow line. The former line died out in 1692, the latter in 1695. In 1701 the two lines of Schwerin and Strelitz took their places. In 1667 the ruling line in Oldenburg, Delmenhorst, and Jever died out, and, by an agreement of 1649, the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp jointly succeeded to these territories. Delmenhorst was pawned to Hanover in 1711; but the connexion of Oldenburg with Denmark lasted for more than a century, and its termination marks a stage in the history of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1658 the King of Denmark had been compelled to surrender his sovereignty over the Gottorp possessions in the two duchies which left the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp an independent Power. In 1721 the Duke surrendered to the King his possessions in Schleswig. In 1773 the Gottorp possessions passed to Paul III of Russia. Paul renounced to Denmark his claims in Holstein, which was thus united again with Schleswig under Danish sovereignty, in exchange for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which he ceded to the Prince-Bishop of Lübeck. In 1777 Oldenburg and Delmenhorst were raised to the rank of a duchy. Of the Nassau family the main Orange line, Nassau-Dillenburg, died out in 1702. Its possessions were divided. Parts went to Prussia, the principality of Orange on the Rhone to France, and the remainder to the Nassau-Dietz line. In 1795 three branches of the family remained at Idstein, Weilburg, and Usingen. The territory under ecclesiastical rule was a good deal diminished in northern Germany by the secularisations of the Reformation and of 1648; and the number of the Imperial cities also dwindled, fifty-one remaining in 1789.

The expansion of Russia and her advance into western Europe is not less a feature of the years between 1648 and 1795 than is the rise of Prussia. It marks perhaps the most important change which the political system of Europe had undergone. It added to the system a State of immense potential strength, not divided from its European neighbours

by distinct geographical or ethnological boundaries, and, hence, ever pressing on their eastern frontiers. To understand its growth, we must retrace our steps. Russia was formed of a group of Slav principalities in the greatest plains of Europe—the valleys of the Volga, the Don, the Dnieper and the Düna, which rivers drew her to expand towards the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Caspian. In the sixteenth century, she was cut off from all seas. Sweden and Poland cut her off from the Baltic, Poland and the Ottoman empire from the Black Sea, the Tartars from the Caspian. The natural increase of her population, their migratory habits, the search for a scientific frontier, and the desire for a civilising intercourse with other nations, impelled her to expansion seawards which her great strength enabled her to make and to sustain. Her first wars were with the Tartars; they began a great landward ad-
1 vance of Europe against Asia. When the Tartar empire broke up, there arose on its ruins the Khanates of Kazan, Astrakhan, and Crimea. In 1552, Russia annexed Kazan; in 1554, Astrakhan, which gave her command of the Volga from source to mouth and brought her to the Caspian Sea. Persian Asia was thereby thrown open to penetration by Russia, and the Volga offered a southward route. Crimea passed to the Turks,
61 and the Russian acquisition of it was postponed till the reign of Catharine. On the Dnieper, the Don, the Volga, and the Ural were Cossack communities, which protected the southern frontier of Russia and maintained, in some cases, a virtual independence till the eighteenth century. In 1577, Russia asserted her supremacy over the Don Cossacks,
136 which brought her nearer to the Black Sea. Four years later, her colonisation in northern Asia began with the conquest of Sibir, the capital of the Tartar Khanate of Siberia, whence Russia gradually spread her power eastwards to the Pacific Ocean. In the north-east the enemies of Russian expansion were Sweden and Poland-Lithuania. Lithuania, with her Russian provinces, provided another centre round which the Slav race could group itself. Nature had placed no geographical barrier to divide the two States, and between the two there was constant war, with fluctuations of frontier. As Russia tended to expand westwards, so Lithuania tended to expand eastwards; and the contact with the western world, and possession of the rich valley of the Dnieper, gave her a strength which overweighed the vaster extent of the Muscovite empire. In 1557–60 Russia conquered the greater part of Livonia from the Teutonic Knights and reached the Baltic; but Poland-Lithuania took this territory away in 1582. From 1584, many years of unrest and civil strife checked the expansion of Russia and compelled her to make sacrifices on
32 her western frontier. At the Peace of Stolbova, 1617, she surrendered to Sweden Ingria and Carelia, and to Poland by the Truce of Deulino, in 1618, and the Treaty of Polianovka, in 1634, Smolensk, Chernigoff, and Sieverski—a great slice off western Russia and the greater part of her Lithuanian conquests beyond the Dnieper. Not till the Peace of

Andrusovo in 1667 did Russia recover the lands thus surrendered to Poland, and then not all. But, from this time, she advanced again, and first in the south-west. On the Lower Dnieper the Cossack republic of Zaporogia, a territory in dispute between Turk, Tartar and Pole, had revolted from Poland and transferred its allegiance to Russia—a loss to which Poland had consented at Andrusovo. In 1680, by the Treaty of Bakchiserai, the Sultan also recognised the suzerainty of Russia in this territory. In 1686, Russia recovered Kieff, with its strong position on the Dnieper, once the ruling centre of Russia, and established her superiority over the Cossacks of the Ukraine. But she had not yet reached the Dwina and Dnieper, and beyond these streams there lay Russian land. In the eighteenth century, Russia advanced all along her western frontier, as well as southwards into the Caucasus and eastwards into Asia. It was the work of Peter the Great to establish her power on the Baltic, and to bring her decisively into western Europe, in spite of the inducement which her southward and eastward flowing streams offered to southward and eastward expansion. At the Peace of Nystad, in 1721, he took from 54
Sweden the Baltic coast north of the Dwina—Livonia, Esthonia and the adjacent islands, Ingria, part of Carelia, and a small part of Finland including Viborg, and planted on the Baltic the capital of a new Russia, thus achieving what had, since the sixteenth century, been one of the chief objects of Russian policy. In 1743, by the Peace of Åbo, 61
another corner of Finland was taken, and the Russian frontier advanced to the river Kymmene. In 1772, Polish Livonia and all Polish terri- 58
tory east of the Düna and Dnieper were added to Russia, in 1795 another strip of the Baltic coast, Courland and Samogitia and all Lithuania east of the Niemen. Thus, the south-eastern Baltic littoral passed from Sweden and Poland to Russia. The remainder of Finland, 108
together with the Åland Isles, came to Russia at the Peace of Frederikshamm, 1809. In the middle west, Russia advanced at the expense of Poland. In 1772, in addition to the Baltic territory already mentioned, 58
she took all Polish territory east of the Düna and Dnieper; in 1793, the rest of Podolia and Ukraine, and parts of Volhynia and Podlesia—these acquisitions bringing back to her all Little Russia and White Russia as well as part of Lithuania; and, in 1795, the remainder of Podlesia and Volhynia, and, as stated above, all Lithuania east of the Niemen. Thus her ancient rival perished, and the Russian frontiers rested on those of Prussia and Austria.

On the Black Sea, Russia conquered Azoff in 1696, which by a truce 52
of 1700 was surrendered to her, together with all the land south, to the river Kuban. But, in 1711, Azoff was restored to the Porte. In 1774, at the Peace of Kutchuk Kainardji, Russia gained the territory between the Dnieper and the Bug, with the fortresses of Kuban, Kerch, Yenikale, and Perekop, which gave her a firm footing on the northern shore of the Black Sea. At the same time, Turkey admitted the independence of

Crimea, which Russia annexed in 1783, Turkey recognising the annexation at the Peace of Constantinople, in 1784. The Peace of Jassy, in 1792, gave to Russia the land between the Bug and the Dniester with the fortress of Ochakoff. These swift steps forward transferred to Russia more land than she could occupy, and necessitated an organised immigration, from which southern Russia has derived a special ethnographical character.

52 Between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and along the latter, Russia was also advancing. In 1723 Peter obtained the cession of Derbent and Baku, and the provinces of Gilyan, Mazanderan, and Astrabad contiguous to the south of the Caspian. But this initial advance proved premature. In 1732 Anne retroceded everything south of the Koura, and in 1735, in the Treaty of Gandja, ceded the remainder of Peter's conquests and returned to the line of the Terek. The Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji, 1774, ended the Turkish dominion in Georgia and Imeritia, established the river Kuban as the boundary between Russia and Turkey, and gave to Russia Kabardia south of the Terek. The independence of the Tartars of Kuban was recognised. In 1783, Russia annexed Kuban, and Turkey recognised the annexation at the Peace of Constantinople, 1784. In 1796, Russia conquered Derbent, Kouba, Baku, and the Persian Khanates between Baku and East Georgia, but these conquests were abandoned. In 1800, Georgia was definitely and finally annexed, and Russian dominion was carried beyond the
108 Caucasus; in 1804, Mingrelia and Imeritia; and, in 1806, Derbent and Baku. In this latter year Gandja was taken. Russia's sway thus extended from the Caspian to the Black Sea. In her southern expansion Russia had distinct set-backs in 1711 and 1732–5; but she was surer in her hold on the Baltic and the Dnieper. In the north and middle west there was a natural halting-place to her expansion, when she had reduced Sweden to a Scandinavian kingdom, and, by the partition of Poland, had come into contact with the strong Powers of Prussia and Austria. But on the south-east there was no natural halting-place, while the Ottoman empire was decaying, and Russia's advance continued in the nineteenth century. And so in the Caucasus, no stable frontier had been found, and much was yet to be done. But, in the eighteenth century, Russia had learned the direction of her expansion, and in some quarters had reached her present limits. Over the great plains of eastern Europe she had advanced to the sea, or to meet Powers strong enough to check her. Of her expansion into northern and central Asia we shall speak later.

53 The extinction of the kingdom of Poland, whereby Russia, Austria, and Prussia consolidated their power, and in which it is noteworthy that Sweden, Poland's historic enemy, played no part, must be separately explained. In the seventeenth century the position of Poland was changed by the political transformation that was going on in north-eastern Europe. Her great enemies had been Sweden and Russia,

Sweden checking her Baltic expansion and threatening her Baltic provinces, Russia disputing with her for the plains of the Düna and Dnieper. Against Russia she had maintained an even, if not a victorious, struggle. The rise of Prussia and the definite turning of 51
Russia to the west created a new position. When Brandenburg planted herself in the middle of Polish territory by the acquisition of the duchy of Prussia, it was certain that, either Poland must conquer Prussia, or Brandenburg would link up her possessions at the expense of Poland. The losses of Poland began in the middle of the seventeenth century. By the Convention of Wehlau, 1657, she renounced her 59
suzerainty over East Prussia; by the Peace of Oliva, 1660, she sur- 53
rendered northern Livonia to Sweden; by the Peace of Andrusovo, 52
1667, she restored to Russia Smolensk, Sieverski and Chernigoff, the places gained in 1618 and 1634, and recognised the loss of the trans-Dnieper territory of Zaporogia; by the Peace of Budziak, 1672, and 48
the Peace of Zurawna, 1676, she surrendered Kameniec, the greater part of Podolia, and part of the Ukraine to the Ottoman empire. Podolia and Kameniec she recovered at the Peace of Carlowitz, 1699. Two years earlier the crown of Poland had passed to the Electors of Saxony, who held it till 1763. In the eighteenth century Poland was in evil case. But she suffered no losses till 1770, when Austria annexed the parts of the Hungarian county of Zips which had been pawned to Poland in 1412. This was the beginning of the end. The partition which followed was made in three stages. In 1772, Russia took the 61
provinces along her own frontier, Polish Livonia, part of Polozk, and Witebsk, and made the Düna the frontier between the two countries. There was a natural connexion between this land and Russia; it was Russian land lost centuries before. Prussia took West Prussia and 59
Ermeland, the Netze district, a part of Great Poland and Cujavia, but not Danzig and Thorn, which Poland retained. The acquisition was of great political importance to Prussia, as linking up East Prussia and Brandenburg. Austria took most of Red Russia and parts of Podolia 60
and Little Poland, the territory which became Galicia and Lodomeria. By this partition Poland was diminished by one-third. In 1793, Prussia and Russia joined to make a second partition. Prussia took Danzig and 59
Thorn, and so gained control of the Vistula, the rest of Great Poland and Cujavia, as well as part of Masovia, which linked up Silesia and West Prussia. Russia again annexed the provinces adjacent to herself, 61
the rest of Podolia and the Ukraine, which she now finally acquired, parts of Volhynia and Podlesia, an area four times the size of that which Prussia had taken and containing twice its population. Russia and Austria were now contiguous. The buffer State had gone. Poland still retained its three capital towns, Warsaw, Cracow, and Vilna, but was so diminished that her hope of continued existence was small. In 1795 the final division was made. Russia took Courland and 61

Samogitia, all Lithuania east of the Niemen, the remainder of Podlesia and Volhynia. Her boundary now ran from Galicia along the Bug to Brzesc, thence in a straight line to Grodno, thence along the Niemen to
60 the border of East Prussia. Austria extended the province of Galicia by an addition of the whole district between the Pilica, the Vistula, and the Bug, including Cracow, with the exception of a small area round Warsaw, the piece of land between Vistula, Bug, and Narew, which
59 Prussia desired to secure her hold on that town. Prussia took the remainder—a strip of territory which flanked nearly the whole of the duchy of Prussia and a large part of the Prussian acquisitions in 1793, Warsaw, with a piece of Little Poland adjacent to Silesia, the remainder of Masovia, Podlachia, and Lithuania west of the Niemen. Thus, when Poland fell to pieces, Russia regained what she had once lost to Lithuania, and added to it the greater part of Lithuania herself, while Prussia and Austria divided up the original Poland. The destruction of Poland was in some sense a result of her want of geographical strength. She lay in the valleys of the Dwina, Dnieper, Pripet, and Vistula. But nature had not formed here an area with the geographical separateness that supports separate political being. Thus, when on her frontiers historical causes brought into being States with unity and strength, strong autocracies in whose pathway she stood, a loosely organised individualist State, she had not the necessary natural strength and unity to resist their expansion.

63 The Utrecht settlement in western Europe, as modified by slight subsequent changes, and the partition of Poland in eastern Europe appeared to have brought about a position of comparative stability. We may sum up as follows the situation which the wars and diplomacy of the eighteenth century had produced. In the British Isles, England and Scotland were incorporated in one kingdom of Great Britain, having a self-governing dependency in Ireland, and attached by a personal union
79 to the Electorate of Hanover. France had not gained the natural frontiers she desired; but she had reached a position of security, and the acquisition of Lorraine in 1766 followed naturally on the policy of
62 two centuries. In the group of States small and large, which made up the German Empire, Austria, with her greatly increased territory in southern Europe and her additions from Poland, was still the strongest. But Prussia, which had grown up rapidly in the eighteenth century, and held a strong position on the Baltic and in eastern Europe, menaced
61 her superiority. Russia rested firmly on the four seas which were her natural outlet. In the north and west she had reached a position of stability; in the south and to the east she was still advancing. Sweden,
62 driven from most of her conquests, still retained in Western Pomerania a foothold on German soil. The kingdom of Sardinia had gained ground in northern Italy, while Spain once more held a position in the south, where, in Naples, a Spanish Bourbon line had reigned since 1735. Austria was predominant in the north of the peninsula. Venice

still kept her Adriatic dominion and her mainland territory. In south-eastern Europe the Ottoman empire was receding before Austria and 48
Russia; but the process of its disruption had not yet begun.

## B. GREATER EUROPE.

In the colonial world, the chief interest of this period gathers round the extension of French and British colonisation, and the conflict between these two Powers, which gave the British in the end an unquestioned predominance in North America, the West Indies, and India. The 66
extension of British colonisation along the Atlantic coast of North America proceeded apace in the later seventeenth century. After the expulsion of the Dutch, the colonies of Delaware, New York, and New Jersey were constituted. Pennsylvania was founded in 1682, New Hampshire separated from Massachusetts in 1691, Carolina divided into North and South in 1729, and Georgia founded in 1733. So the thirteen colonies came into being. Meanwhile, from Quebec the French 67
penetrated the interior of North America. In 1681, they took possession of the Mississippi and tried to plant the colony of Louisiana at its mouth, though New Orleans was not founded till 1718. They penetrated to the Ohio in 1716 and occupied that river valley in 1753. In the north-west they reached the great plains of Canada in 1730 and discovered the Rocky Mountains in 1731. By successive stages England acquired the French American possessions. She conquered Acadia in 1690, but restored it in 1697, and with it she gave up also Fort York on Hudson Bay. At the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 she gained Acadia with its uncertain boundaries, the French colony of Placentia in Newfoundland, and sovereignty over the five nations whose territory lay south of Lake Ontario. Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Isle, was conquered in 1744, but restored by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1762, the French ceded New Orleans and Louisiana west of the Mississippi to Spain; in 1763, by the Peace of Paris, Canada, with Cape Breton Isle, Prince Edward's Isle and all their territory east of the Mississippi, to Great Britain. Since Spain at the same Peace ceded Florida, the whole of the eastern half of the continent passed into British hands. France retained fishing rights on the northern shore of Newfoundland and the two small islands of St Pierre and Miquelon off its coast, all that remained to her of her imperial designs in North America. The *hinterland* thus ceded to the British was joined by 68
proclamation of 1774 to the province of Quebec, and not to the colonies of the coast which claimed to divide it.

In the West Indies there was an extension of colonisation and some 69
transference of power. Spain lost ground to France and the Teutonic Powers. The French gained the western part of Santo Domingo in

1697, when Spain recognised their occupation, Santa Lucia in 1763, and Tobago in 1783. The Danes occupied St Thomas in 1671, and in 1733 bought Santa Cruz from the French. The English proclaimed their sovereignty over the Bahamas in 1670, and definitely occupied them in 1717; gained Jamaica from Spain at the Peace of Madrid, in 1670, and the French part of St Kitts at the Treaty of Utrecht, thereby expelling the French from the Leeward Islands; and, in 1763, they divided the Windward Islands with the French, taking Grenada, Dominica, St Vincent, and Tobago, of which the last named was ceded to the French in 1783.

65 The changes in Africa were various, though not of great importance, as there was little extension of European influence in Africa during this period. The Latin Powers lost, the Teutonic Powers gained ground—a development in accordance with the general change in the balance of maritime power. In East Africa the Portuguese were driven out of most of their stations north of Mozambique by the Arabs before the end of the seventeenth century. They lost Mombasa finally in 1730, and in 1752 they recognised that their dominion in this region was limited to the coast between Cape Delgado and Delagoa Bay. In Morocco too they lost their last foothold in 1769. In Angola, on the other hand, they extended their dominion in the later eighteenth century. Spain lost most of her North African possessions in the sixteenth century. Oran she retained till 1708, and held again from 1732 till 1791. In 1778 she acquired Fernando Po. On the Gold Coast, Brandenburg joined the English, Dutch, and Danes, and built Grossfriedrichsburg at Cape Three Points in 1682, thus beginning her colonial enterprise quite near to the region where, two hundred years later, she was to resume it. The Dutch concentrated on the Guinea Coast and South Africa. They ceded Gorée to France in 1678, deserted Mauritius in 1712, bought Grossfriedrichsburg, which they renamed Fort Hollandia, about 1720, and extended their settlements inland at the Cape—the only part of Africa where Europeans had anything more than the precarious foothold and fickle interests of trade. The English in 1763 took from the French their post on the Senegal, but returned it in 1783, and guaranteed to the French Arguin and Portendik. In 1787 they occupied Sierra Leone. The French occupied the Île de France (Mauritius) in 1721. Intermittently, they had a station at Albreda on the Gambia; and, in 1787, they acquired Dakar and Cape Verde from the natives.

64 In India, in these years, the British reduced the rival European Powers to relative impotence, and began the formation of a territorial dominion which gradually expanded into the Indian empire. The foundations of their power were laid in the seventeenth century in Fort St George, built in 1639 on the site now occupied by Madras, in Bombay, acquired by the East India Company in 1668, and made into a presidency in 1687, and in Fort William, planted on the present site of Calcutta, in

1686, to which were added in 1700 three neighbouring villages purchased from Aurungzeb's son. But it was not till the Seven Years' War that the British made those extensive acquisitions which ensured their future dominion. The district round Calcutta, known as the Twenty-Four Parganas, was acquired from the Nawab in three separate stages—1757, 1759, and 1765. In 1765, the *diwani*, or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, with the jurisdiction of the Northern Circars, was granted to the Company. This establishment of the British in Bengal was the turning-point in the history of their conquest of India. It gave them the resources of the richest part of that country, and planted them firmly on a sea base in a region whence it was easy to advance over the whole of Hindustan. Their principal rivals were the French, whose sixth East India Company, established in 1719, sought in the confusion of India on the break-up of the Moghul empire to establish a great political dominion. In the contest that ensued the British lost Madras, in 1746; but they recovered it at the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In the Seven Years' War they gained complete supremacy on the Coromandel coast, and at the Peace of Paris they put an end to the French political power in India. The French retained their stations, of which the most important were Pondicherry on the Coromandel coast, founded in 1674, and Chandernagore in Bengal, founded in 1676, as commercial posts only. No other Power rivalled the British in India. The Danes kept the settlements at Tranquebar and Serampur which they had established in 1616. The Portuguese retained Goa, Diu, and Damaun, and the Dutch definitely acquired Ceylon. But none of these Powers aimed at wide-reaching political dominion.

# SECTION V.

## THE AGE OF THE REVOLUTION AND OF NAPOLEON.

### A. EUROPE.

With the French Revolution there began a series of rapid territorial changes in western Europe which continued throughout the Napoleonic era and overturned the political system of the eighteenth century. Of these the principal was the expansion of France and the extension of
94 her influence throughout Europe. Napoleon reconstituted Europe by enlarging France; by cutting down Prussia and Austria; by consolidating and reorganising Germany, without Prussia and Austria, as a confederation under French suzerainty; by rearranging Italy, and by making the new Italian States and Spain dependent on France.

84 In the course of these changes, the first clear landmark with regard to the expansion of France was reached in the Peace of Basel, in 1795, and, with regard to the resettlement of Italy, in the Peace of Campo Formio, in 1797. By these treaties France attained her long desired Rhine frontier, and resumed after an interval of centuries her attempt to expand into Italy. The following were the principal stages in her acquisitions. In 1791 (September), she annexed Avignon and the Venaissin; in 1792 (December), the Austrian Netherlands. The latter she lost in 1793, but recovered in 1794. In 1792, also, the bishopric of Basel was secularised and became the republic of Rauracia, which was annexed to France in 1793, though the Swiss did not ratify the annexation till 1798. By the Treaty of Basel, in 1795, Prussia ceded to France her territory on the left bank of the Rhine, which included Upper Gelders, part of the duchy of Cleve, the principality of Mörs, and the duchy of Jülich, though these places were not definitely incorporated in French territory till 1801. Prussia was thereby thrown
89 back into northern and central Germany, where, in 1801, she received compensation, and was in consequence really strengthened. Hesse-Cassel ceded Rheinfels, St Goar and the part of the county of Katzenellenbogen on the left bank of the Rhine. Holland by the Treaty of the Hague, 1795, ceded Dutch Flanders, Maestricht, Venloo

and the enclaves south of Venloo. Würtemberg and Baden, in 1796, surrendered their possessions on the west of the Rhine, of which Montbéliard which belonged to Würtemberg was the chief.

There followed a complete overturning of the political system of Italy. Austrian Lombardy, Venetia, and part of the Papal States came into Bonaparte's hands and enabled him to reshape northern Italy, which he did by destroying Venice, driving Austria into north-eastern Italy, and creating in northern Italy a Cisalpine republic dependent on France. In 1796 the towns of Austrian Lombardy formed themselves into the Transpadane republic; and Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, into the Cispadane republic. In 1797, by the Treaty of Tolentino, the Pope surrendered to France the Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and the port of Ancona, as well as Avignon; and, by the Treaty of Campo Formio, Austria surrendered Milan as well as the Austrian Netherlands. The two new Italian republics were merged in a Cisalpine republic (July, 1797), to which Bonaparte added the Valtelline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, taken from the Grisons in October, 1797; part of the territories west of the Adige taken from Venice, October, 1797; Lunigiana and a part of Parma, November, 1797; and Pesaro, February, 1798, thus strengthening this dependent State. To Austria, at Campo Formio, as compensation for her losses, were given the Venetian territories east of the Adige. The Powers most affected by these great changes were Austria and France. The general effect was to extend the territory of France and consolidate the territory of Austria. Austria lost the Netherlands and Milan, but, in occupying eastern Venetia, Istria, and Dalmatia, she gained an important sea-coast and a natural extension of her territories, and she consolidated her power on the Adriatic. France, for her part, gained those natural frontiers she had so long desired—the Rhine and the Alps, for Sardinia in 1796 ceded to her Nice and Savoy. At the same time she girded her frontiers with a line of dependent States. The Batavian republic, formed of the kingdom of Holland in 1795, the Ligurian republic, formed of the city of Genoa in 1797, the Helvetic republic, formed of the Swiss Confederation in 1798, and the Cisalpine republic, flanking the territory of Austria from the Alps to the Adriatic, were under French influence, and added security to her power. In the Ionian Isles she had a stepping-stone to the East. The new arrangements represented a great settlement of western Europe, which, in Italy, was evidently only partial; and they also gave to France a predominance which inevitably led her on to new adventures and greater designs.

A provisional settlement of Switzerland followed. In 1797, Chiavenna, Bormio, and the Valtelline had been taken from the Confederation and added to the Cisalpine republic. In 1798, France annexed Mülhausen, Geneva, and Bienne, and detached Neufchâtel. The remainder of

Switzerland was formed into the Helvetic republic, consisting at first of 23 and later of 19 cantons. In 1802, the Valais was detached, and
90 made into an independent republic. In 1803, by the Act of Mediation, the Helvetic republic was formed into a confederation of 19 sovereign cantons. To the 13 old cantons six new were added—two formed from the allies, the Grisons and St Gallen, four from the subject lands—Aargau (which was largely made up of districts ceded by Austria in 1801, including the Frick valley), Thurgau, Ticino, and Vaud.

89 The Peace of Lunéville, 1801, forms another landmark in the rearrangement of the European political system. It followed on the lines of Campo Formio in contracting the Austrian dominion in Italy and extending the French. A series of changes preceded the results thus recognised. In 1798 (February), the remainder of the Papal States was formed into the Roman republic, which lasted only a few months; in June, 1800, papal rule was restored. In March, 1800, the Ionian Islands became the republic of the Seven Islands. From January to July, 1799, the Parthenopean republic took the place of the kingdom of Naples. In 1798, the French occupied Piedmont, and the kingdom of Sardinia was reduced to the island from which it took its name. In 1800, the Novarese was added to the Cisalpine republic. At the Peace of Lunéville in 1801, Austria ceded to France Tuscany, the Breisgau and her possessions on the left bank of the Rhine—Frickthal, Falkenstein, Laufenburg, and Rheinfelden. The kingdom of Etruria was then built up out of Tuscany, the Stato degli Presidi, and some Imperial fiefs in the Apennines, and given to Louis, son of the Duke of Parma. The Breisgau and the Ortenau were given as compensation to the Duke of Modena, though occupied by the French till 1803. Piedmont was formally annexed by France, 1802, and the Cisalpine republic became the Italian republic. Thus the transformation of northern Italy was advanced another stage by the expansion of France and the contraction of Austrian power.

Though no position of equilibrium had been reached in Italy, the next great territorial development was the consolidation of Germany. To provide compensation for the German Princes who had surrendered territories to France in 1795 and 1801, a number of changes were necessitated within Germany itself. The decision of the Diet in 1803 reconstituted the map of Germany. By the secularisation of ecclesiastical States and the mediatisation of Imperial villages and towns a sixth part of Germany was redistributed, 112 States suppressed, and a number of States of moderate size, with some degree of geographical unity, were formed. An effort was made to simplify political geography by rounding off the dominions of the larger States and by uniting to them petty districts too insignificant to justify independence. Of the Imperial towns only six remained, the three great Hanseatic towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, and the great inland towns Frankfort,

Augsburg, and Nürnberg. The number of electors was raised from eight to ten by the addition of Salzburg, Baden, Würtemberg, and Hesse-Cassel, and the suppression of Trier and Cologne; while the number of circles was decreased from ten to eight by the disappearance of the Burgundian Circle and the amalgamation of the two Rhenish Circles. Bavaria lost the Rhenish Palatinate, Zweibrücken, and Jülich. She gained the bishoprics of Augsburg, Bamberg, Freising, and Würzburg. She divided with the newly formed electorate of Salzburg parts of the bishoprics of Passau and Eichstadt, and in addition gained seventeen Imperial towns, including Ulm, and twelve abbeys and priories situated mostly in the Suabian and Franconian Circles. Her territories were thus made more compact, and, in addition, her gains lay in the most fertile part of southern Germany. The territory of Baden was also considerably increased, and the Margrave was created an Elector. Baden acquired the bishopric of Constance and the portions of the bishoprics of Basel, Speier, and Strassburg, which lay to the east of the Rhine; part of the Palatinate hitherto Bavarian, including Heidelberg and Mannheim; seven Imperial towns, four abbeys and part of a fifth. The Duke of Würtemberg became Elector, and his dominions were enlarged by the acquisition of three Imperial towns and several abbeys in Suabia. A new duchy was formed out of the Breisgau and Ortenau by the treaty of December 26, 1802, between France and Austria, Austria being compensated with the secularised bishoprics of Trent and Brixen. The landgravate of Hesse-Darmstadt emerged from the crisis with satisfactory prospects, having gained, in return for some trifling losses, a narrow strip of territory between the Lippe and the Neckar, over 2000 square miles in extent, of which part had been previously held by the old duchy of Westphalia, the free city of Friedberg, and certain abbeys and villages, and part had been included in the dominions of the Archbishop of Mainz, the Palatinate, and the Bishop of Worms. The other branch of Hesse obtained nothing except the free town of Gelnhausen and the electoral dignity. The Nassau family were fortunate, especially the ex-Stadholder of Holland, William V of Orange, who received a principality created out of the abbacies of Fulda and Corvey and the free city of Dortmund. Usingen and Weilburg were united into one duchy by mutual agreement between the cousins, who were their rulers. Another new creation of the settlement of 1803 was the principality which was formed out of Aschaffenburg and the district round it, the cities of Wetzlar and Ratisbon, the secularised bishopric of Ratisbon, and three abbeys, for the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire and Primate of Germany—Dalberg—who was given the additional title of Elector Arch-Chancellor. Electoral rank was also given to the Duke of Salzburg, whose dominions were formed out of the old archbishopric of Salzburg, together with the priory of Berchtesgaden and a part of the bishopric of Passau.

While Prussia herself coveted Bamberg and Würzburg, Napoleon intended to compensate her with Mecklenburg and to transplant the two Dukes into Westphalia and Franconia. On the refusal of the Dukes to accept this proposition, Napoleon had to give up his idea of pushing Prussia east of the Elbe and to put her in possession of the bishoprics of Paderborn and Hildesheim, a large part of the bishopric of Münster, with the town included, the Thuringian possessions of Mainz—Erfurt and the Eichsfeld—six abbeys, and the cities of Mühlhausen, Nordhausen, and Goslar. Hanover obtained Osnabrück, but lost land to Nassau and Oldenburg. Oldenburg made gains, which included part of the bishopric of Münster. Saxony was not affected. Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Salm, Aremberg, Isenburg, Thurn and Taxis, Löwenstein all survived with slight territorial changes, and the Teutonic Order and the Knights of St John were excepted from the widespread secularisations.

92 This consolidation of Germany was a prelude to a drastic reduction of the power of Prussia and Austria, the expulsion of their influence from eastern and southern Germany, and a reorganisation of these parts of Germany as a group of medium-sized States under the influence of France. In the wars of the third coalition Austria was humbled and suffered her first heavy losses at Napoleon's hands, while Prussia for the moment gained. Prussia, at the Peace of Schönbrunn (December, 1805) received Hanover provisionally, but was obliged to forfeit Ansbach to Bavaria, Neufchâtel and Wesel to France, and Cleve to a Prince of the Empire, not named in the treaty. Austria, at the Peace of Pressburg (December, 1805) received nothing but Salzburg and Berchtesgaden to set against her surrender of Venetia, Istria, and Dalmatia (with the exception of Trieste) to the newly formed kingdom of Italy, Brixen, Trent, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg to Bavaria, and all her Suabian possessions to Baden and Würtemberg. At the same time, the Emperor renounced all feudal rights over Bavaria, Baden, and Würtemberg, and recognised the complete and undivided sovereignty of the rulers of these dominions, while Bavaria gained in addition Augsburg and Nürnberg. In this way, by the end of 1805, a further advance had been made in the policy of creating several strong but secondary States to check the supremacy of Austria and Prussia in Germany. In addition, Bavaria and Würtemberg were created kingdoms, and Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt grand duchies. Bavaria was the chief gainer; but against her gains is to be set her loss of Würzburg, which was given to the Elector of Salzburg in return for the town of Salzburg, handed over to Austria, and of Berg, which France desired for herself. Early in 1806 Berg was united to Cleve, increased by the addition of parts of Nassau and Dillenburg, and formed into a grand duchy, and Würzburg was created an electorate and grand duchy.

On July 12, 1806, the Confederation of the Rhine was formed. It was a league of German States dependent on France and included, with the Arch-Chancellor's scattered territories (parts of the dioceses of Mainz,

Worms and Ratisbon), Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, Berg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau-Usingen, Nassau-Weilburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Salm-Salm, Salm-Kyrburg, Aremberg, Isenburg-Birstein, Lichtenstein, and the principality von der Leyen. It was afterwards entered by Würzburg, Saxony (which was made into a king- 93
dom), five Dukes of Saxony of the Ernestine lines, three Dukes of Anhalt, four Princes of Reuss, two of Schwarzburg, two of Lippe, and one of Waldeck, the new kingdom of Westphalia, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg. Only Prussia, Brunswick, and (momentarily) Hesse-Cassel remained outside the Confederation. All the remaining dukes, counts, and knights were mediatised. They retained their feudal, but lost their sovereign, rights on their absorption into the various States, in whose dominions they had held land. The three remaining Imperial towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, maintained a precarious existence, till they were incorporated into the French empire, in 1810–11. On August 6, 1806, Francis II renounced the title of Emperor Elect, and the Holy Roman Empire ceased to exist even in name. The virtual loss of more than half its territories at the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine set the final seal to its long-impending doom. The historic political system of Germany was thus destroyed.

While this immense transformation was being worked in Germany, Italy was passing through a series of kaleidoscopic changes of which 94
some have been already enumerated. In 1802, the Cisalpine and Novarese republics were converted into the Italian republic. Three years later, the Italian republic became the kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon crowned himself King at Milan in May, 1805. The expansion of France into Italy now proceeded apace. In 1805, the Ligurian republic was annexed; in 1806 the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla; in 1808, Etruria for a year only, after which it was given to Napoleon's sister Elise, who had already received in 1805 Lucca and Piombino; in 1809 the Papal States west of the Apennines, and, in 1810, the Valais. Thus the frontiers of the French empire reached those of its dependency, the kingdom of Naples. A further consolidation was carried out by the enlargement of the kingdom of Italy, to which were added, in 1805, the old Austrian provinces of Venetia, Dalmatia, and Istria; in 1808, the March of Ancona, and the districts of Urbino, Macerata, and Camerino; and, in 1809, the southern Tyrol, from Bavaria. In March, 1806, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies came under French government, being assigned to Joseph Bonaparte, who relinquished it to Murat, on acquiring Spain in 1808. The map of Italy was complicated, however, by Napoleon's gifts of duchies to his generals and ministers. Within the territories of the kingdom of Italy, twelve new duchies were made by a series of decrees of March 30, 1806. In Lucca, Parma, and Piacenza, duchies were carved

out for four of Napoleon's marshals. Talleyrand and Bernadotte received Benevento and Ponte Corvo, papal enclaves in the kingdom of Naples; and Reggio, Taranto, Gaeta, and Otranto were bestowed on less well-known men.

When Germany, Switzerland, and Italy had been reorganised, the Batavian republic converted into the kingdom of Holland (1806), and Spain placed under the rule of a French king, Napoleon proceeded to contract further the power of Prussia and Austria. At the Peace of Tilsit,
98 in July, 1807, Prussia was all but crushed. She was left with nothing but the lands between the Elbe and Oder, East Pomerania, East and West Prussia, less Danzig, Thorn, and the district of Netze, and Silesia. With the lands thus seized from Prussia Napoleon built up the new States he had formed. In January, 1808, the grand duchy of Berg was increased by the annexation of the Prussian countships of Mark and Tecklenburg, together with a part of the principality of Münster and the county of Lingen. The Rhine fortress of Wesel, which had previously been included in the grand duchy, was ceded to France. The new kingdom of Westphalia was formed out of the Westphalian provinces of Prussia and the southern part of Hanover, together with Hesse-Cassel and Brunswick. In January, 1810, it absorbed Lauenburg and the remainder of Hanover. The grand duchy of Warsaw (founded
58 in 1807, but not so styled till 1808) was composed of the Prussian share in the second and third partitions of Poland (1793 and 1795), with the exception of Danzig (which became nominally independent, but was actually occupied by a French garrison), the Bialystok district, which went to Russia, and Cottbus, which was given to Saxony. The
93 plan on which these States were formed is hard to understand, and Warsaw never had a defensible frontier till 1809, when, at the Peace of Schönbrunn, it acquired the Polish lands south-east of Warsaw.

93 The humiliation of Prussia was complete; but Austria had still to suffer even greater losses. In October, 1809, by the Treaty of Schönbrunn, she recognised the cession to France of Trieste, Carniola, Fiume, Monfalcone, the circle of Villach in Carinthia, and all her possessions on the right bank of the Save as far as the frontier of Bosnia; of Salzburg, Berchtesgaden, and the Innviertel to Bavaria; of West Galicia and Cracow to Warsaw; and of the south-east corner of Old Galicia to Russia, which not only robbed her of her recent acquisitions, but
94 cut in two the Habsburg hereditary possessions. The territory ceded to France together with Istria and Dalmatia was designated the Illyrian Provinces and became a part of the French empire, which thus crossed the Adriatic. Bavaria was considerably affected by this rearrangement. She ceded southern Tyrol to the kingdom of Italy, and, in addition to the acquisitions already mentioned, received Baireuth (1810) and Ratisbon. With Austria thus driven from the Adriatic eastwards, the settlement of southern Germany and Italy was complete. But in

Holland and northern Germany the transformation continued. Holland, which had received East Friesland, was, in 1810, annexed to France. At the same time France extended her territories beyond the Elbe to the Baltic, at the expense of Westphalia, Berg, and other members of the Confederation of the Rhine, in such a way as to obtain command of the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe. In the new departments thus formed, the last of the Imperial towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, were swallowed up.

The political system which Napoleon had thus established in western and central Europe consisted of a predominant France, which stretched from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and outside of the bounds of France commanded all the German North Sea, the eastern Adriatic, and the whole bend of north-western Italy so far south as Ponte Corvo; of a group of dependent States—the German States organised in the Confederation of the Rhine, the Swiss Confederation, the kingdom of Italy, the kingdom of Naples, and the kingdom of Spain; of the kingdoms of Prussia and Austria, both expelled from western Europe and reduced to boundaries unknown in their previous history, with the grand duchy of Warsaw planted between them as a revival of the old kingdom of Poland. The independence of Portugal had not been suppressed, nor Sweden driven out of Germany, nor the form of Russia changed, and neither the Ottoman empire nor Scandinavia had been reorganised, while Great Britain, though driven from the Continent, except from Gibraltar, was supreme on the sea and in the colonial world. In Europe, all centred round the continental supremacy of France.

After the defeat of Napoleon in 1814, and again in 1815, and the overthrow of the French dominion he had established, an attempt was made to undo his work and to rearrange the political system of Europe according to a balance of power such as had been constituted in the eighteenth century. The first problem of the new settlement was necessarily the position of France. 102

With a rapidity only equalled by that with which it had been formed, the great French empire crumbled to pieces, and at the Peace of Paris, to which France had to submit on May 30, 1814, the main question to be settled was, how far the French frontier should differ from the frontier of 1792. The following modifications, involving a net gain of territory amounting to 150 square miles, were finally agreed upon. In return for a small loss in the department of the Moselle, France received certain portions of the departments of Jemappes, Sambre et Meuse, and Saare, which had not been included in 1792. She was permitted to retain the fortress of Landau, which she had possessed as an insulated territory in 1792, and given a portion of the departments of Mont Tonnerre and Bas Rhin, "for the purpose of uniting the said fortress and its radius to the rest of the kingdom." The Rhine continued to be the frontier from a spot close to Landau, special 102, 103

arrangements being made, in the event of its altering its course, to secure the islands to the country that possessed them in 1801 at the time of the Treaty of Lunéville. In the departments of Doubs, Léman, and Mont Blanc France gained the largest amount of territory, including the sub-prefectures of Chambéry and Annecy. Avignon, the Venaissin, Montbéliard, and all the insulated territories which had been in German hands, were declared French, whether they had been occupied by 1792 or not.

This not unfavourable treatment of France was slightly modified after the abrupt return of Napoleon and the Hundred Days. By the settlement, which was arrived at in November of the following year at the Second Peace of Paris, it was arranged that the frontiers of France should correspond as nearly as possible with her frontiers in 1790, before the revolutionary armies had gained even their first successes. This implied the loss of the duchy of Bouillon with Philippeville and Marienburg, a strip of territory along the river Saare, including Saarbrück and Saarlouis, the fortress of Landau and the territory in its neighbourhood; and the small portion of the French Pays de Gex, which had brought the French frontier at one point to Lake Geneva, was taken from France and handed over to the Helvetic Confederacy. Finally, French rights in Monaco were forfeited in favour of Sardinia.

102 In the attempt which was made at the same time by the Congress of Vienna to settle the rest of Europe after the shock to which it had been submitted by the far-reaching designs of Napoleon, the same principle was followed, and an effort was made to return once more to the days before the Revolution, though no fixed date of the eighteenth century was selected to provide a *status quo ante*, as in the settlement of France. In eastern Europe, Poland was once again wiped from
107 the map. Prussia received the grand duchy of Posen, with Thorn and the surrounding district, her frontier now passing between the two
111 frontiers she had gained at the first and second partitions. Austria retained the province of Galicia, recovering the district on the extreme east, which had been surrendered to Russia in 1809. Cracow, together with a narrow strip of territory round it, was declared neutral and independent, and guaranteed as such by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
108 The rest of Poland was irrevocably attached to Russia, and the Tsars of Russia were to be Kings of Poland. Of the three Powers that at the close of the eighteenth century had partitioned Poland and now absorbed it finally, Russia made no further gains at Vienna. Austria recovered
102, all the territory lost at the five disastrous pacifications of Campo
111 Formio, Lunéville, Pressburg, Fontainebleau, and Schönbrunn. She was thus secured in possession of Istria, Austrian and Venetian Dalmatia, the ancient Venetian islands of the Adriatic, the Bocche di Cattaro, the city of Venice with its immediate territory, the principalities of Brixen and Trent, the county of Tyrol, the Vorarlberg, the Austrian and

Venetian Friuli, Monfalcone, Trieste, Carniola, Upper Carinthia, Croatia on the right bank of the Save, Fiume and the Hungarian littoral. The Valtelline, Bormio, and Chiavenna became part of the Austrian 104
possessions in Italy, which were known collectively as the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Kleck still remained in Ottoman hands, so that Austria failed to obtain the whole of the Illyrian coast-line; but her seaboard, extended by the acquisition of the republic of Ragusa, was considerably larger than it had previously been. At the same time Austria definitely gave up her position on the Rhine. By one of the articles of the Treaty of Vienna she was given all the territories in certain districts on the left bank of the Rhine not otherwise disposed of; but Metternich used these for exchanges elsewhere. But these 107
losses were trifling in comparison with her gains, and consisted merely of the cession of Breisgau to Baden and Würtemberg, Ortenau to Baden, and her Suabian possessions to Bavaria.

Enough of the kingdom of Saxony was left to act as a partial barrier 102,
between Austria and Prussia; but Prussia received, under the title of 107
the duchy of Saxony, Lower Lusatia, including Cottbus, the greater part of Upper Lusatia and the district round the towns of Wittenberg, Torgau, and Merseburg, all her rights in which Austria renounced. It would have suited France well if Prussia had been given the whole of Saxony and offered the opportunity of concentrating herself as an East German Power, remote from the Rhine and the coveted provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. But this was not to be. It was decided to restore to Prussia her territories in western Germany instead. She recovered Altmark, Cleve, Halberstadt, Upper Gelders, Mark, and Ravensberg, Magdeburg, Minden, Paderborn, and most of Münster. She acquired the greater part of Trier, and that part of Cologne which lay on the left bank of the Rhine, together with Berg and Jülich, and portions of Nassau, Thuringia, and Westphalia. In the north, Sweden ceded to her at last the remainder of Pomerania, which included Rügen and Stralsund. By the side of these gains her losses were small. She handed over to Russia a large strip of territory in Poland, which included Warsaw; and she relinquished Hildesheim, East Friesland, Goslar, Lingen, Osnabrück, and a part of Münster to Hanover; Ansbach and Baireuth to Bavaria; and the part of the duchy of Lauenburg which she had acquired from Hanover to Denmark. She was thus left as unformed as in the eighteenth century, with her territories scattered over a large part of Germany, geographically incomplete, and under the strongest temptations to remedy this defect.

In Germany, next to Prussia, Bavaria underwent the greatest change. In return for her cessions to Austria she received the duchy of Würzburg and the principality of Aschaffenburg, Ansbach and Baireuth, Nürnberg and Ratisbon. On the Rhine, she was given, together with the sovereignty of the feudal fortress of Landau, territory from the former

French departments of Bas Rhin, Mont Tonnerre, and Saare, which became known as the Bavarian Palatinate; and in addition she obtained the reversion of the Baden share of the Palatinate. Baden emerged in possession of all she had gained during the Napoleonic wars, including her portion of the Palatinate round Lake Constance, Heidelberg, Mannheim, and part of Breisgau. Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Hesse-Homburg all received noticeable additions to their territories.

But more important than these territorial changes in Germany was the political creative work, the formation of the Germanic Confederation, which was finally sanctioned at Vienna. The way had previously been smoothed at Kalisch, Töplitz, Chaumont, and Paris, where Prussia had renounced her claims to Hanover, Austria her designs on Bavaria, and "compensation" and "full and unconditional independence" had been guaranteed to the various Princes. The constitution, which was finally presented to Germany, was a confederation formed on the lines of the Confederation of the Rhine with the addition and inclusion of Austria and Prussia. Under the presidency of Austria, the Diet was to be composed of representatives of the following sovereign States: the kingdoms of Bavaria, Hanover, Prussia, Saxony, Würtemberg; the grand duchies of Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Luxemburg (the vote being exercised by the King of the Netherlands), Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar; the duchies of Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Köthen, Brunswick, Holstein, Lauenburg (the vote being exercised by the King of Denmark), Nassau, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Hildburghausen; the principalities of Hesse-Homburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Lichtenstein, Lippe-Detmold, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss, the older and younger lines, Waldeck; the free cities of Bremen, Frankfort, Hamburg, and Lübeck. The enlargement of Prussia and the formation of the Germanic Confederation were the essential conditions of the subsequent political changes of Germany.

**102, 104** In Italy Napoleon's policy of unification was reversed, and the old order was restored as far as possible. Sardinia was reinstated in her position of 1792 with slight modifications. Some territory in Savoy was ceded to Geneva; while Genoa, now receiving the title of a duchy, with the Imperial fiefs of the late Ligurian republic, was incorporated in the kingdom of Sardinia. The provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, and all Savoy north of the Ugine, were included in the European guarantee of "the neutrality of Switzerland." Venetia and Lombardy came once more under Austrian government. The duchies of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola were given to Duke Francis IV d'Este; the duchy of Massa and certain Imperial fiefs in the Lunigiana were given to his mother and incorporated with Modena at her death in 1829. The

duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla were assigned for her life to the ex-Empress Marie Louise; Lucca fell to her namesake the Bourbon ex-Queen of Etruria. The Archduke Ferdinand of Austria received the grand duchy of Tuscany with the Presidi, Elba, Piombino, and certain late Imperial fiefs, although in Elba and Piombino certain rights were withheld in favour of Prince Ludovisi Buoncompagni. The Papal States were restored to the Holy See, the Marches and Camerino, the duchy of Benevento, the principality of Ponte Corvo and the legations of Ravenna, Bologna, and Ferrara being again expressly included. The republic of San Marino alone remained independent within the sphere of the Pope's temporal domains. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies reverted without territorial change to Ferdinand IV.

In Switzerland little change was made. Bern finally gave up her pretensions to sovereignty over Vaud and Aargau, being compensated by the inclusion in her territory of the bishopric of Basel and the town and territory of Bienne, and several less important territorial changes were made among the various cantons. The nineteen cantons were by the inclusion of Valais, which had recently been a French department, Neufchâtel, which still acknowledged the sovereignty of the King of Prussia, and Geneva, which was increased by the cession of territory in Savoy by the King of Sardinia, united into a loose federal union of twenty-two cantons, with the directorate rotating in biennial periods between the three most important, Bern, Zurich, and Luzern. **112**

With reference to Spain and Portugal, the Congress had little to arrange outside of the colonial world. All that Portugal got in return for her splendid resistance to the French in the Peninsular War was a promise, never realised, that the town of Olivença, which was retained in Spanish hands, should ultimately be restored to Portugal. **102**

More important was the settlement of the Netherlands. Two factors determined the policy of uniting the Belgic Provinces with the United Provinces of the Netherlands, under the title of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The need of a moderately powerful kingdom to act as a buffer between France and Prussia was strongly felt, and some way had to be found of compensating the Dutch for the loss of colonies to Great Britain. The kingdom thus formed included the duchy of Limburg and the bishopric of Liége. Prussia was made expressly to renounce claims to various enclaves. Luxemburg, though not included in the new kingdom, was made into a grand duchy under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, and enlarged by the addition of a part of the duchy of Bouillon. **102, 109**

An experiment similar to that made with the kingdom of the Netherlands was tried in Scandinavia, in the cession of Norway to Sweden. Denmark, although led to believe that she would receive **102**

Swedish Pomerania, was forced to look on, while it was handed over to Prussia, and to be content with the small part of Lauenburg, which had been given up by Hanover. The duchy of Finland, lost by Sweden in 1809, remained in Russian hands.

All that England gained in Europe was Malta, Heligoland, and the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, whilst she consented to the cession of a portion of Hanover.

## B. GREATER EUROPE.

This period of revolution and change in Europe coincides roughly with a period of revolution in her colonies, which led to the foundation in America of a group of independent States and of a separate political
70 system. It is also characterised by the fact that Great Britain, though losing a large part of her possessions, nevertheless increased her relative superiority as the greatest colonising Power, owing to the maritime supremacy which she gained during the Napoleonic Wars, and the colonial conquests which this enabled her to make. The colonial revolutions began in North America in 1778 with the revolt of the thirteen British colonies. By the Peace of Versailles in 1783 Great Britain recognised the independence of the thirteen colonies, and thus was formed the first State of European origin outside of Europe. At the same time she ceded to them the western lands from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi—a substantial part of her acquisitions from France in 1763—which gave them the natural field of their expansion. As, by this Peace, she also restored Florida to Spain, she retired altogether from the continental theatre of the greatest colonising work she has done. In 1789 the revolted British colonies joined to form the United States of America, and immediately began their great expansion across the American continent. In 1803
70, 72 they purchased Louisiana from France, to whom it had been restored by Spain in 1783, and thus brought their frontiers to the Rocky Mountains. Explorers penetrating to the Pacific down the Columbia in 1792 and 1806 established claims in Oregon which rivalled those of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1812, the Americans occupied part of Florida, and in 1819 acquired the whole from Spain. Thus rapidly North America east of the Rockies passed into their hands. In the north of Louisiana, by agreement of 1818 with Great Britain, the parallel of 49° was fixed as the frontier, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and the joint occupation of Oregon was provisionally agreed upon. As settlement proceeded in the west, new States were formed, Kentucky in 1792, Tennessee in 1796, Ohio in 1802, Louisiana in 1812, Indiana in 1816, Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, Alabama in 1819 and Maine in 1820. The expanding population of the country enabled the Americans to hold securely the vast dominion which had passed so easily into their hands.

In Spanish America, as the result of a series of revolutions, Mexico, including Texas, made herself independent in 1821, and Texas freed herself from Mexico in 1836. A group of small States was formed in Central America—Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Costa Rica. In South America, Venezuela and New Granada formed the republic of Colombia in 1819, to which Quito was added in 1822, but which divided in 1830 into the three republics of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Chile established her independence in 1818, the Argentine in 1816, Uruguay in 1828, Paraguay in 1811, Peru in 1821. In 1825, Upper Peru became a separate republic under the name of Bolivia. Brazil proclaimed its independence of Portugal in 1822. 106

Thus in America Portugal lost all her possessions; Spain, all, except Florida, which she retained till 1819, and her West Indian Islands; France lost Hayti, which established its independence in 1793, but recovered Louisiana which she held till 1803; Great Britain lost all except her West Indian Islands, her part of Honduras, Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and part of the territory which she had conquered from France in 1714–63, viz. Acadia, at this time called Nova Scotia, Canada, and the adjacent islands. But, while Great Britain lost by these wars of colonial independence, she greatly increased her colonial empire during this period at the expense of other European Powers and by new colonising efforts. At the settlement of 1815, she gained, in the West Indies, Trinidad, St Lucia, and Tobago, taken from France; in South America, part of Dutch Guiana; in Africa, the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope; in the Indian Ocean, Mauritius, the French naval base in the East, with its dependencies Rodrigues and the Seychelles; in India, Ceylon and Cochin, with its dependencies on the Malabar coast, taken from the Dutch. She had, also, in 1788, annexed New South Wales and begun the colonisation of Australia, and in 1815 she occupied Ascension Island. These were the lasting changes which followed many transfers of possessions during the course of the war. 100, 101

In India, the British power was preserved and much increased. Warren Hastings not only guarded our position in northern India through the disastrous War of 1778–83, but made new if small acquisitions. By the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Great Britain had secured herself finally against her European rivals in India, and, by a series of wars with the native Powers and extensive additions to her territories in northern and southern India, had made herself the dominant Power in the whole country. But the course of her expansion, little connected relatively with the transformation of Europe or the revolution in the colonial world, is best related consecutively in another connexion.

# SECTION VI.

## SINCE 1815.

### A. EUROPE.

141 Since the settlement of 1815, the political system of Europe has been modified in important ways. In central Europe the national spirit brought about the union and consolidation of races politically divided; in north-west and south-east Europe it broke the political ties which bound together peoples naturally separate. The unification of Germany and Italy may be traced to the same motive force, which upset the unions of the Belgic and the United Provinces, of Norway and Sweden, and liberated the diverse nations of the Balkan peninsula. The fresh vitality of France and the almost unchecked advance of Russia were also inspired by the same national self-consciousness. The States of Europe are not the same as the nations; but the tendency to assimilate the two has been the strongest influence shaping the political system of Europe in the nineteenth century. No State such as was ruled by Charles V in the sixteenth century, by Sweden, Spain, and Austria in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, or by Napoleon in the nineteenth, has been formed in Europe since 1815.

107 The greatest of the changes that transformed the political system of Europe in the nineteenth century was the formation of the German Empire under the leadership of Prussia, which gave, for the first time in modern history, a real political unity to the majority of the German people. This was brought about, on the one hand, by the steady increase of Prussian power and influence in the Germanic Confederation, and, on the other, by the growing desire for closer union that animated the nation; and it involved the important consequence that Austria was excluded from that German world in which for centuries she had played the most prominent part. For fifty-one years the Germanic Confederation continued to exist. Within its bounds, however, the process of unification made itself evident on the map as well as in the minds of the people. A few insignificant States disappeared, and their disappearance showed a changing attitude towards the political independence of the various individual States. In 1826 Saxe-Gotha was incorporated

with Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Hildburghausen with Saxe-Meiningen. In 1853, the duchy of Anhalt-Köthen was united with that of Anhalt-Dessau; and, on the extinction of the line of Anhalt-Bernburg in 1863, the third branch was absorbed into what became the single duchy of Anhalt. In 1866, on the extinction of the male line of the reigning house of Hesse-Homburg, the landgravate was annexed to Hesse-Darmstadt. But this arrangement was not to last for long; for in the same year Hesse-Homburg was claimed and acquired by Prussia. Prussia also absorbed Lichtenberg in 1834, and Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the cradle of the ruling dynasty, in 1849. In 1837, on the death of William IV, the old dynastic connexion of Hanover with Great Britain was broken, and a foreign influence in Germany, which was no longer of importance in fact, ceased to exist even in name.

The political union of Germany under Prussia was foreshadowed by an economic union brought about under the same leadership. The origin of the Zollverein may be seen in the convention between Prussia and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen signed in 1819. Rival customs' unions were formed by Würtemberg in conjunction with Bavaria, and by Saxony; but they failed to survive, and were in the end absorbed. In 1828 Hesse-Darmstadt and Anhalt joined the Prussian Union, and in 1831 Hesse-Cassel. At the beginning of 1834 Bavaria joined, and the union henceforth became German rather than Prussian in conception. Later, in 1834, Saxony and the Thuringian States came in; Baden, Nassau and the city of Frankfort followed in the next year, Waldeck in 1838, and Luxemburg in 1842. In 1851, the Northern League, which included Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, the two Lippes, the two Mecklenburgs, and the three Hanse towns, collapsed. Only the Austrian dominions were now excluded; apart from these the Zollverein created by Prussia embraced the whole of Germany. The small territorial acquisitions of Prussia, and the formation of the Customs' Union on her initiative, were among the facts which stamped Prussia as the future leader of Germany. Three distinct Wars mark the stages in which she carried out the task of uniting Germany in an empire in which she was to possess the dominant power. The first of these Wars arose about Schleswig-Holstein.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, both Schleswig and Holstein were still united to the Danish Crown, although they retained their position as independent duchies. The two duchies were closely connected with each other; but Holstein alone was included in 1815 in the Germanic Confederation. In 1848, the duchies renounced the sovereignty of the King of Denmark, and established a provisional government. But, in 1852, by the Treaty of London, the sovereignty of the King of Denmark was reasserted by the Powers. On the plea of a breach of this treaty, Austria and Prussia intervened in 1864, and, **107, 116**

by the Treaty of Vienna of October, 1864, the King of Denmark renounced his rights over the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg in favour of Prussia and Austria. This rather vague arrangement was supplemented in 1865 by the Convention of Gastein, by the terms of which Prussia was given the administration of Schleswig, and Austria the administration of Holstein; Lauenburg was secured by Prussia in return for a money payment to Austria, but was not incorporated in Prussia for eleven years. This agreement brought Austria and Prussia into direct contact with each other in the two duchies; and in 1866 the two claimants for the leadership of Germany since the time of Frederick the Great terminated their rivalry in a war in which Austria was defeated. By the Peace of Prague, which was concluded in August, 1866, the political conditions of Germany were transformed, and Prussia gained a great increase of power. Saxony, though nominally independent, became little more than a vassal State. Hanover (with East Friesland), the electorate of Hesse, Nassau, part of the grand duchy of Hesse, Hesse-Homburg, and Frankfort-on-the-Main, were annexed. Austria resigned all rights over the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which were thus permanently acquired by Prussia, and promised to cede Venetia to Sardinia; the Germanic Confederation was dissolved, and Austria excluded from the new North German Confederation which was set up in its stead; Austria concurred in the formation of a South German league, bounded on the north by the river Main. On June 19, 1867, the constitution of the North German Confederation was adopted by the Diet. The Confederation consisted of twenty-two members—Prussia (which included Lauenburg as well as her other new acquisitions), with the presidency and seventeen votes; Saxony with four; Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick with two each; and the other States—Hesse (confined to those parts which were situated north of the Main), Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg with one vote each. The customs' union included the same territories, with the exception of the three Hanse towns, which were left free ports. The South German Confederation was never actually formed. In 1867–8 Baden, Bavaria, and Würtemberg entered into a military and economic union with the North German Confederation; and under the influence of the national feeling aroused by the War of 1870, these three States and the part of Hesse south of the Main applied separately for union with the North German Confederation, which they entered in 1870. The creation of a German Empire having been previously ratified by the North German Confederation and the Diets of the southern States, the King of Prussia was on January 18, 1871, hailed at Versailles as Emperor of a united

Germany. The territories of the Empire were declared to be the same as those of the North German Confederation, with the addition of the rest of Hesse, Bavaria, Baden, and Würtemberg. Bavaria was given six votes, Würtemberg four, Baden three, and Hesse two. Thus was the union of Germany accomplished, and the part played by Prussia was recognised in Article XI of the constitution, which declared that "The Presidency of the Confederation belongs to the King of Prussia, who bears the name of German Emperor." By the Treaty of Frankfort, 118
May 10, 1871, France ceded Alsace and Lorraine to the German empire. It was no longer to Prussia, as was the case with Schleswig and Holstein, that cessions were made. The new German territory included the important towns of Metz and Strassburg; but an exception was made of Belfort and the surrounding district, which was retained by France. Alsace-Lorraine, though sharing the Federal Constitution of Germany, was given no vote in the *Bundesrath*, but administered by a vicegerent appointed by and responsible to the imperial Government.

Since 1871 the German empire has been steadily consolidating itself. In 1884, the line of Brunswick became extinct, and the duchy, still remaining a separate federal State, was given to a Hohenzollern prince. In 1890, the island of Heligoland was ceded by Great Britain and incorporated in the Prussian administrative division of Schleswig-Holstein. The political and fiscal frontiers of Germany do not exactly coincide. By 1888, the Hanse towns had all entered the fiscal union, so that no part of the Empire is excluded; but the Zollverein also includes Luxemburg and two Austrian communes which are not within the political frontier.

In Italy, the settlement of 1815 was even less enduring than in **104**
Germany. Italy was destined to undergo the greatest change which she has known in modern times, for she was to gain independence of foreign rule as well as unity. Some minor changes preceded this revolution in her political conditions. Massa-Carrara reverted in 1829 to Modena, in accordance with the arrangements made in the Treaty of Vienna; and, in 1847, on the death of Marie Louise, Lucca, with the exception of Lunigiana and Pontremoli, was restored to Tuscany, while Parma reverted to Louis de Bourbon.

The kingdom of Sardinia played the same part in the union of Italy which Prussia played in the formation of the German empire. But, owing to foreign dominion in Italy, the union of Italy was not achieved with the rapidity which characterised the union of Germany. In 1859 Sardinia drove the Austrians from Lombardy, and the cession of this province was secured. In accordance with the Convention of Plombières, by which Sardinia in the event of becoming sovereign over a people numbering eleven millions undertook to cede Savoy to France, Cavour gave up to France the province which had been the cradle of the reigning dynasty. Napoleon III, uneasy at the growth of so formidable

a Power across the Alps, claimed also Nice, and, in March, 1860, the double cession was made. In the same year, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, the Papal States with the exception of the Patrimony of St Peter, Naples, and Sicily, were annexed to Sardinia. The surrenders west of the Alps brought the House of Savoy completely into Italy; while the new annexations offered the most striking illustration of that tendency of Savoy to move eastwards which had been manifested by all her previous history, and assured the union of Italy under her leadership. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II assumed for himself and his successors the title of King of Italy, and the capital was fixed at Turin, till its removal to Florence in 1865. By the Treaties of Prague and Vienna, 1866, which concluded the Austro-Prussian War, Venetia was united to the kingdom of Italy. Thus, in 1866 only the Patrimony of St Peter, with Rome, was needed in order to make the union of Italy complete. In September, 1870, Rome fell into the hands of the Italian patriots, and the temporal authority of the Pope, which had lasted for eleven centuries, and had offered the strongest obstacle to the formation of a united Italian State, came to an end. In July, 1871, Rome became the seat of government of the new kingdom of Italy. Thus, in 1871, united Italy took her place among the Great Powers. She has made no further territorial gains or losses in Europe.

**103** Certain modifications in the frontiers of France, resulting for the most part from these changes in Germany and Italy, may here be enumerated. In 1860 Savoy and Nice were incorporated. In 1861 the principality of Monaco surrendered the greater part of its territory, including Mentone and Roccabruna, and was thus cut down to the narrowest limits. In 1871, the loss of Alsace and Lorraine deprived France of her cherished contact with the Rhine, and with those South German States over which she had so long exercised a strong political influence. Thus, while France has advanced to the Alps in the south-east, she has receded from the Rhine in the middle east.

**105, 119, 120** In the Balkan peninsula, during the nineteenth century, a process of disruption has brought into being a group of independent States, while the territories of the Ottoman empire have been still further diminished by the annexations of Russia, Austria, and Great Britain. Greece, Servia, Wallachia and Moldavia (under the name of Roumania), Montenegro and Bulgaria, have made themselves independent; Russia has advanced almost to the Danube; Austria has encroached on the north-west; and Great Britain has preyed on outlying possessions which were material to her maritime power.

The kingdom of Greece was the first of the new States to be formed. In 1827, the Treaty of London established the autonomy of Greece, and, in 1829, at the Treaty of Adrianople the Sultan recognised her independence. In 1830, the frontier of Greece was fixed from the river Aspro to the Gulf of Volo, and, in 1832, it was extended on the west coast up to

the Gulf of Arta. In addition to the mainland territory she received the islands adjoining the Morea, Euboea and the Cyclades. The Crown was bestowed on Otho, son of the Duke of Bavaria, who assumed his office in 1833. Since achieving her independence, Greece has made some 120
territorial acquisitions. In 1864 Great Britain handed over to her the Ionian Isles, over which she had maintained a protectorate since 1815, though giving up, in 1819, Parga, the one continental possession of these islands. In 1881 Greece acquired Thessaly and a portion of Epirus from the Ottoman empire. In 1897, however, she restored certain strategic positions in the former province. Along the Danube three independent kingdoms have been established by the once subject nations. Servia received administrative autonomy in 1817, and, in 1826, 105
was granted complete tributary independence. By the Treaty of Berlin 119
she threw off finally Ottoman control, and gained also an extension of territory which is described in another connexion. In 1881, she became the kingdom of Servia, and in 1882 acquired Pirot and certain other places from Bulgaria. Bulgaria was created an autonomous but 119
tributary principality in 1878, and, after the successful revolution at Philippopolis in 1885, was much enlarged by the addition of Eastern 120
Roumelia, which had enjoyed administrative autonomy since 1878, as South Bulgaria. Roumania was formed by the union of the provinces 105
of Moldavia and Wallachia, which were made tributary States in 1858, and, choosing the same ruler, were united in 1861. Her complete inde- 119
pendence was recognised in 1878, and in 1881 she became the kingdom of Roumania. The indomitable Montenegrins, who had long claimed freedom in the security of their mountains, also obtained the definite recognition of their independence in 1878. Montenegro became a kingdom in 1910.

The Treaty of Berlin of July, 1878, which modified the preliminary 119
Treaty of San Stefano, had so much importance in determining the extent as well as political position of these new States, and forms so prominent a landmark in the history of the Ottoman empire, that its territorial rearrangements demand a separate and connected consideration. By the Treaty of San Stefano, Bulgaria had been formed into an enormous tributary principality. It embraced Eastern Roumelia, a large block of territory east of Adrianople, and a great part of Macedonia itself, with the coast opposite the island of Thasos—thus stretching from the Black Sea to the Aegean—an arrangement which left to Turkey little more than Albania and Constantinople. At Berlin the drastic treatment of the Ottoman empire was modified. The "big Bulgaria" was not formed and the territory added to Bulgaria was restored to the Porte, though Eastern Roumelia was given administrative autonomy. Roumania gained little. She was compelled to restore to Russia a strip of Bessarabia which Russia had surrendered to Moldavia in 1856, but she received, by way of compensation, the Dobrudja with a frontier rectified

to the south. Servia, by the terms of San Stefano, had been increased to the south-west. At Berlin, this addition was taken away and replaced by a somewhat larger piece of territory to the south-east, which had, at San Stefano, been given to Bulgaria. As for Montenegro, the terms of San Stefano had extended her frontier enormously and given her a sea-board parallel and equal in length to Lake Skutari. At Berlin, this sea-board and the other territorial additions were nearly halved. In 1880, however, Montenegro succeeded in extending her diminished sea-board by the acquisition of Dulcigno in exchange for the Albanian towns of Gusinje and Plava.

The greater part of the losses of the Ottoman empire have thus been due to the internal revolutions and other causes which have led to the creation of new States. But some important cessions have also been made to the Great Powers in continuation of the process by which, since the decline of the Ottoman empire began, they have resumed its
108 conquests. By the Treaty of Bucharest, in 1812, Russia obtained Bessarabia and advanced her frontier to the Pruth and the Lower Danube. By the Treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, she added some islands at the mouth of the Danube—her furthest advance in this direction—and received also a strip of territory in Asia Minor, including the important city of Achaltsik. By this addition, Russia still further consolidated her power in the Caucasus, already increased by the cession of a part of Armenia by Persia at the Treaty of Turkmanchay in 1828.
115 At the conclusion of the Crimean War, in 1856, Russia, by the Peace of Paris, restored to Turkey the Danube delta obtained in 1829, and to Moldavia a narrow strip of Bessarabia, thus losing her position on the
119 Danube. At the Treaty of Berlin, Russia recovered this strip of
110 Bessarabia and received Kars and Batoum in the Caucasus. Austria
111 made no acquisitions from Turkey until 1878, when she took over the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These two provinces became thereby virtually parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire, though formal sovereignty was not assumed till 1908. Great Britain restored Egypt to Ottoman rule in 1815; but she retained the Ionian Islands, as mentioned above, until 1864, when she presented them to Greece. By
110 the Convention of Cyprus in 1878 she took over the administration of Cyprus, and in 1882 she intervened in the affairs of Egypt and has since remained in occupation of that country. Nor is this the sum of Turkish losses, for, in 1898, the other great Levantine island, Crete, received autonomy. Yet, in spite of all its losses by conquest, revolution and occupation, and in spite of the creation of a group of kingdoms, representing the once subject nations, the Ottoman race still preserve the seat of their empire in Europe, and govern a large Christian population in their diminished territories.

109 The union of the Belgic and United Provinces of the Netherlands, made in 1815, lasted till 1830, when the Belgic revolution resulted in

the creation of a kingdom of Belgium separate from Holland. Between the two States Luxemburg became a cause of dispute. By the Congress of Vienna, Luxemburg had been left in a curious position. It was a member of the Germanic Confederation; but the sovereignty and civil 107
government were vested in the King of the Netherlands, who exercised its vote. The fortress was declared a federal fortress, the appointment of the governor being given to Prussia, which provided the larger part of the garrison. The first arrangement made on the disruption of the union of the Belgic and United Provinces of the Netherlands was that of January, 1831, by which the whole of the duchy of Luxemburg was given to the new kingdom of the Netherlands. The eighteen articles of June virtually reversed this decision. The maintenance of the *status quo*, which these demanded, meant the retention by the Belgians of all Luxemburg except the fortress, and all Limburg except Maestricht. It was finally decided, by the Treaty of November, that Limburg and the east part of Luxemburg should be restored to the diminished kingdom of the Netherlands, while the west part of Luxemburg should remain under Belgian rule—an arrangement to which the Dutch King refused his assent till 1839. Only that part of Luxemburg retained by the Netherlands which included the fortress remained within the Germanic Confederation. On the formation of the North German Confederation, Luxemburg was not included in it, on the ground that it was attached to a foreign Power. But Prussia still maintained her right to garrison its fortress. In May, 1867, an agreement was arrived at, by which Luxemburg was declared an independent State under King William III, but politically separate from Holland, and guaranteed as neutral by the Powers; Prussia was to withdraw her garrison and the King of the Netherlands to destroy the fortifications. In 1866, on the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation, Limburg was incorporated with the Netherlands. Luxemburg retained the position assigned to it in 1867 till 1890, when, by the death of William III, its dynastic tie with the Netherlands was broken. By the Salic Law, Queen Wilhelmina was incapable of succession, and it passed to the next male heir.

Another union made by the Congress of Vienna—that of Norway 141
and Sweden—lasted for ninety years. In June, 1905, the two kingdoms separated by mutual consent.

The expansion of Russia in the nineteenth century was almost un- 108
checked, and her frontiers advanced in every direction. In the north-west, by the acquisition of Finland and the Åland Islands at the Peace of Frederikshamm in 1809, she completed her hold of the eastern Baltic, and her frontiers here have since remained unaltered. Finland still remains an autonomous State, though its constitutional position is a matter of dispute. By the settlement of 1815, the grand duchy of Warsaw, diminished by Posnania, Danzig, East Galicia, and Cracow, was renamed the kingdom of Poland, and handed over to Alexander's

protection. After the unsuccessful rebellion of 1831–2, the position of Poland was changed, and she has now become the "Russian provinces of the Vistula." The frontier is purely conventional and independent of geographical considerations; but it has remained unaltered up to the present day.

Unlike the northern and western frontiers, the south-western has seen continuous change, though little expansion. Religious and national feeling—the Panslavist sentiment—have combined with the political and economic aim of reaching the Mediterranean to make this a region of conflict. In this direction, also, Russia has advanced to the sea—the goal of nearly all her expansion. The Treaty of Bucharest (1812) brought this expansion to the Pruth and the Lower Danube; the Convention of Akkerman (1826) confirmed this; the Treaty of Adrianople
115 (1829) included in it the islands of the Danube delta. This last acquisition was lost at the Treaty of Paris (1856), together with a narrow
119 strip of Bessarabia on the left bank of the Danube. At the Congress of Berlin (1878), the strip of Bessarabia was recovered and the frontier advanced to the position of 1812. The south-eastern frontier has been no less changing, and Persia, the Ottoman empire, and the Cossacks have all lost territory to Russia. Conquests in the neighbourhood of Daghestan, carried Russian dominion along the Caspian. The Treaty of Turkmanchay (1828) deprived Persia of the khanates of Erivan and Nakhitchevan, and gave to Russia the sole right of navigation on the Caspian Sea. In the following year, the Treaty of Adrianople, between Russia and the Turks, confirmed the Russian possession of Anapa, Poti, and part of the pashalik of Akhaltsikh. In 1834, trifling readjustments were made in the Kars-Akhiskha district. In spite of the capture of their great fortress, in 1845, the Caucasian Cossacks kept up a stubborn resistance to Russian aggression. But, in 1859, the southern highlands in the district of Daghestan were occupied by Russia, and, after five years' further fighting, the Circassian or Kuban district
110 was conquered. The Congress of Berlin, in 1878, rectified the southern boundary of the Caucasian region. Turkey finally ceded Kars to Russia, together with Ardahan and Batoum, which was to remain a free port. The preliminary Treaty of San Stefano had also arranged that the fortress of Bayazid and a valuable strip of territory on the trade route to Trebizond should be ceded to Russia. But the Congress of Berlin refused to ratify this. Since 1878, the south-eastern frontier of Russia has remained unchanged. Russia has, in a sense, drawn the region of the Caucasus into Europe, but has not used it as a base of expansion into Asia Minor or Asia. Her conquests east of the Caspian will be mentioned in another connexion.

## B. GREATER EUROPE.

In studying the political changes which have occurred outside of 140
Europe in the course of the nineteenth century we have to trace, first, the expansion of the United States and the political formation of Latin America; next, the uninterrupted growth of the British empire in all continents—in particular, the formation of the British empire in India, and, parallel with it, the expansion of Russia in northern and central Asia; thirdly, the general extension of colonial activity which has brought many new Powers into the colonial world and led to the partition of Africa and the Pacific Islands and the penetration of the East by European influence.

Since 1820, the United States have expanded north and south to the 72
Pacific Coast, and have added a small colonial dominion. First came the definition of their northern frontier with British North America. 127
In 1842, by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, which had been in doubt since the Peace of Versailles, was at last arranged. The United States gained most of the land in dispute, and were left with a frontier which projected so far into New Brunswick as to impede the direct connexion between the Canadas and the maritime Provinces. In 1846, Oregon was divided between the two countries along the 49th parallel from the Rockies to the Pacific, Vancouver Isle being left to the English. This partition, however, still left uncertain the ownership of the islands in the strait that divides Vancouver from the mainland of the United States. In 1872, by arbitration, the Juan de Fuca channel was fixed as the boundary between Canada and the United States. The south-western expansion 71
of the United States was continued in 1845, when Texas, a Mexican State, which had established its independence of Mexico in 1837, was admitted into the Union. A war with Mexico resulted, at the conclusion of which, by the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, 1848, Mexico recognised the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, and ceded New Mexico and Upper California to the United States, which thus came into possession of an enormous area of country, including the present States of California, New Mexico, New Arizona, Utah, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado. The process of expansion in the south-west was completed by the purchase of a tract of some 45,000 square miles south of the river Gila, which gave to the United States an improved frontier in this quarter. This completed the continuous expansion of American territory. In addition the United States in 1867 purchased Alaska from Russia, whence arose another boundary dispute with Great Britain. The boundary between 127
Alaska and Canada was fixed by an Anglo-Russian treaty in 1825. But it was doubtful whether that treaty intended the boundary to follow

the general contour of the coast or pass round the heads of the inlets. By arbitration, in 1903, the latter alternative was decided upon, and the United States thus gained control of the main sea approach to the
140 Klondyke gold-fields. Outside of America, the United States added a colonial dominion in Hawaii and Guam, in 1898, the Philippines and
75 Porto Rico, taken from Spain, at the Peace of Paris, in the same year, and the Samoan island of Tutuila and its dependencies, in 1900.

With the progress of settlement new States were formed: Missouri in 1821, Arkansas in 1836, Michigan in 1837, Texas and Florida in 1845, Iowa in 1846, Wisconsin in 1848, California in 1850, Minnesota in 1858, Oregon in 1859, Kansas in 1861, Nevada in 1864, Nebraska in 1867, Colorado in 1876, Washington, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota in 1889, Idaho and Wyoming in 1890, Utah in 1896, and Oklahoma in 1907, Arizona and New Mexico still remaining
73 Territories. In the course of its expansion the existence of the United States was thrown into jeopardy by the division of the country on the question of slavery. In 1861 the southern States seceded and formed a new Confederation, which included Virginia, the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. After a struggle of four years, 1861–5, the new Confederation succumbed to the northern States and its members were one by one readmitted to the Union. During the struggle, a part of Virginia, which adhered to the North, was separated from the remainder and formed into the State of West Virginia (1863).

134, 135 Latin America has been gradually taking shape during the course of the nineteenth century. Mexico has lost territory to the United States:
71 first, by the secession of Texas in 1836, which entered the Union in 1845; secondly, by the cession in 1848 of California and New Mexico and the sale of a piece of territory south of the river Gila in 1853. In Central America, half-hearted attempts at federation failed, and six separate States were formed, viz. Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama. Panama was at first a member of the United States of Colombia. In 1855 and 1862 it obtained a large degree of autonomy, but remained in the federation until 1903, when it definitely seceded. In that year, also, it granted to the United States a belt of land for the construction of the Panama Canal. Colombia itself divided into three republics, in 1830—New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador; in 1863 New Granada took the name of United States of Colombia. Peru was divided, in 1825, by the formation of Upper Peru into the Republic of Bolivia. Bolivia had, until 1883, a frontier on the Pacific, but, by the Peace of Ancon in that year, it lost to Chile the province of Tarapaca and parts of two other provinces. Chile grew by this addition from Bolivia and after disputes with the Argentine. The dispute between Chile and the Argentine was settled in 1881, when both shores of the Straits of Magellan were given to Chile, and the boundary between the

two States was fixed northwards from lat. 52 "along the highest crest of the Cordillera which divide the waters." Both Venezuela and Brazil have had disputes with British Guiana, which have been settled by arbitration. The South American States have not yet attained a fixed form, for a part of Ecuador still remains in dispute.

In the West Indies the principal change has been the disappearance of the power of Spain. In 1898 Spain lost Cuba, whose independence she recognised, and surrendered Porto Rico to the United States. Her part of Santo Domingo established its independence in 1820, merged itself in Hayti in 1822, freed itself in 1844, passed back to her in 1861, and became once more independent in 1865.

The expansion of the British Empire has proceeded with great rapidity since 1815. In North America, the limits of her possessions 126
have been fixed by the series of agreements with the United States
already referred to. Out of the group of colonies which she possessed 101
on the continent the Dominion of Canada has been formed, by a
steady process of union. In 1840, Upper and Lower Canada were 127
united; in 1858, British Columbia was constituted; in 1867 the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick entered into a confederation, which Prince Edward's Island joined in 1870, and British Columbia in 1871, and which purchased the territories of the Hudson Bay Company in 1869, thus gaining a transcontinental extent. In this north-western territory of Canada have been formed the new provinces of Manitoba, in 1870, and Saskatchewan and Alberta, in 1904. Newfoundland remains outside of the Dominion. In the West Indies, dominion has been neither lost nor gained. In South America, a long dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela was settled by arbitration in 1899, and
a dispute between that colony and Brazil in 1904. In Australasia, 128
the first settlement was made at Sydney in 1788, and the colony of New South Wales was formed. Tasmania was proclaimed in 1825,
Western Australia in 1829, South Australia in 1836, New Zealand in 129
1841, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. The six Australian colonies united to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1900. New Zealand remains a separate Dominion.

In South Africa, advancing from the Dutch colony of the Cape of 133
Good Hope acquired in 1806, and ceded by the Dutch in 1814, Great Britain has gained a large dominion reaching into Central Africa, and including the new colonies and dominions of Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, Rhodesia, and British Central Africa. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State were formed by the trekking of the Dutch from the Cape, after 1836. The independence of the Transvaal was recognised by the Sand River Convention, in 1852, and that of the Orange Free State by the Convention of Bloemfontein, in 1854. The Transvaal was annexed in 1877, to be granted independence again in 1881, and both States were finally annexed in 1900. Meantime, the Cape of

Good Hope was steadily enlarged from the Fish River to the Keiskama in 1819, and to the Kei and in the north-east by the inclusion of Queen Adelaide Province, temporarily in 1831–6, and finally in 1846—though the territory between the Keiskama and the Kei, called British Kaffraria, was not annexed to the Cape Colony until 1865—by Basutoland from 1871 to 1884; by further additions from Kaffraria in 1876–9; by Griqualand West with Kimberley in 1880; by Walfisch Bay, annexed by the British 1878, in 1884; by the remainder of British Kaffraria to the frontiers of Natal in 1884–7; and by the southern part of Bechuanaland, annexed by the British in 1885, in 1895. Natal was formed in 1844, and attached to the Cape till 1856. To it Zululand, which had been brought under British protection in 1879, and declared British territory in 1887, was added in 1897, St Lucia Bay having been annexed in 1884. Rhodesia, a great territory north of the Transvaal, was acquired by Cecil Rhodes, and transferred to the British South Africa Company 1888–90. Its frontier on the south was fixed at the Limpopo, by agreement with the Transvaal in 1890, and on the north-east, by agreement with Portugal in 1891, was made to include Mashonaland. In 1910, the four South African colonies—the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal—formed a single State as the Union of South Africa.

122 Perhaps the greatest of the imperial efforts of Great Britain has been the formation of her Indian empire. From the beginnings made in the eighteenth century, she has advanced with little interruption, until today the whole of India and Burma is either under her direct administration, or, where native States remain, under her control; and its frontiers are flanked by buffer States whose political relations she supervises.

64 The acquisitions made by Clive laid the foundations of her power in northern India. Warren Hastings obtained Benares from Oudh in 1775, Nagore from Tanjore, and Guntur from the Nizam in 1778, and, by the Treaty of Salbai, the islands of Salsette and Elephanta,

99 in 1782. In 1792, Cornwallis took from the Sultan of Mysore one-half of his dominions, of which the British retained the Malabar coast, with Calicut. In 1799, Mysore was once more partitioned. The central portion of the State was handed over to a native Hindu ruler. Parts were given to the Nizam and the Mahrathas. The coast up to the Portuguese possession of Goa, including Mangalore, was annexed by Great Britain. In 1800, the principality of Tanjore, and in 1801 the Carnatic, were placed under direct British administration, and thus the Madras Presidency was formed almost as it has remained until the present time. In 1801, Oudh surrendered Rohilkhand and the districts of Allahabad and Korah. The conquest of Mysore, in 1799, secured to the British an uninterrupted dominion from east to west of the peninsula as well as the control of the sea-coast in southern India. It left no serious opponent of British power in India, save only the Mahratha confederacy, whose chiefs

ruled at Poona, Nagpur, Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda, and whose united dominions stretched from Mysore to the Jumna, and from Kathiawar to the Gulf of Kutch. Occupying the centre of India, they contended for dominion in north and south—in Hindustan and the Deccan. The British acquisitions from the Mahrathas began in 1802, when the Peshwa of Poona, by the Treaty of Bassein, came under British protection and ceded some districts in Bundelkhand. After a struggle with the other Mahratha princes, Sindhia ceded all his territories north of the Jumna, the Rajah of Nagpur Kuttack and his other lands in Orissa, as well as Berar to the Nizam, the Gaekwar Ahmadabad and his part of Gujerat. By these additions the British made themselves the strongest Power amongst the States and races of India—the only Power capable of giving to it unity and to its peoples protection. Mysore had been destroyed, the Mahratha confederacy broken, the Ganges valley brought under British control. Oudh was encircled by British territory, and the British frontier marched with that of Sindhia in Upper India. The British possessions in Madras were linked up with their possessions in Bengal, British territory stretched north-west from Bengal to the mountains, with a frontier resting on the Jumna, and almost the whole of the Indian littoral was under British control. The great Mohammadan States, Haidarabad, Oudh, and Mysore, were dependent. But, while the British 122
had been made supreme in India, they had found no tenable frontier—no satisfactory limit to their expansion. Moreover, their position was weak. The Bombay Presidency was cut off from the others. The frontiers of their possessions were extensive, and communication was difficult between the various parts. The attempt to limit conquest, to establish a balance of power, and to separate British India from native India, failed. In central India no stable political situation had been established. On the northern frontiers of British territory the Nepalese encroached. To secure this northern frontier and to resettle central India was the work of Hastings. By the Treaty of Segauli, in 1815, the British annexed the north-west corner of Nepal, and brought Sikkim under their protection, thus advancing on the south-east and south-west into the outer ranges of the Himalayas, the hill country that overhangs Rohilkhand and the North-West Provinces. Simla was among their acquisitions on this occasion. In 1817–8, wars with the Pindaris and the Mahrathas enabled the British to make a settlement of central and south-western India. In 1818, the dominions of the Peshwa were annexed to the Bombay Presidency. Ajmir, Asigarh, and a part of Gujerat were taken from Sindhia; Holkar surrendered territory round the river Tapti, and the Rajah of Nagpur nearly all his territories north of the Mahanadi and the Nerbudda. This great settlement, which crushed the Mahratha Power, the only possible rival of the British in India, marks a very definite point in the formation of the British dominion. Since, in 1815, Ceylon had been definitely ceded by the

Dutch, and Mauritius by the French, European rivalry was no longer a danger. The whole sea line of India was in British hands. The contest with the native States was ended—all the minor principalities of Rajputana and of the Mahrathas recognised the British suzerainty. The Deccan was under British control, as well as Hindustan from the frontiers of the Punjab east to the frontiers of Burma. The British empire was firmly established; but it was to be further consolidated by Dalhousie, 1848–56, and its expansion east and west was to continue.

Between 1818 and 1848 a number of acquisitions were made: in 1820, the coast between Kolaba and Goa; in 1822, Bijapur (near Sholopur) and Ahmadnagar from the Nizam; in 1830, Mysore (until 1881, when it was restored to native government); in 1834, Coorg; in 1841, Kurnool; in the same year, the Assam Duars, lying on the east of the Bhutan Duars, and comprising about one-third of them; and, in 1843, Kolaba. After the first Sikh War, in 1845, the Jalandhar Doab between the Sutlej and Ravi was annexed, the Punjab brought under British protection, and Kashmir made an autonomous State in alliance with Great Britain. But it was the work of Dalhousie to create substantially the India of today. By annexing the Punjab, in 1849, he brought British India into touch with Afghanistan, and so indirectly into touch with Russia; while, on the east, by occupying Sikkim in 1850, he brought it into touch with Tibet and China. He added the lower districts of the Irrawaddy in 1852, which was to lead on to the conquest of Upper Burma. Within the interior of India, he annexed Satara near Bombay in 1848, Jhansi, a Mahratha State, in northern India, in 1853, and the great central tract of India known as Nagpur, in 1854, whose territories constitute nearly four-fifths of the present Central Provinces. In 1853, Berar, or the Assigned Districts, was handed over by the Nizam. The last and greatest of his acquisitions was Oudh, annexed in 1856. The work of Dalhousie thus gave greater unity to British territory in India, and extended it east and west. The results of the Mutiny confirmed the long process of conquest and consolidation, and carried it to its logical issue in the transference of India definitely to the Crown of Great Britain. The Moghul Emperor disappeared from Delhi, the last Mahratha Peshwa from Cawnpore, and the East India Company, in whose name the great work had been done, surrendered the government of India directly to the Crown. It was a natural corollary of this that, in 1877, the British Empire of India was proclaimed.

Since 1858 there have been few annexations within the Indian peninsula. The Government of India has been occupied mainly with the problem of defending the British position and possessions by securing strong frontiers to India and encircling them with a belt of protected States. The interior acquisitions have been the Panch Mahals (near Baroda), 1860, Lalitpur (south of Jhansi) and the district to the south

of Bhutan known as the Ambari Fallakotta, 1859–60, and the Bengal Duars, of which the eastern part had been annexed in 1841, in 1865. The external acquisitions have been much more extensive.

The protection of the British dominions in India has involved, necessarily, the protection of the routes of communication with it and the consequent annexation of various strategic points on those routes. In addition to Gibraltar, acquired in 1713, and Malta acquired in 1802, 100
the British Government in 1815 retained the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Mauritius, and occupied Ascension Island. The Suez Canal 132
was opened in 1869, and Great Britain seized an opportunity in 1877 to obtain a financial interest in it, which led on to her joint occupation of Egypt with France in 1882; whence arose the British Protectorate of Egypt recognised by France in 1904, and the conquest of the Egyptian Sudan in 1896–9. Cyprus was taken into British occupation in 1878; 110
a protectorate was declared over Somaliland at the mouth of the Red 130
Sea in 1884, which has been maintained, though the interior was abandoned in 1910. Aden, just opposite, was acquired in 1838, and Perim Island in 1857. From Aden to the Persian Gulf, Great Britain 124
exercises a certain police supervision, and over the Persian Gulf she definitely declared a protectorate in 1903. In 1907 Russia recognised 124
her prior interests in south-eastern Persia. Thus, British communications with India have been guarded by a line of possessions and protectorates.

The expansion of British rule on the north-western frontier of India 124
may next be considered. The great colonising movement which Russia has carried on from Moscow into Central Asia led the British, early in the nineteenth century, to look beyond the actual frontiers of India and to interest themselves in Sind, the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia. The mountainous country of Afghanistan, over whose historic passes conquerors and traders have descended into India, had by its geographical position and its strategic importance a great interest to the British. The attempt made, from 1837 to 1842, to form an alliance with or to conquer Afghanistan ended in disaster, but led to the annexation of Sind 122
in 1843, by which British dominion was established on the Lower Indus, a base acquired for further operations in north-western India, and the whole Indian littoral brought into British hands. The final annexation 122
of the Punjab in 1849 carried the British frontier to the Afghan hills. Meanwhile, Russia advanced across the Kirghiz steppes, and gained 136
control of the routes of communication with Central Asia. She came into touch with Afghanistan and Persia on the west, at the moment when the British came into contact with Afghanistan and Baluchistan on the east. The Russian, like the British, empire sought a secure frontier. The dominions that Russia annexed in Central Asia were as large as British India, though their population was small. She occupied Tashkend in 1864, Samarkand in 1868, Khiva, virtually, in 1873.

122 In 1876, the British, by the Treaty of Jacobabad, came to an agreement with Baluchistan. By this, Baluchistan with its passes up to the Persian frontier passed under British control, and the British established themselves at Quetta. It was a protection of the southern part of the north-western frontier of India. A war with Afghanistan, in 1878–80, secured to the British the control of the Afghan passes into India, and brought Afghanistan under British protection. In 1885–7 a boundary commission settled in conjunction with Russia the north-western frontier of Afghanistan. Between Afghanistan and India, from Baluchistan to Chitral, along the spurs of the hills, was a zone of territory occupied by tribes who owned the suzerainty of the Ameer. In 1893, this territory was brought under British control by agreement with Afghanistan, and, in 1895, Chitral was annexed. In 1907, the two rival Powers in Central Asia made a settlement of their differences. The integrity of Persia was recognised, but it was divided into three spheres—a northern, which included the more important provinces and cities, in which the British would seek no political concessions; a southern, adjoining the frontiers of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, from which Russia would similarly be excluded, and a central, open to both Powers. Afghanistan was left as a buffer State under British protection, and Russia was excluded from it. Tibet was recognised as under the sovereignty of China, it being agreed that neither Power was to seek influence there, though the British retained certain limited rights under the Treaty of Lhassa and the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1904. In 1902, an alteration of the Tibetan frontier gave the British some 350 square miles.

123 The expansion on the eastern frontier of India has borne some similarity to that on the west. On the west, Sind and the Punjab have been acquired, Baluchistan and Afghanistan have become protectorates, and an agreement has been made with Russia as to spheres of influence and frontiers. Similarly, on the east, Assam and Burma have been annexed, the Shan States have become protectorates, Siam has been neutralised, and an agreement reached with France as to frontiers. But, while on the west the British have not extended their conquests outside of India, on the east they have added quite a new region in Indo-China. Into this region they advanced first in 1826. By the Treaty of Yandabu, they acquired the kingdom of Assam, with Manipur and Kachar, and the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim, with Martaban and Moulmein. The King of Ava retained the valley of the Irrawaddy. This gave the British all the Burmese sea-board, except the province of Pegu, and effectually secured their eastern frontier, which had hitherto been the Brahmaputra valley, except where they had gone beyond it in the province of Chittagong. In 1852, a further advance was made, and the province of Pegu at the mouth of the Irrawaddy, with Rangoon, was acquired. It was an important acquisition. It gave the British the whole sea coast of Burma, whence it was easy to advance up stream to

Mandalay. In 1886 this advance was made, and Upper Burma was annexed. It embraced a wide territory from the Irrawaddy to the Salwin. Meanwhile, the French were also established in Indo-China. In 1859, they occupied Saigon; in 1862, the provinces of Saigon, Mytho, and Bunhoa in Cochin China, and the islands of Pulo Condore; in 1863, they proclaimed a protectorate over Cambodia, and, in 1867, occupied the three provinces of western Cochin China to the south-west of Saigon. In 1863–5 they made conquests in Tonkin, and by the Treaty of Hué with Annam, in 1884, and that of Tientsin with China, in 1885, they brought Annam and Tonkin under their protection.

After threatening war in 1893, the French gained a better frontier with Siam, which ceded a large territory, so that the Mekong became a French river. By agreement with the English, in 1896, Siam was divided into three spheres, of which the eastern was to be the French sphere of influence, the western the British, and the central, the basin of the Menam, to be neutral. The dismemberment of Siam was thereby prevented, and the British secured their protectorate over the provinces adjoining their frontier. By a further treaty between Great Britain and France, in 1907, Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem-reap, and Sisophon, in return for Dansai and Kratt, as well as all the islands situated to the south of Chemling including Koh-Kutt. A further agreement placed the Malay States of Kelantan, Trĕngganu, and Kedah under British influence. Thus, a zone of protected or neutral States separates Persia, Russia, China and France from the immediate possession of Great Britain, and forms the real frontier of India.

Within India, France and Portugal still retain a peaceful foothold— **122**
Portugal in Goa, Diu, and Damaun, France in Pondicherry, Karical, Yanaon, Mahé, and Chandernagore. The Danes sold their possessions of Tranquebar and Serampur to Great Britain in 1845.

The British share in the partition of the Pacific Islands and of **140**
Africa will be mentioned later. Of strategic possessions necessary to her maritime power she acquired the Straits Settlements, in 1785–1819, Singapore, in 1819, Aden, in 1838, Hong-Kong, in 1841, Cyprus, in 1878, Wei-hai-wei, in 1898, while she ceded Heligoland to Germany, in 1890. In south-eastern Asia, she expanded her power by acquiring **139, 140**
Labuan, in 1846, the Malay States, in 1874, North Borneo, in 1878–81, a part of New Guinea, in 1884, and Sarawak and Brunei, in 1888. The rapid growth and formation of this far extended and heterogeneous empire resting on maritime power is the greatest of the changes in the colonial world in the nineteenth century.

Of the other great colonial Powers of earlier centuries, Russia alone **136**
was continuously active during the nineteenth century. In Central Asia she advanced her frontier southwards to meet Persia and Afghanistan, which now form buffer States between the Russian and British empires in Asia. In the Far East she advanced uninterruptedly until, attempting

to encroach on China and to find a better outlet to the sea, she was repulsed by Japan. The proximity of northern Asia to Russia, its geographical character and its scanty population, on the one hand, and Russia's need of a defensible frontier, of new markets, and of more territory for her growing population, on the other, explain the ease, the continuity, and the vast extent of these conquests. In the later eighteenth century, Russia was extending her control over the Kirghiz hordes west of the Urals. In 1822, they were placed within the sphere of the Governors of Orenburg and Western Siberia. In 1842, the Amu Darya was brought under Russian influence; by 1853, the Sir Darya; by 1865, all the territory between the Aral Sea and Issik Kul. Thus eastern Turkestan was subdued. In 1868, Bokhara ceded the district of Zarafshan, with the important town of Samarkand, and became itself a dependent State. In 1873, Khiva was conquered, and, in 1876, Khokand was made a province of Turkestan under its ancient name Ferghana. Thus, Russian dominion has been extended almost round the Caspian. Meanwhile, in 1870, Russia occupied the Kuldja district of China, but evacuated the eastern portion of it in 1881. In that year, also, the Turkoman Tekkes on the north of the Afghan frontier were subdued and Western Turkomania was annexed, the boundaries with Persia being arranged by treaty with Persia. In 1884, the Turkoman tribes round about Merv were coaxed into obedience. Difficulties about the Afghan frontier were settled by the Anglo-Russian boundary commission in 1885, which gave to Russia the greater part of the district which she disputed with Afghanistan, including the oasis of Penjdeh, and by another Anglo-Russian commission of 1895, which settled disputed questions in the
124 Pamirs. A general settlement of the political position in central Asia was made by the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 already referred to, which maintained the integrity of Persia, and recognised the predominant interests of Russia in the northern provinces, but closed to her Afghanistan and Tibet. Of Russian expansion in eastern Asia we shall speak in another connexion.

130 An increased interest in colonisation shown by the various Great Powers has led, in recent years, to the extension of European sovereignty over the greater part of Africa and the Pacific. Apart from the movements of the Dutch in South Africa, and of the French in Algeria, there was little extension of European colonisation in Africa between 1815 and 1875. The British made little of their West African settlements. But they extended their possessions in Sierra Leone in 1861, acquired Lagos in the same year, and consolidated their power on the Gold Coast by the purchase of the Danish forts, in 1850, and of the Dutch, in 1871. The Portuguese acquired Portuguese Guinea and the Bissagos Islands in 1885, St Thomé and Principe in 1879. The French occupation
131 of Algeria began in 1830 with the capture of Algiers. At first restricted to points on the coast, it was gradually extended to include the territory

north of the Atlas Mountains by 1848. Between 1848 and 1870, France extended her dominion to the northern Sahara. In 1881, the Treaty of Bardo with the Bey of Tunis admitted her protectorate over Tunis. Meanwhile, she continued to advance south, and, in 1900, occupied Insalah, Touat, and Gourara on the frontiers of Morocco, which gave her command of the Sahara. In 1884, Germany declared a protectorate over the coast of Damaraland and Namaqualand, except Walfisch Bay, 130
which the British had annexed in 1878. In the same year she also annexed Togoland and the Cameroons. The action of Germany hastened the partition of Africa. The Berlin Conference called in 1884 recognised the Congo State which King Leopold of Belgium had founded in the basin of the Congo. After this there was a rapid occupation of territory by the various Powers and a constant delimitation of frontiers. In western Africa, on the Senegal, France had been extending her power since 1855. She acquired the Upper Senegal, and in 1881 established a protectorate over the left bank of the Upper Niger. She occupied points on the coast between the existing settlements of the English and Portuguese, and linked these up with her interior possessions, acquiring by 1891 the whole of the Ivory Coast. She overthrew the kingdom of Dahomey and occupied Timbuctu in 1892–4. Thus the French secured the Upper Niger and much of the country within its great bend, and prevented the expansion of the older English and Portuguese settlements from the coast into the interior. From the Lower Niger, the English, by Treaties with Gando and Sokoto in 1885, gained access to the Benue and Lake Chad. The French from the west, the English up the Niger, the Germans from the Cameroons, divided the central Sudan by a series of agreements, 1886–1906. In north-western Africa the largest share has fallen to the French. From the Mediterranean in the north and the Atlantic in the west to Darfur in the east and the Congo, where they first gained a footing in 1839, in the south, their dominion stretches, enveloping the older settlements of other Powers. Morocco remains unconquered, and Liberia, in the south-west of the great bend of Africa, is an independent negro republic. Spain holds Tiris, where she proclaimed the protectorate of Rio Oro in 1884, the English their historic West African settlements, to each of which they have added a small *hinterland*, and the protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria at the lower course of the Niger, in which Lagos is now included. The Germans have territory in Togoland and the Cameroons, and Portugal has still a foothold on the coast between Cape Roxo and the river Cajet. Otherwise, the vast interior and the remainder of the coast has passed to the French. In eastern Africa, the Germans, in 1885, acquired territory in Zanzibar, where also the English established claims. By a series of agreements the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the *hinterland* passed to these two Powers. In 1886, the Sultan's territories were confined to a narrow strip of coast, of parts of which both Powers

obtained leases. In 1888, Germany acquired a lease of the Sultan's territory from the Rovuma to the Umba, and in 1890 bought the territory leased to her. She surrendered her claims to the coast between Witu and the river Jub, giving up all claims north of the British boundary at the Umba. The northern limit of her territory was carried from the Victoria Nyanza to the Congo State, thus excluding her from the Upper Nile, and a line was drawn on the south between Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika, dividing her possessions from British Central Africa. The British Government declared a protectorate over the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar, in 1890. The Upper Nile fell mainly into the hands of the British, who acquired Uganda, in 1890–4, conquered the Egyptian Sudan, in 1898, and thus prevented the French from extending thither their west African empire. In 1894, the British leased a tract of territory, the Lado enclave, to King Leopold II, and thus brought the Congo State also to the Nile, which territory on the death of King Leopold returned to the British. In the basin of the Congo, the Congo State was formed in 1884. By conquering the Arabs in Central Africa, in 1890–3, and by a series of astute diplomatic agreements, King Leopold steadily expanded its frontiers. In 1908, it
133 was transferred to the kingdom of Belgium. In south Africa, the British advanced from the Cape Colony to the Upper Zambesi, and, west of Lake Nyassa, north to Lake Tanganyika. The Portuguese dominions of Angola in the west and Mozambique in the east, though they have been enlarged, were thus separated. In 1875 the Portuguese received Delagoa Bay, which was in dispute with the British. An agreement of 1891 fixed the frontiers of Portuguese and British territory inland. German south-west Africa has gained a considerable *hinterland* and at one point reaches the Zambesi. Its frontiers were fixed by agreements with England in 1885 and 1890, and with Portugal in 1896. On the Red Sea France established herself at Obok in 1862 and 1883, Italy at the Bay of Assab in 1870 and 1882, whence she has expanded to Obok, and established the dependency of Eretrea. Abyssinia remains independent. Somaliland was divided between England and Italy. The British protectorate over Somaliland was declared in 1884; Italy acquired her territory in 1889. Thus, save for Morocco, Liberia, and Abyssinia, the whole of Africa has passed under European control.
131 Even in Morocco, the principal seaports, since 1906, have admitted French or Spanish or Franco-Spanish garrisons.

130 The recent partition of the Pacific Islands began with the annexation by France of Tahiti and the Marquesas in 1842, and of New Caledonia in 1853. The British annexed Fiji in 1874, and in 1887 established a joint control of the New Hebrides with France. The United States appeared in 1878, when they acquired Pago Pago in the Samoas, Germany, in 1884, when she annexed parts of northern New Guinea. In 1885 and 1886, Germany, France, and Great Britain came to a

general agreement as to their respective spheres of influence. The German sphere included a large area in Micronesia and western Melanesia, in proximity to the Dutch Indies, and including the Carolines, Marshalls, part of the Solomons, and northern New Guinea. The French claimed a sphere of influence in Melanesia, of which New Caledonia was the centre, and another in Polynesia, of which the Society Islands were the centre. The English sphere extended from south-east Melanesia and Micronesia over Polynesia, almost enveloping the French. In 1892, Great Britain annexed the Gilbert and Ellice Islands; in 1893 the Southern Solomons; in 1898, Santa Cruz and the Swallow group. In 1900, she established a protectorate over the Tonga Islands; in the same year she obtained Choiseul, Isabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group was transferred by treaty from Germany. In 1902 and in 1906 she renewed her joint control of the New Hebrides with France. The Manihiki and Cook Islands were placed under the government of New Zealand in 1902. The United States annexed Hawaii in 1898; and, in 1899 (Great Britain relinquishing her claims), they divided the Samoas with Germany. In 1899, Germany bought the Spanish rights in the Carolines and Pelews.

In the Far East, the record of political change has been different, and, while it presents some likeness, offers also a great contrast to the changes which we have just narrated. There has been the same steady pressure of advancing Europe; but the resistance of the Asiatic Powers has been much stronger and more successful, and the uprising of an Asiatic State—the Japanese empire—in a manner unique in modern history has checked the expansion of Europe. While the commercial penetration 138
of China has progressed slowly throughout the century, her actual territorial losses have been small. Almost inaccessible to most of the Powers of Europe, except by the sea, and strong in her sea-board provinces, she has maintained the bulk of her empire intact, though a number of ports have been opened, and some ceded, to the aggressive importunity of Europe. In 1841 Great Britain acquired Hong-Kong, 140
which was confirmed to her by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842. To this she added, in 1860, a portion of the township of Kowloon, and, in 1898, a further portion of the Chinese coast opposite Hong-Kong, to increase the security of the colony. Over Sikkim she established a protectorate in 122
1850, though it was not acknowledged by China until 1890. On the 125
frontiers of Burma, she ceded Munglem and Kwanghung to China in 1894; but, after China had, in the following year, ceded a portion of this territory to France, Great Britain obtained Kokang and Wanting as compensation in 1897. When Russia leased Port Arthur and Talienwan in 1898, Great Britain leased Wei-hai-wei, a strong position on the other side of the Gulf of Pechili, for so long a time as Russia should keep Port Arthur—and she still retains it. Other Powers also have had their shares. France, as has been already explained, took Annam and Tonkin in 1884, 125

Laos in 1893, and leased Kwang-chow-wan in 1898; in which year, also,
136 Germany leased Kiaochau. But Russia, with her long contiguous frontier, naturally attempted the most; and her field of operations lay on the north-east provinces. From the barren regions of Kamschatka she moved southwards, in the nineteenth century. She gained control of the mouth of the Amur and of part of Saghalin Island, in 1854. By the Treaty of Aigun, in 1858, and a further convention, in 1860, she definitely acquired all the land on the left bank of the Amur and the sea-board so far south as the Tumen. Thus her frontiers touched Korea, and her territories half encircled Manchuria. Vladivostok was then founded at the most south-easterly point of the Russian empire. In 1867 Russia sold Alaska to the United States, and thus withdrew from North America, where she had acquired an extensive coast-line in competition with the Hudson's Bay Company; but her southward advance in Asia continued. In 1867, she improved her position in Saghalin Island, and in 1875 acquired the whole, in exchange for her claims in the two most southerly of the Kurile Islands. Her outlet to the sea in the ports of Nicholaievsk and Vladivostok, icebound for a part of the year, was inadequate for the development of the vast territory she had acquired; and she turned her eyes to the Gulf of Pechili, and sought concessions in the great northern province of China, Manchuria, and the dependent kingdom of Korea
**137** with its excellent harbours. But the rise of Japan had created a new situation. To Japan, owing to her geographical situation and expanding population, Korea was a first line of defence and a great field of commercial and industrial interests. A competition between the two Powers ensued. Japan, in 1895, in the Treaty of Shimonoseki, took from China the Liao-Tung peninsula, Manchuria's and north-eastern Asia's best outlet to the sea, Formosa and the Pescadores Islands, and, in addition, established the independence of Korea; but she was compelled by the protests of Russia, Germany, and France to restore the Liao-Tung peninsula to China. In 1898, Russia acquired Port Arthur and Talienwan, and, in 1900, she occupied Manchuria. She thus offered a strong barrier to Japanese expansion, and planted herself in a commanding position against China. By the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905, which ended the Russo-Japanese War, Russia evacuated Manchuria, which was restored to China, and surrendered the Liao-Tung peninsula, and the southern half of Saghalin Island, to Japan. Korea was placed under the control of Japan, and was annexed to the Japanese empire in 1910. Thus rapidly, Japan gained an extensive territory on the mainland of the continent, and terminated an episode which her success has rendered unique in the history of European colonisation.

The point to which this brief summary has been brought offers no natural break in the history of territorial change. Both in Europe, and in the Greater Europe extended over the globe which Europe has formed,

there has been throughout modern history an unceasing flux of power, with its consequent transference of territories and rearrangements of frontiers. No political equilibrium has yet been reached, nor any lasting balance of power established. So long as some States rise in wealth, population and efficiency, while others decline or remain stationary, so long, in a system of competing States, formed on no fixed principles, there must be constant disturbance in the balance of real power, leading to transfers of political sovereignty. It is not within the scope of this historical sketch to discuss present political tendencies; but it finds a natural conclusion in a brief description of the position to which this long series of changes has led. Europe presents today a form which it has not previously borne in modern history. It consists of a group of States, which, though they do not coincide with its geographical or ethnographical divisions very exactly, yet bear strong marks of having been formed under their influence. As compared with other continents, the number of States is very large for its area and population, partly because of the operation of the principle of nationality, which has divided more States than it has united, and partly because of the subjugation of other continents to its influence. The States of Europe are the product not only of its racial and geographical divisions, but also of the political instincts of its peoples, and of the hopes, fears and precautions of the more powerful members of its system. For the **141** first time in our survey of Europe as a whole we see a German empire, possessing a real unity, and exercising a political influence commensurate with the numbers, wealth and civilisation of the German people. Occupying the north-central plains of Europe and the greater part of the valleys of the Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, Ems, and Rhine, it finds its sea outlet in the Baltic and the North Sea. It embraces neither the whole German people, nor all the territory which, in north-central Europe, once owned the sway of the Holy Roman Empire. Outside of Europe, its great activities are feebly represented in the unimportant islands of the Pacific and the undeveloped sections of Africa which are its sole colonial possessions. The train of events which began in the connexion of the Burgundian inheritance with the Crown of Spain ended in the complete detachment from the German empire of an extensive strip of land on the North Sea surrounding the mouth of the Rhine. Today this rich territory forms two States—Holland, with her national distinctness, her tradition of independence and her ancient colonial dominion in the West Indies and in the great islands of the Malay archipelago, and Belgium, the creation of the national spirit and of diplomacy, owing her existence, her wealth, and her colonial empire in Africa to the industries and the politics of the nineteenth century—both of them small States, whose independence helps to preserve the balance of power. Adjoining Belgium and the German empire, but far from the Rhine, is France, with her unity unimpaired, weaker on her eastern

frontier than Louis XIV found her, stronger in the south-east than the Revolution left her. Outside of Europe, the French race is established in a part of Canada; but the French colonial dominion lies in north-western Africa and the south-eastern corner of Asia. Through a century of political stress, the Iberian peninsula has preserved its political divisions unchanged. But neither Spain nor Portugal retains any dominion in America, the seat of their colonial power, though their tongue and race remain in the South American nations over which they formerly held sway. Portugal still retains parts of Africa and certain points in the East; but the first and strongest of colonial empires, the Spanish, has almost altogether passed away. Italy, like Germany, appears as a single State, for the first time in modern history. She has strong natural boundaries in sea and mountains and embraces nearly all the Italian people. In Africa, she has made the beginnings of a colonial dominion. Switzerland holds the mountainous heart of Europe. In central Europe, the Austrian empire comprises a compacter body of territory than the Habsburgs ever ruled, but preserves the composite character of their empire. German, Czech, Magyar, and Slav are the chief among the many races united within its bounds. For so large a State, the outlet to the sea, on the rocky coast of the eastern Adriatic, is insufficient, hard to defend, and difficult of access. In the Balkan peninsula, a group of States, representing once subject nations, watch for the decline and fall of the empire from which they have wrested their freedom. Montenegro holds a secure position in the midst of her mountains, with a narrow outlet to the Adriatic through Austrian territory at Cattaro and through her own at Dulcigno and Antivari. Peloponnese, Thessaly and many of the Aegean islands are embraced in the kingdom of Greece, the first of the freed Christian kingdoms of south-eastern Europe. The three kingdoms of Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia flank the Danube. Servia holds a triangular area, resting on the Danube, with the Austrian province of Bosnia on the one side and Bulgaria on the other. Bulgaria stretches from Servia east to the Black Sea, and includes a chain of the Balkan mountains and the fertile plains to the south. Roumania lies to the north of the Danube, and holds the mountain and rich plain land from the Austrian Carpathians to the Black Sea south of the Russian frontier. Curtailed, on north and south, by the formation of the new kingdoms, the Ottoman empire, nevertheless, still holds a large strip of the Balkan peninsula from the Adriatic to the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, and controls the narrow seas that divide Europe from Asia. Stretching over a continuous area in three continents, it possesses a unique position, girdling the eastern Mediterranean. The centre of its dominion is in Europe, the bulk of its territory in Asia, and the fringes of its empire extend along the northern coast of Africa. Russia holds the greatest continuous expanse of territory which has fallen to any modern State. In Europe, she stands at the furthest limit of her

extension. She holds the eastern Baltic from Tornea to Memel, as Prussia holds the southern Baltic, and the Black Sea littoral from the mouth of the Danube to the frontiers of the Ottoman empire south of the Caucasus. In Finland, Poland, and the Caucasus, she has flanked her territory with subject nations, difficult to govern and impossible to absorb. Over the vast expanses of northern and central Asia she has crept from the Urals to the Hindu Kush and the Pacific Ocean, making one mighty empire of eastern Europe and northern Asia, which struggles against the historical difficulty of Russia, an inadequate outlet to southern seas. In Scandinavia, the political situation reproduces that which preceded the Union of Calmar. Denmark has been curtailed by the loss of Schleswig and Holstein, and has no footing in the Scandinavian peninsula, which Norway and Sweden divide along the line of its natural parting, while Sweden has lost her dominion beyond the Baltic. The Scandinavian nations have played a part in the extension of European influence over the globe; but their work is not represented in any important possessions, save the large Danish island of Iceland. The position of Great Britain in Europe has remained almost unchanged. The cession of Heligoland to Germany, and of the Ionian Islands to Greece, has weakened her position in the North Sea and the Adriatic; but she retains the Channel Isles, and in Gibraltar and Malta she still holds the more important securities of her Mediterranean power. On the other hand, the immense expansion of her empire in America, Asia, Africa, and Australia has formed one of the greatest political developments of the nineteenth century and coupled with the growth of the United States has given the Anglo-Saxon race a predominant position outside of Europe.

At the dawn of modern history, the political power of the European 140
States was confined within the borders of their own Continent. The brief indications we have already given show how vast a part of the world has now passed under their control. Africa, carved and cut up, without regard to its ethnography or geography or existing civilisations, must be regarded as a mere appendage to Europe, in which has been reproduced the complicated political colouring of Europe. France has crossed the Mediterranean to Algeria, whence she has spread her power into the interior, westwards to the Atlantic, eastwards to Egypt, and southwards to the Congo. Great Britain holds various small areas in western Africa, the greater part of southern Africa, and an almost continuous dominion stretching through the continent from the Cape of Good Hope to the mouth of the Nile. The northern littoral, though opposite to Europe, has not fallen wholly to the colonising Powers. Turkey remains in nominal possession of a large part, and Morocco, though not free, is still independent. Of eastern Africa, England holds the greater part; of north-western, France. England, France, and the independent Powers of Morocco and Abyssinia hold most of the northern half of the continent. The southern half is divided between

Belgium, Portugal, Germany, and England. America, also, is wholly European, but in another sense than Africa. It is a second Europe and not another Africa, in which Europe has reproduced its own political life in a system of States European in blood and institutions, and not like the greater part of Africa, subjected, renamed and without political life. The larger half of the northern continent forms a growing Anglo-Saxon State, the Dominion of Canada, a part of the British empire, the southern and richer half another Anglo-Saxon State, the United States, to whose formation almost all the nations of Europe have contributed, and which in power and wealth is second to none. Mexico, Central America and South America form a group of Latin States. The West Indies remain divided among various European Powers and the United States. In the Pacific, the Continent of Australia and the islands of New Zealand are parts of the British empire. The other islands are partitioned among several Powers. The Dutch hold many of the larger islands of the Malay archipelago. Germany has a sphere of influence adjoining that of Holland. To the south of this lies the vaster sphere of Great Britain. Most of the French islands are still further to the east, though, in New Caledonia and other islands, France has possessions within the circle of British influence. The United States have several isolated possessions. In Asia alone has the advance of Europe been successfully challenged and checked. And, even in Asia, the broad features of political geography are to be sought in the balance of power between the Russian and British empires, and in the various footholds of other Powers, as much as in the position of the independent Asiatic States. Northern Asia and the heart of Central Asia, to the mountains of Afghanistan and Kashmir, are Russian. Russian influence even penetrates near to the southern seas, since Russia virtually controls northern Persia. Great Britain is dominant in southern Asia, having interests on the Arabian coast and the Persian Gulf, holding India south of the Himalayas, Burma and the Straits Settlements. In eastern Asia are the greater of the independent Asiatic Powers. The Japanese empire includes not only many islands off the eastern coast of Asia—Formosa, the Japanese archipelago and part of Saghalin Island—but has also expanded on to the mainland, where it stretches over Korea and the Liao-Tung peninsula. The Chinese empire still holds the fertile plains in the centre of eastern Asia and the mighty plateaux that occupy the heart of the continent. But several of the Western Powers have footholds on or near its territory: Great Britain in Wei-hai-wei and Hong-Kong, Germany at Kiaochau, the United States in the Philippines, while France possesses extensive provinces in the south-eastern bend of the continent. In western Asia, Arabia, Syria, and Asia Minor are parts of the Ottoman empire, while Persia maintains a qualified independence as towards the Russian and British empires, between which, also, the mountain kingdom of Afghanistan acts as a buffer State.

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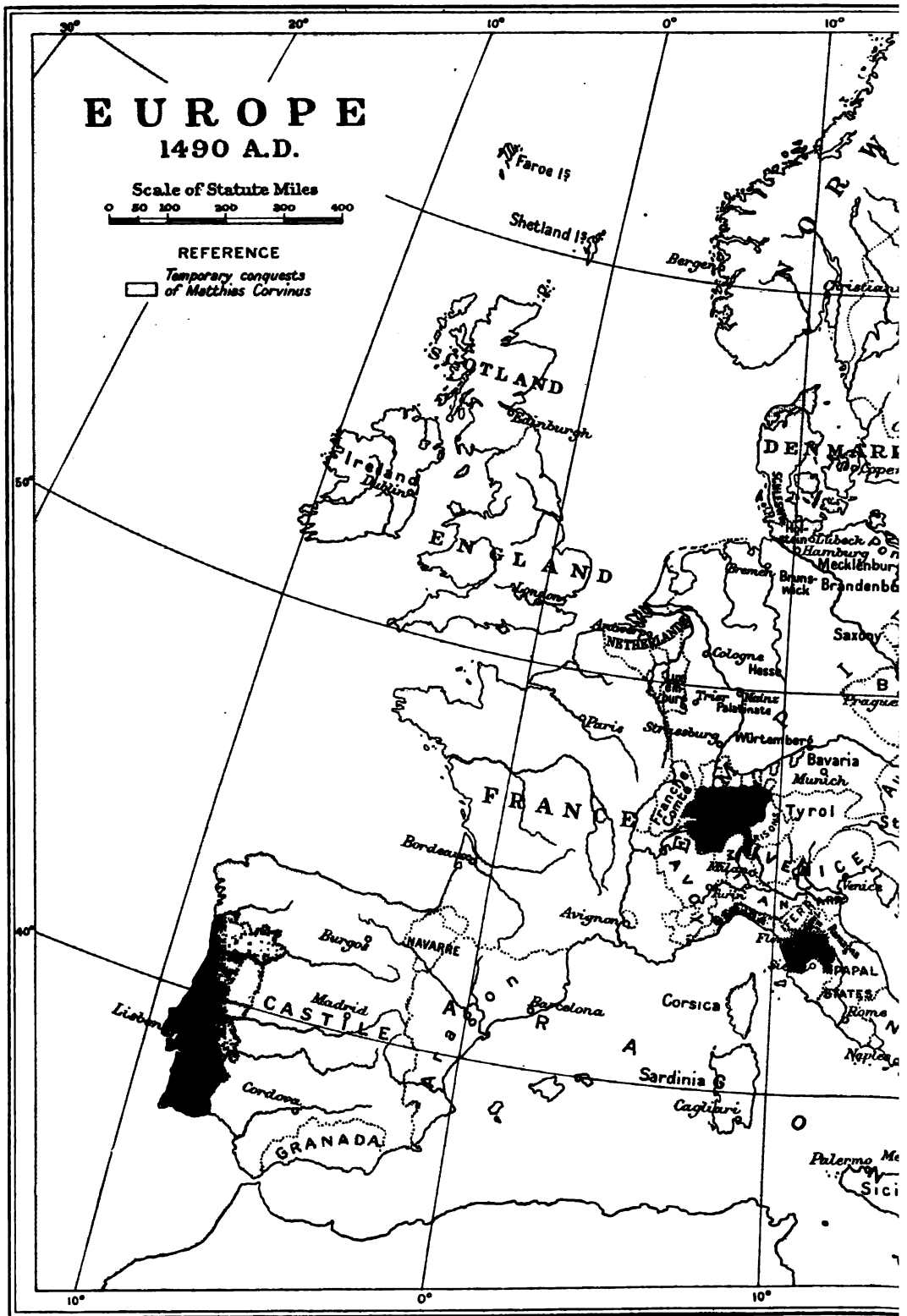
MAP 1

Europe
1490 A.D.

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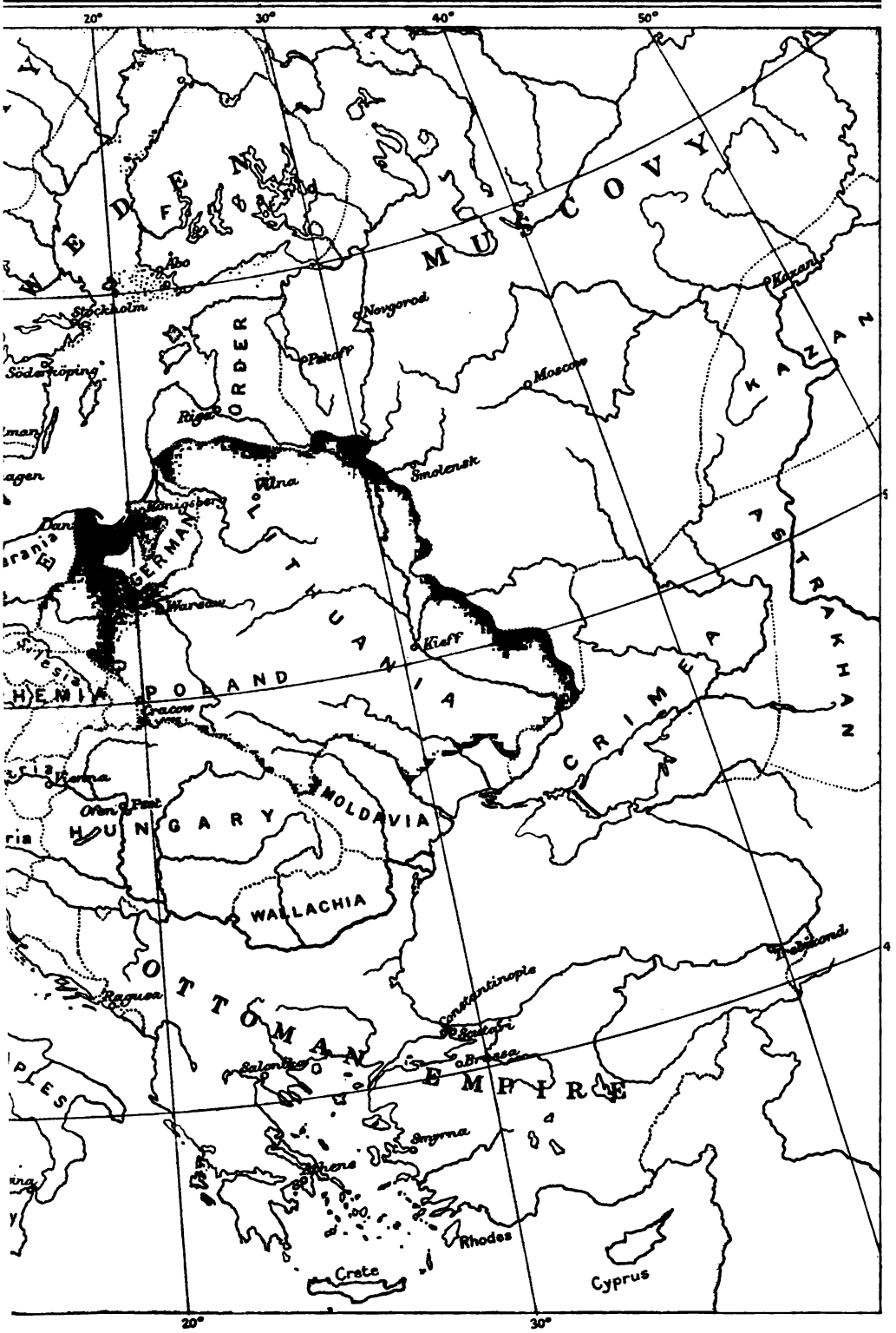
20°
30°
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50°
SWEDEN
MUSCOVY
Abo
Stockholm
Söderköping
Novgorod
Pskoff
Moscow
Kazan
ORDER
Riga
Wilna
Smolensk
Königsberg
GERMAN
Warsaw
LITHUANIA
Kieff
Silesia
BOHEMIA
POLAND
Cracow
CRIMEA
TARTARIAN
Vienna
Ofen
Pest
HUNGARY
MOLDAVIA
WALLACHIA
Ragusa
OTTOMAN
EMPIRE
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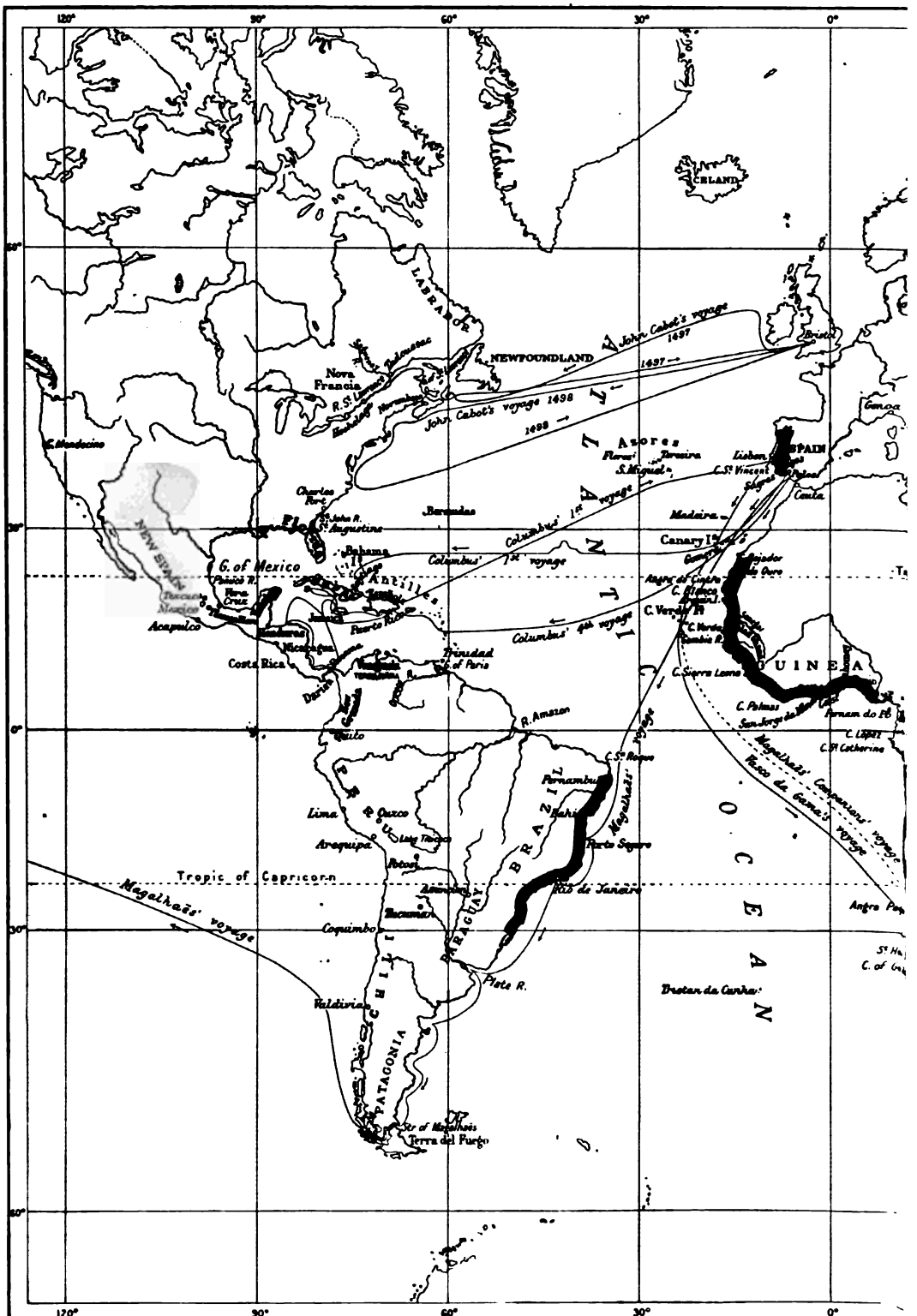
Athens
Rhodes
Crete
Cyprus
20°
30°

MAP 2
The Age of Discovery

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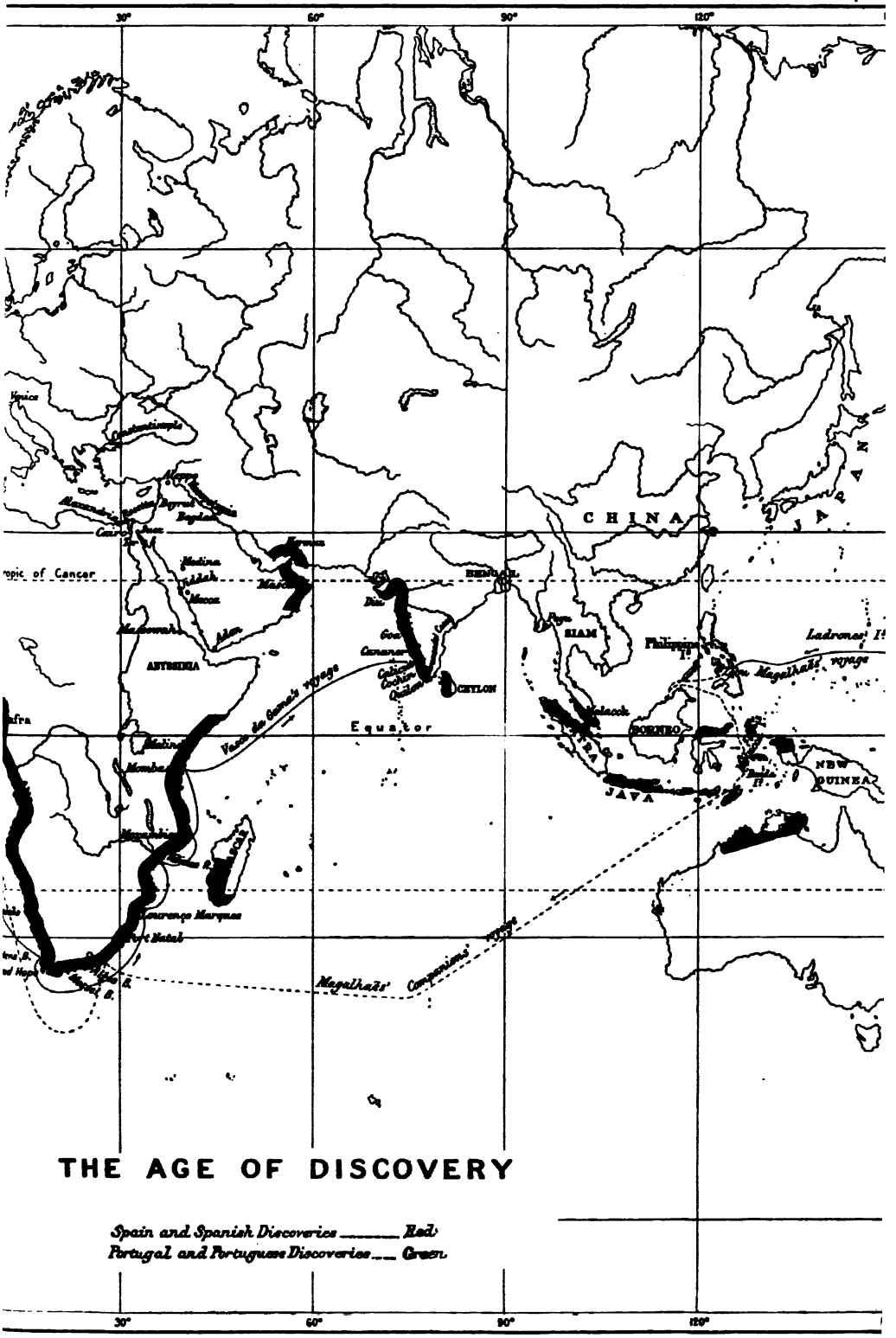
Map 2

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## MAP 3

## The Ottoman Advance in Europe and Asia Minor

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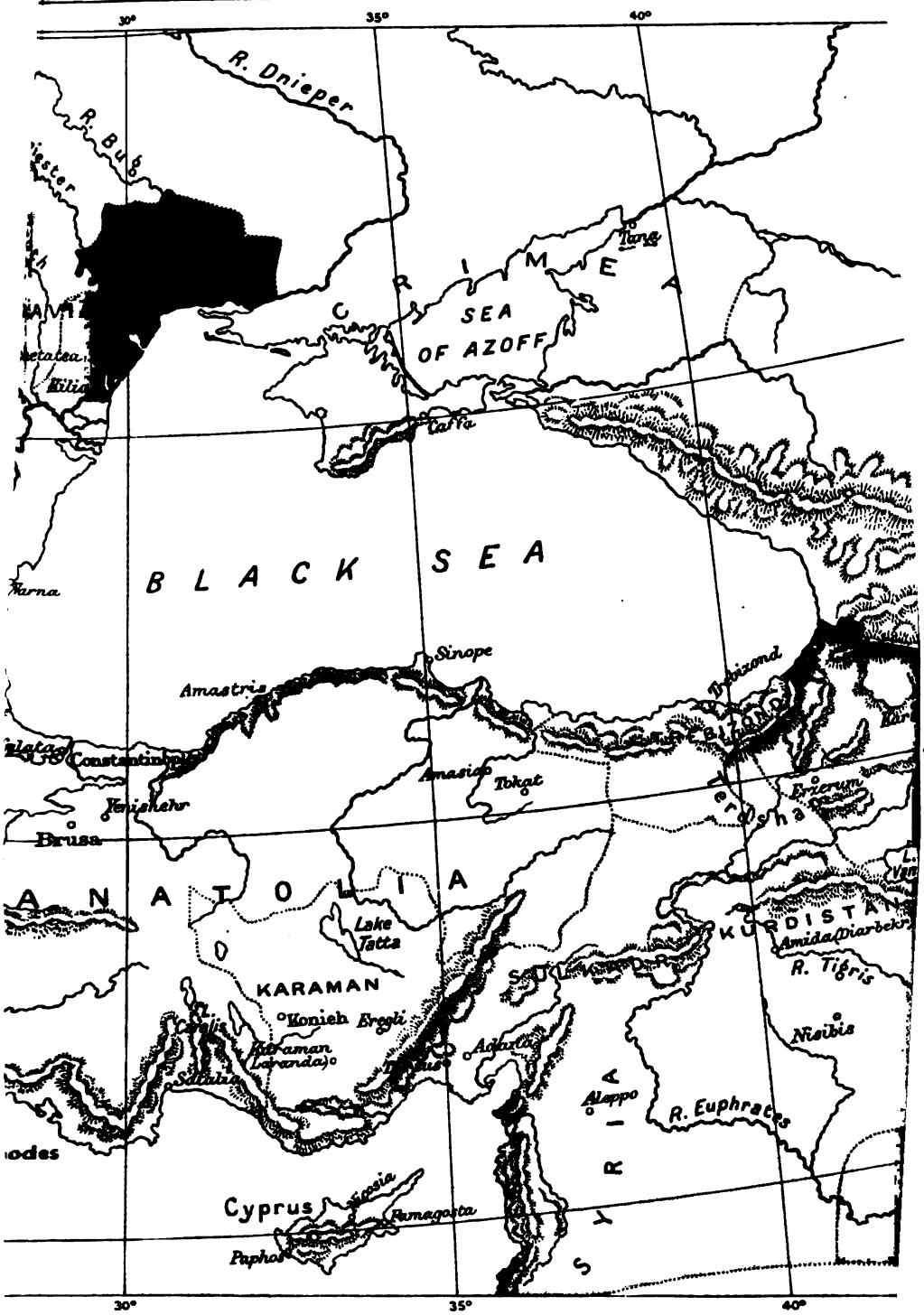
30°
35°
40°
R. Dnieper
R. Bug
Tana
CRIMEA
SEA OF AZOFF
Caffa
BLACK SEA
Varna
Sinope
Amastris
Trebizond
Constantinople
Amasia
Tokat
Erzerum
Yenishehr
Brusa
ANATOLIA
Lake Tatta
KURDISTAN
Amida (Diarbekr)
R. Tigris
KARAMAN
Konieh
Eregli
Karaman (Laranda)
Adana
Nisibis
Aleppo
R. Euphrates
SYRIA
Cyprus
Nicosia
Famagosta
Paphos
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**MAP 4**

**Italy**

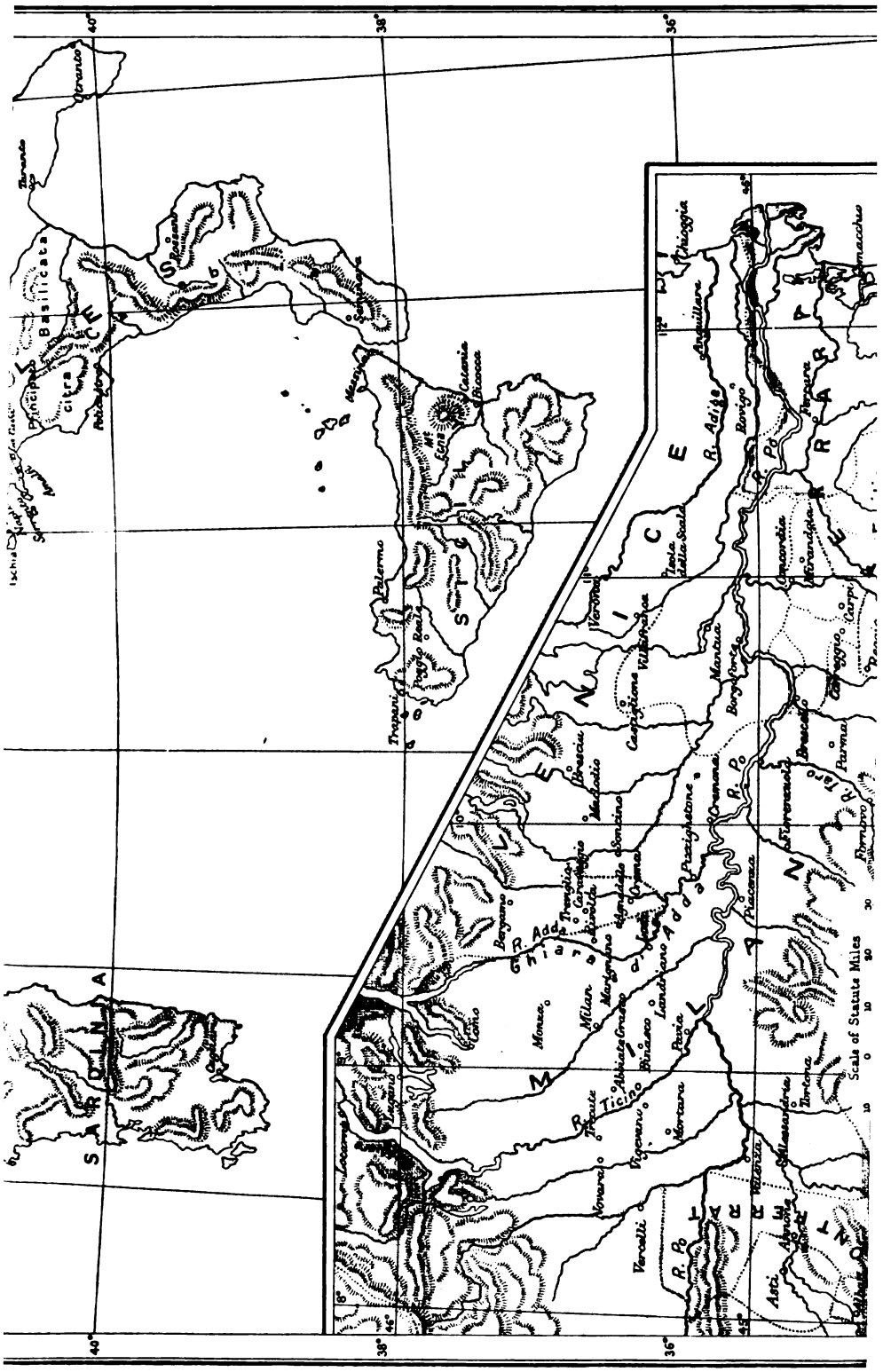
**c. 1490**

***with Inset***

**Valley of the Po**

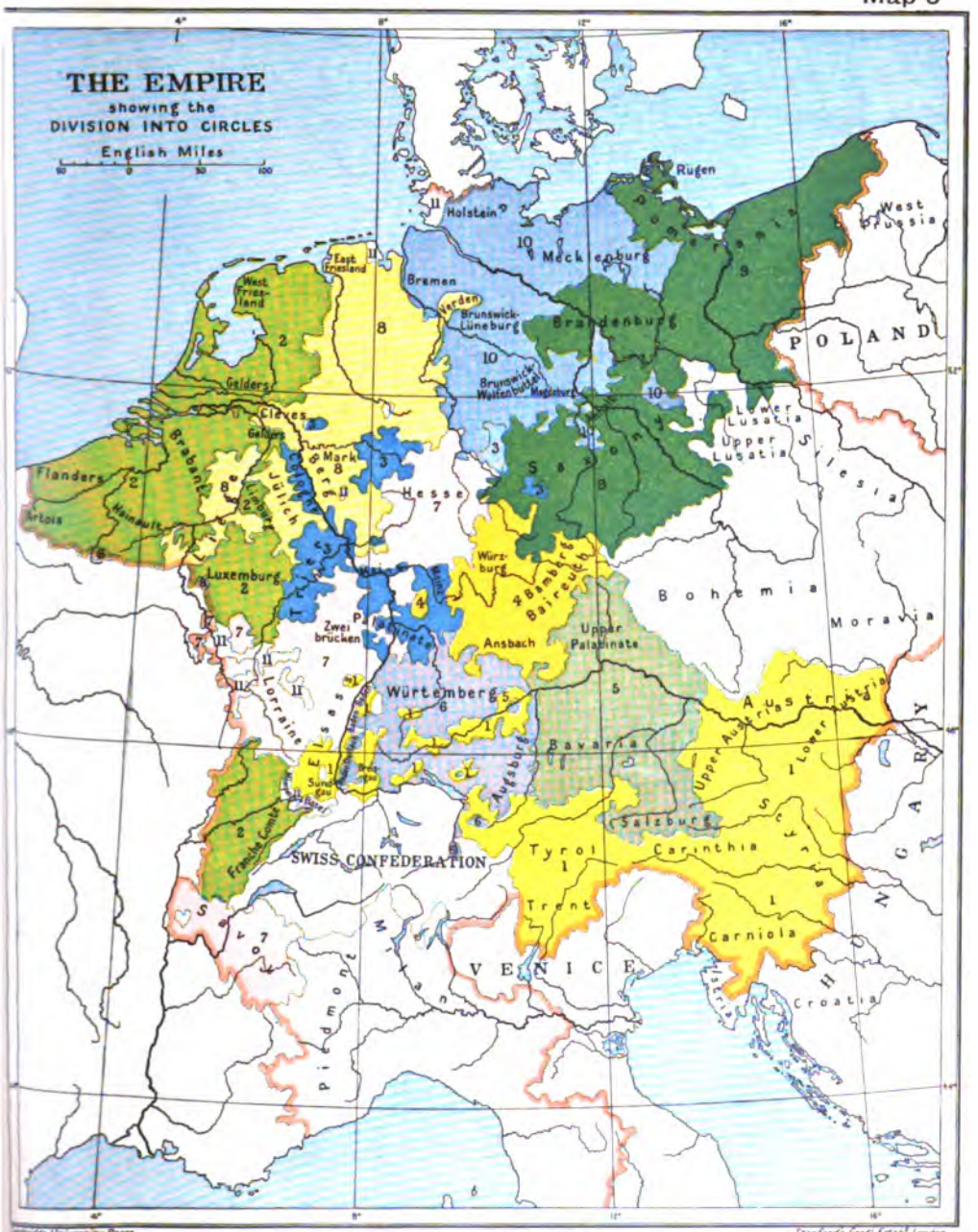
ITALY
C. 1490
with inset
VALLEY OF THE PO
Scale of Statute Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
8°
10°
12°
14°
16°
18°
46°
44°
42°
SAVOY
PIEDMONT
MONTFERRAT
LOMBARDY
Milan
Tyrol
Friuli
VENETIA
Venice
Padua
Verona
Mantua
Brescia
Bergamo
Trento
Udine
Trieste
Istria
Dalmatia
Zara
Pola
Genoa
Savona
Nice
Monaco
Ventimiglia
Pietra Santa
Lucca
Pisa
Livorno
Florence
Siena
Arezzo
Perugia
Rimini
Pesaro
Fano
Sinigaglia
Ancona
Ferrara
Bologna
Modena
Parma
Piacenza
Milan
Turin
Alessandria
Tortona
Asti
Saluzzo
Mt Cenis
Mt Genèvre
Briançon
Susa
Pinerolo
Corsica
Elba
Piombino
Civita Vecchia
Rome
Ostia
Velletri
Naples
Capua
Gaeta
Liris R.
Terra di Lavoro
Abruzzi
Pescara
Aquila
Chieti
Capitanata
Principato ultra
Principato citra
Benevento
Siponto
Barletta
Trani
Bari
Ruvo
Cerignola
Canosa
Venosa
Cassano
Brindisi
Otranto
Nola
Atella
Aversa
Tripalda
Troia
Ariano
Sessa
Teano
Aquino
Sora
Rocca
Grottammare
Ascoli
Montalto
Camerino
Fabriano
Urbino
Città di Castello
Cortona
Orvieto
Viterbo
Spoleto
Foligno
Assisi
Todi
Narni
Terni
Rieti
Tivoli
Palestrina
Subiaco
Frosinone
Ceprano
Sulmona
Isernia
Trivento
Termoli
Lesina
Curzola
Grado
Aquileia
Gorz
Belluno
Feltre
Conegliano
Oderzo
Treviso
Castelfranco
Bassano
Vicenza
Padua
Este
Rovigo
Adria
Chioggia
Ferrara
Comacchio
Lamone R.
Cavenna
Cervia
Cesena
Forlì
Faenza
Imola
Brisighella
Carpi
Mirandola
Reggio
Modena
Scandiano
Parma
Fornovo
Buxatia
Montemoli
Piacenza
Cremona
Lodi
Pizzighettone
Crema
Treviglio
Bergamo
Como
Lecco
Lugano
Locarno
Bellinzona
Chiavenna
Domo d'Ossola
Valtellina
Bormio
Malz
Pusterthal
Cortina d'Ampezzo
Tagliamento
Novara
Vercelli
Montara
Pavia
Lodi
Milan
Trevigio
Brescia
Verona
Cittadella
Anguillara
Chioggia
Venice
Grado
Capo d'Istria
Albona
Cherso
Zara
Dalmatia
Curzola
Grottammare
Pescara
Aquila
Chieti
Atella
Sessa
Teano
Aquino
Sora
Rocca
Terra di Lavoro
Capitanata
Principato ultra
Principato citra
Benevento
Siponto
Barletta
Trani
Bari
Ruvo
Cerignola
Canosa
Venosa
Cassano
Brindisi
Otranto
Nola
Atella
Aversa
Tripalda
Troia
Ariano
Sessa
Teano
Aquino
Sora
Rocca
Gaeta
Liris R.
Terracina
Ponte
Velletri
Ostia
Rome
Civita Vecchia
Corneto
Viterbo
Nepi
Sutri
Orvieto
Spoleto
Foligno
Assisi
Todi
Narni
Terni
Rieti
Tivoli
Palestrina
Subiaco
Frosinone
Ceprano
Sulmona
Isernia
Trivento
Termoli
Lesina
Curzola
Grado
Aquileia
Gorz
Belluno
Feltre
Conegliano
Oderzo
Treviso
Castelfranco
Bassano
Vicenza
Padua
Este
Rovigo
Adria
Chioggia
Ferrara
Comacchio
Lamone R.
Cavenna
Cervia
Cesena
Forlì
Faenza
Imola
Brisighella
Carpi
Mirandola
Reggio
Modena
Scandiano
Parma
Fornovo
Buxatia
Montemoli
Piacenza
Cremona
Lodi
Pizzighettone
Crema
Treviglio
Bergamo
Como
Lecco
Lugano
Locarno
Bellinzona
Chiavenna
Domo d'Ossola
Valtellina
Bormio
Malz
Pusterthal
Cortina d'Ampezzo
Tagliamento
Novara
Vercelli
Montara
Pavia
Lodi
Milan
Trevigio
Brescia
Verona
Cittadella
Anguillara
Chioggia
Venice
Grado
Capo d'Istria
Albona
Cherso
Zara
Dalmatia
Curzola
Grottammare
Pescara
Aquila
Chieti
Atella
Sessa
Teano
Aquino
Sora
Rocca
Terra di Lavoro
Capitanata
Principato ultra
Principato citra
Benevento
Siponto
Barletta
Trani
Bari
Ruvo
Cerignola
Canosa
Venosa
Cassano
Brindisi
Otranto
Nola
Atella
Aversa
Tripalda
Troia
Ariano
Sessa
Teano
Aquino
Sora
Rocca
Gaeta
Liris R.
Terracina
Ponte
Velletri
Ostia
Rome
Civita Vecchia
Corneto
Viterbo
Nepi
Sutri
Orvieto
Spoleto
Foligno
Assisi
Todi
Narni
Terni
Rieti
Tivoli
Palestrina
Subiaco
Frosinone
Ceprano
Sulmona
Isernia
Trivento
Termoli
Lesina

Map



Basilicata
Principato citra
Otranto
Taranto
Rossano
Sassari
Catania
Bicocca
Palermo
Trapani
Poggio Reale
Ischia
Sardinia
Cagliari
Lugano
Locarno
Como
Monza
Milan
Bergamo
Trevigliano
Carcagnano
Rivolta
Agnadello
Sonzino
Crema
Pizzighetone
Cremona
Piacenza
Fiorenzuola
Parma
Fornovo
Brescia
Mantua
Borgoforte
Castiglione
Villafranca
Verona
Isola della Scala
Rovigo
Ferrara
Comacchio
Chioggia
Anguillara
Ghiara d'Adda
Landriano
Pavia
Binasco
Abbiate Grasso
Trecate
Vigevano
Mortara
Novara
Vercelli
Vilenza
Alessandria
Tortona
Asti
Annona
Scale of Statute Miles
40°
38°
36°

Map 5



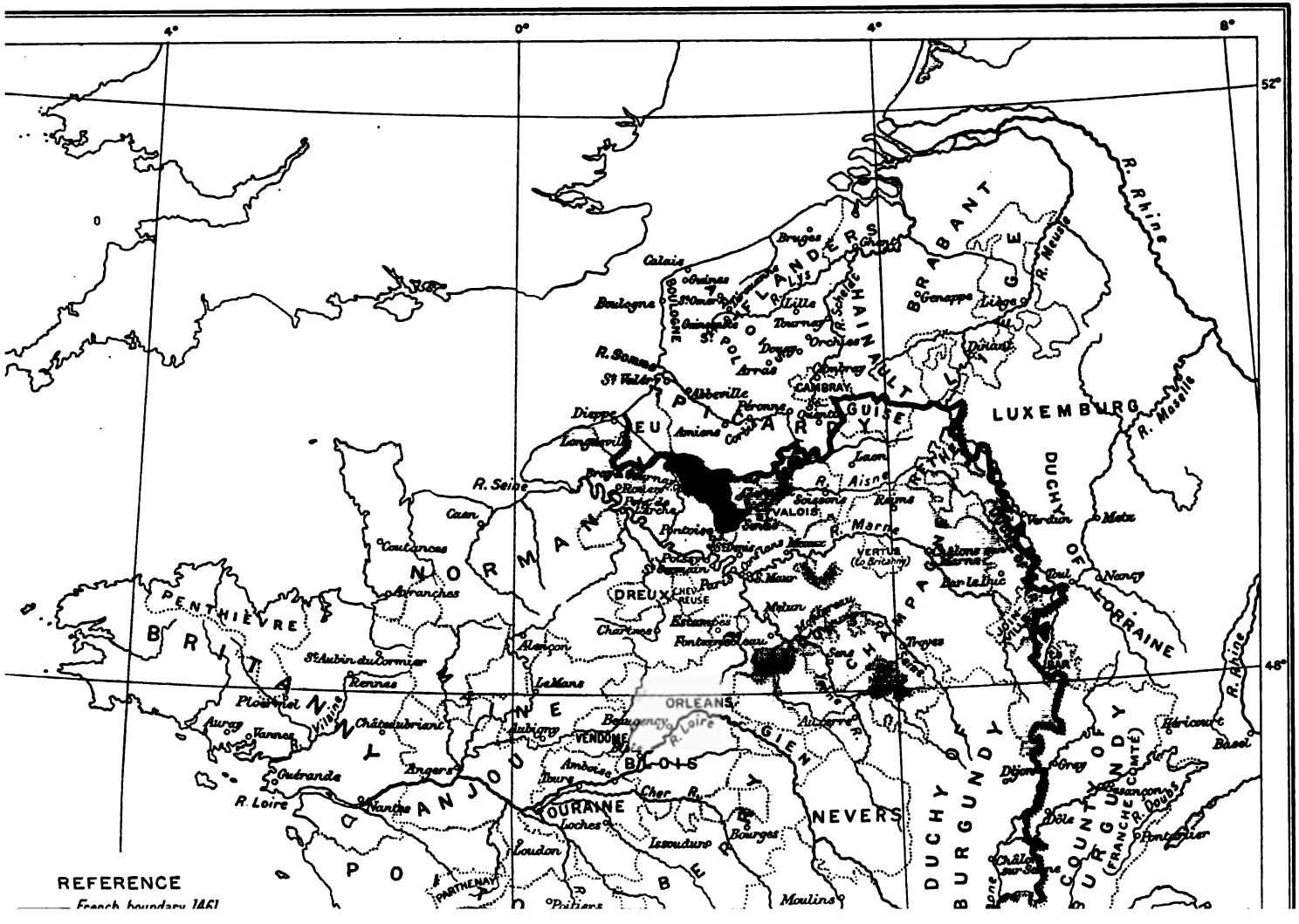

Austrian Circle
Burgundian Circle
Electoral Rhenish Circle
Franconian Circle
Bavarian Circle
Suabian Circle
Upper Rhenish Circle
Westphalian Circle
Upper Saxon Circle
Lower " "
Immediate Imperial Territory
Boundary of the Empire

Cambridge University Press.

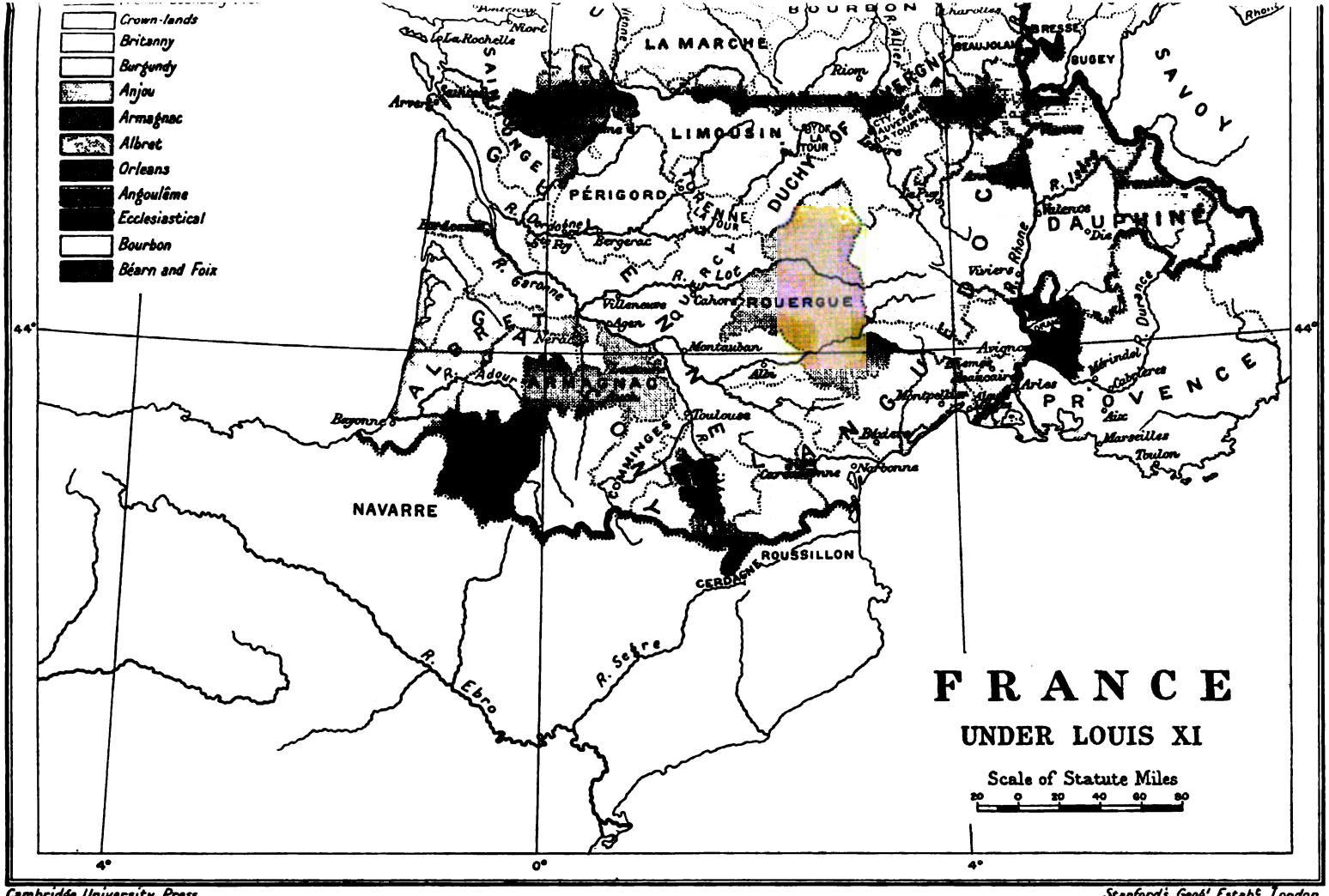
Stanford's Geog! Estab!, Lond

MAP 8

France
under Louis XI



4°
0°
4°
8°
52°
48°
R. Rhine
R. Meuse
R. Moselle
R. Lys
R. Schelde
R. Somme
R. Seine
R. Aisne
R. Marne
R. Vilaine
R. Loire
R. Cher
R. Doubs
R. Rhine
LUXEMBURG
DUCHY OF LORRAINE
BRABANT
LIÈGE
HAINAULT
FLANDERS
ARTOIS
BOULOGNE
PICARDY
GUISE
CAMBRAY
VALOIS
VERTUS (to Britanny)
CHAMPAGNE
DREUX
CHEVREUSE
ORLEANS
GIEN
NEVERS
BLOIS
TOURAINE
VENDÔME
ANJOU
MAINE
NORMANDY
PENTHIÈVRE
BRITANNY
POITOU
BERRY
DUCHY OF BURGUNDY
COUNTY OF BURGUNDY (FRANCHE COMTÉ)
Calais
Guines
Boulogne
St Omer
Guinegaste
St Pol
Bruges
Ghent
Lille
Tournay
Douay
Orchies
Arras
Cambray
Genappe
Liège
Dinant
St Valéry
Abbeville
Péronne
Amiens
Corbie
Dieppe
Longueville
Laon
Soissons
Reims
Pontoise
Poissy
St Germain
Paris
St Denis
Meaux
Melun
Chartres
Estampes
Fontainebleau
Sens
Troyes
Châlons sur Marne
Bar le Duc
Verdun
Metz
Toul
Nancy
Caen
Coutances
Avranches
Alençon
Le Mans
St Aubin du Cormier
Rennes
Ploërmel
Auray
Vannes
Châteaubriant
Guérande
Angers
Nantes
Aubigny
Beaugency
Amboise
Tours
Loches
Loudon
Issoudun
Bourges
Moulins
Poitiers
Auxerre
Dijon
Gray
Besançon
Dôle
Châlon sur Saône
Pontarlier
Héricourt
Basel
Poitiers
REFERENCE
French boundary 1461

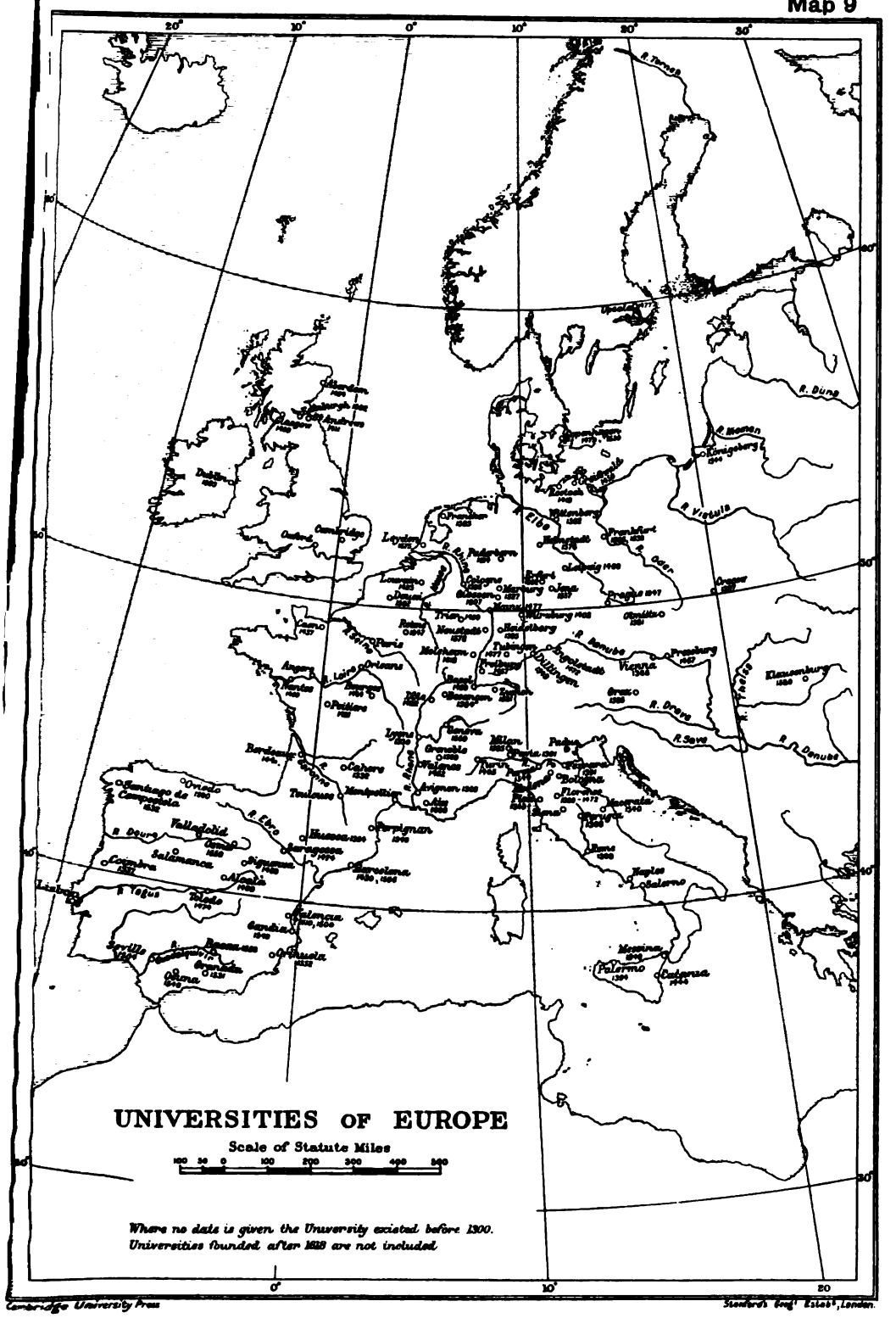



Map 8

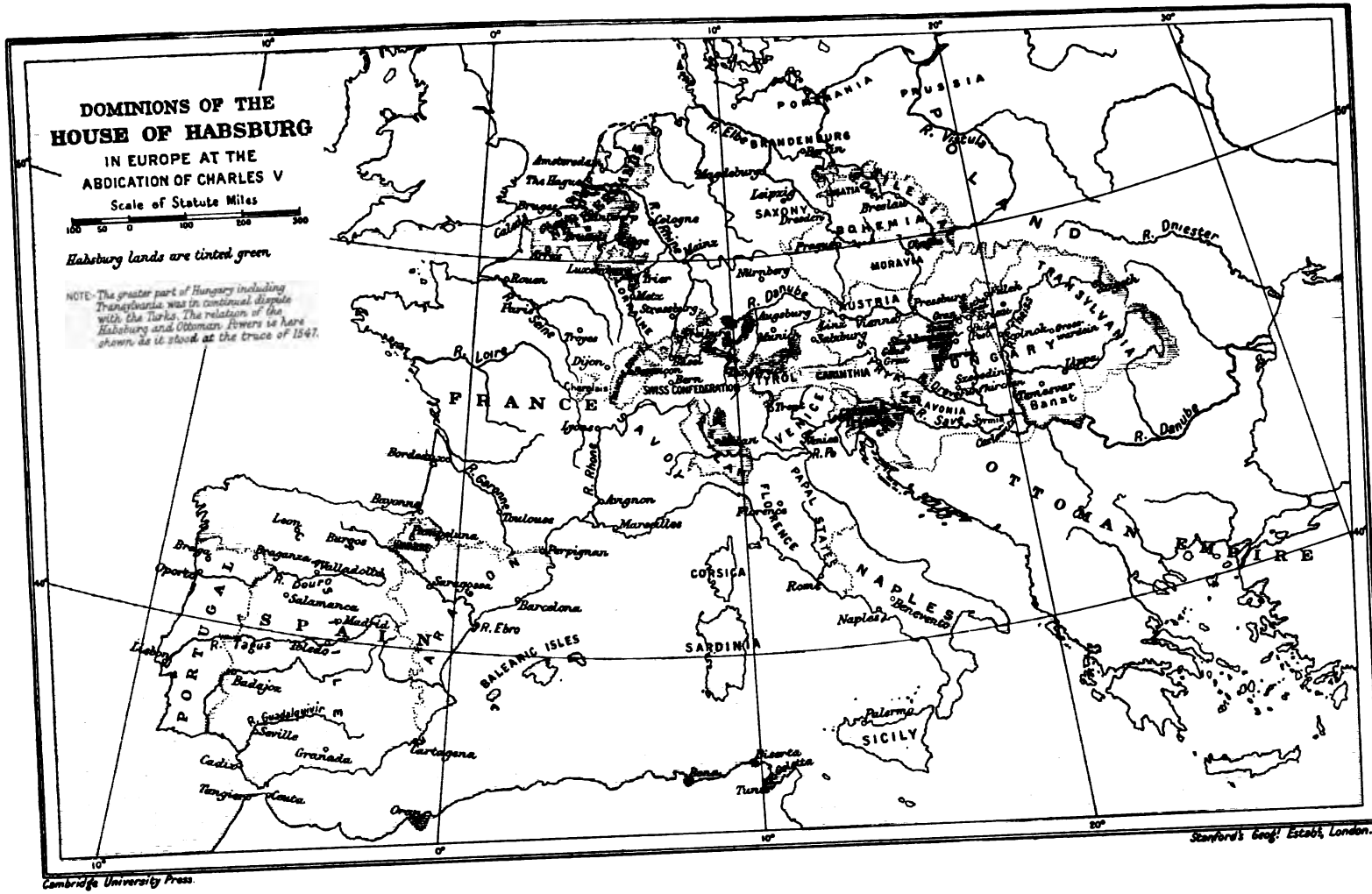
Cambridge University Press

Stanford's Geog.l Estabt, London.

Map 9




Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London.

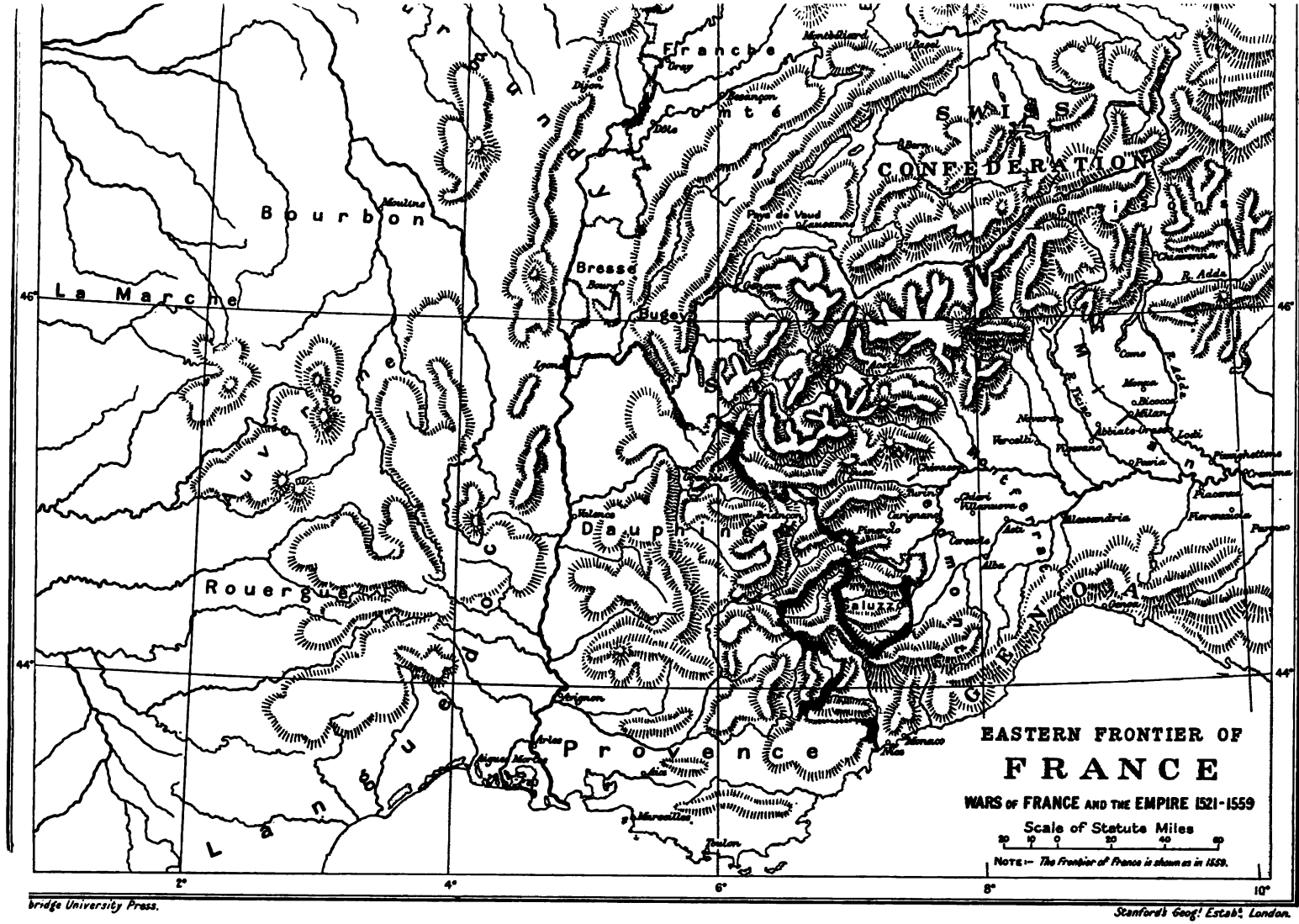

DOMINIONS OF THE
HOUSE OF HABSBURG
IN EUROPE AT THE
ABDICATION OF CHARLES V
Scale of Statute Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300
Habsburg lands are tinted green
NOTE- The greater part of Hungary including Transylvania was in continual dispute with the Turks. The relation of the Habsburg and Ottoman Powers is here shown as it stood at the truce of 1547.
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
BOHEMIA
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
TYROL
SAVOY
SWISS CONFEDERATION
VENICE
PAPAL STATE
NAPLES
SICILY
SARDINIA
CORSICA
BALEARIC ISLES
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
POLAND
PRUSSIA
BRANDENBURG
SAXONY
MORAVIA
TRANSYLVANIA
Amsterdam
The Hague
Bruges
Ghent
Brussels
Cologne
Mainz
Luxemburg
Trier
Metz
Strasburg
Rouen
Paris
Troyes
Dijon
Besançon
Bern
Lyons
Bordeaux
Bayonne
Toulouse
Perpignan
Marseilles
Avignon
Genoa
Florence
Rome
Naples
Benevento
Palermo
Leon
Burgos
Pamplona
Braga
Bragança
Valladolid
Oporto
Salamanca
Saragossa
Barcelona
Madrid
Lisbon
Toledo
Badajos
Seville
Granada
Cadiz
Cartagena
Tangiers
Fez
Oran
Algiers
Tunis
Malta
Augsburg
Munich
Salzburg
Linz
Vienna
Prague
Breslau
Leipzig
Dresden
Magdeburg
Frankfort
Nürnberg
Ratisbon
Passau
Presburg
Buda
Pesth
Gran
Szegedin
Temesvar
Belgrade
Sarajevo
Spalatro
Ragusa
Durazzo
Salonica
Rhodes
Cyprus
Aleppo
Tripoli
Tunis
Bona
Algiers
Oran
R. Ebro
R. Tagus
R. Douro
R. Guadalquivir
R. Loire
R. Seine
R. Garonne
R. Rhone
R. Po
R. Danube
R. Elbe
R. Vistula
R. Dniester
R. Save
R. Drave
R. Theiss
R. Inn
R. Main
R. Moselle
R. Meuse
R. Scheldt
R. Rhine
Stanford's Geog! Estabt, London.
Cambridge University Press.
Map 10

# MAP 11

## Eastern frontier of France

Wars of France and the Empire
1521—1559

Cleves
Mark
Hesse
Jülich
Cologne
Berg
Brabant
Flanders
Artois
Boulogne
Picardy
Normandy
Champagne
Luxemburg
Trier
Palatinate
Mainz
Würzburg
Bamberg
Würtemberg
Baden
Alsace
Lorraine
Metz
Verdun
Zutphen
Venloo
Roermonde
Orkelen
Jülich
Cologne
Sittard
Aachen
Duren
Coblenz
Maina
Trier
Spaier
Strassburg
Nancy
Epinal
Langres
Luxemburg
Montmédy
Thionville (Diedenhofen)
Damvillers
Bouillon
Sedan
Mézières
Charlemont
Dinant
Bouvines
Namur
Philippeville
Marienburg
Landrecies
Guise
Antwerp
Bruges
Ghent
Alost
Brussels
Oudenarde
Tournay
Courtrai
Lille
Orchies
Valenciennes
Cambrai
Cateau-Cambrésis
Le Catelet
St Quentin
Ham
Dunkirk
Gravelines
Calais
Guines
St Omer
Thérouanne
Boulogne
Montreuil
Hesdin
Doullens
Amiens
Coucy
Compiègne
Soissons
Crépy
Senlis
Château Thierry
Meaux
Paris
Épernay
Châlons
Vitry-le-François
St Dizier
Bar-le-Duc
Troyes
2°
4°
6°
8°
10°
52°
50°
48°




# EASTERN FRONTIER OF FRANCE

WARS OF FRANCE AND THE EMPIRE 1521-1559

Scale of Statute Miles

30 10 0 20 40 60

NOTE:— The Frontier of France is shown as in 1559.

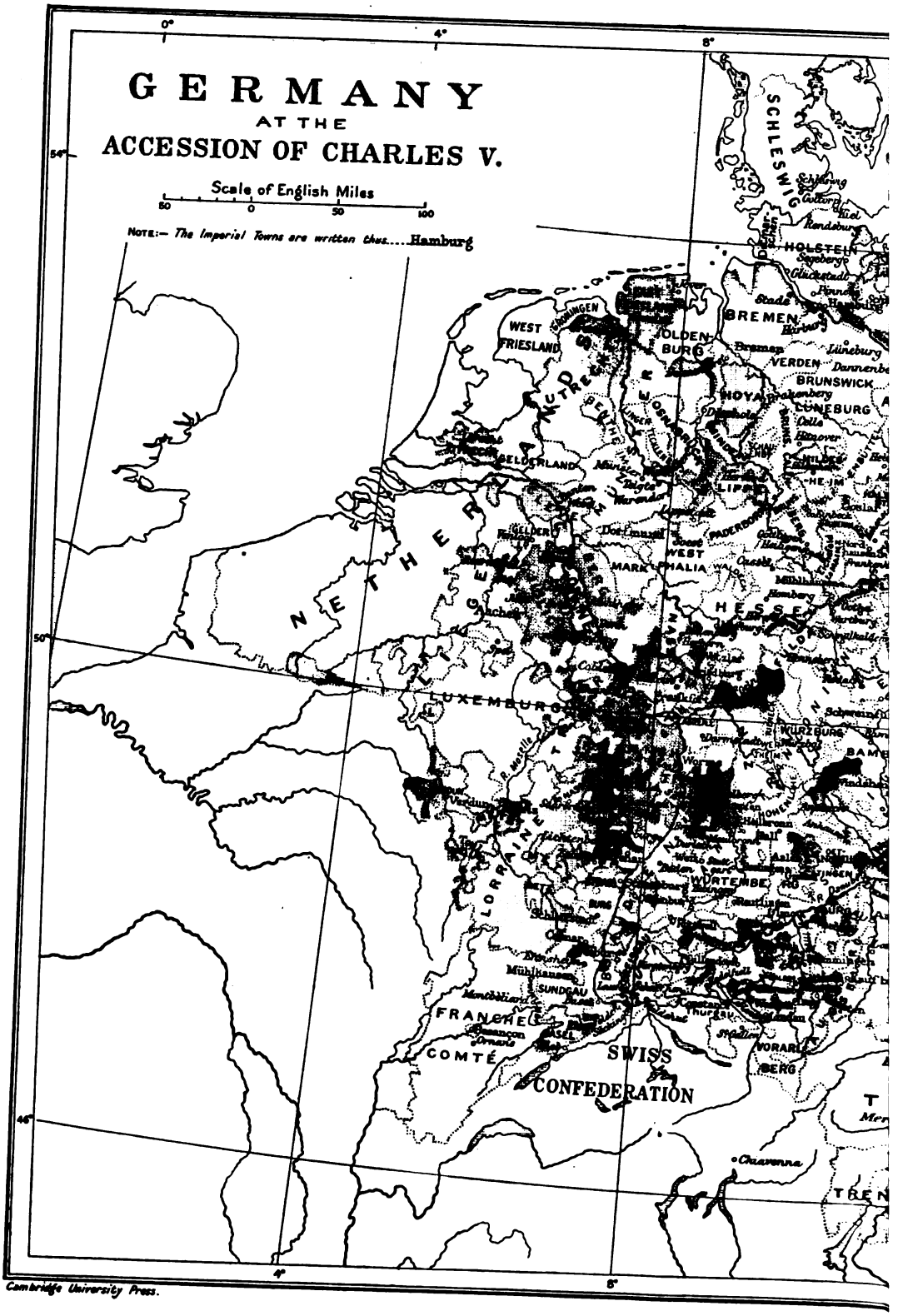
Map 11

bridge University Press.

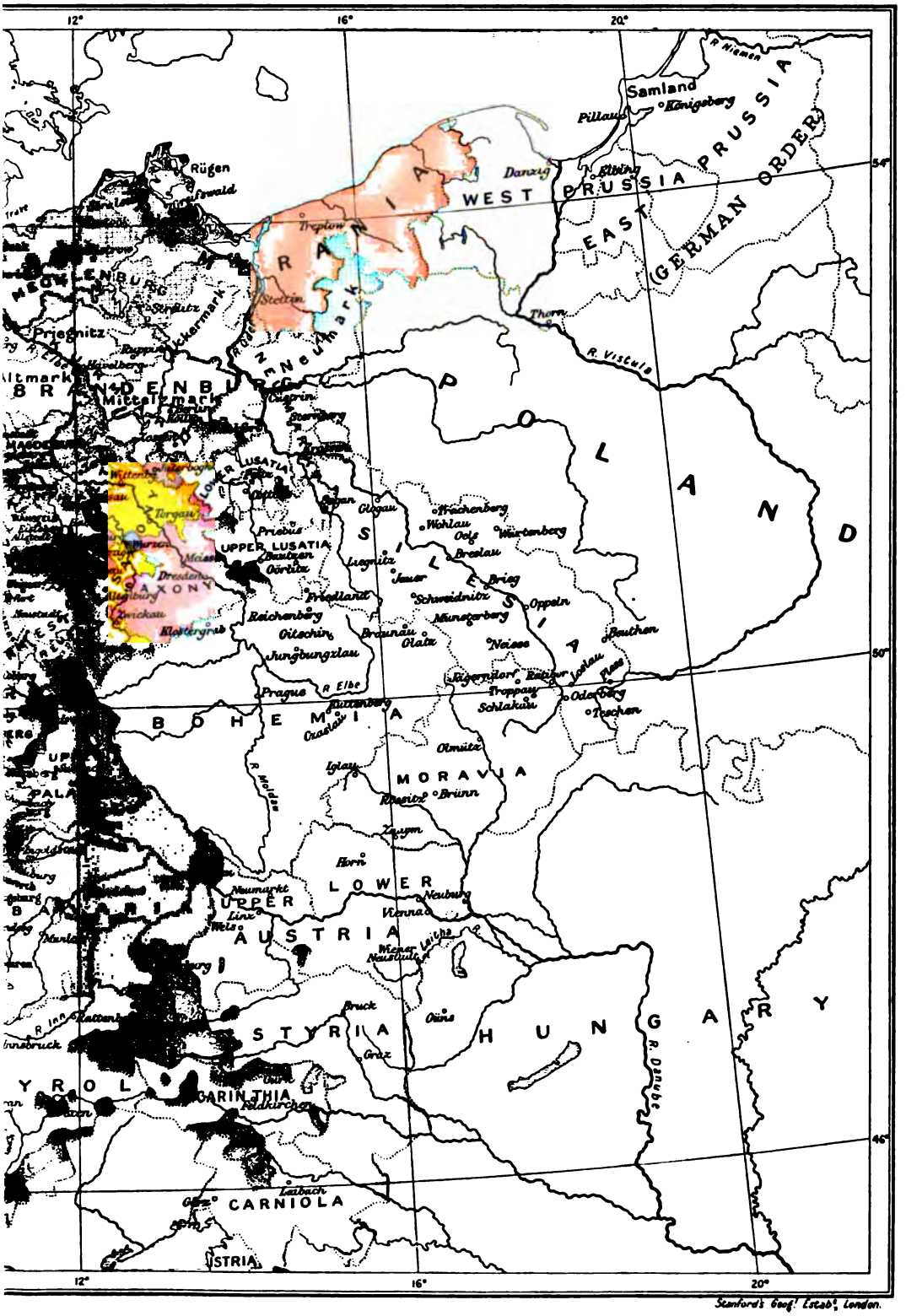
Stanford's Geogl Estabt London.

# MAP 12

## Germany
at the
## Accession of Charles V

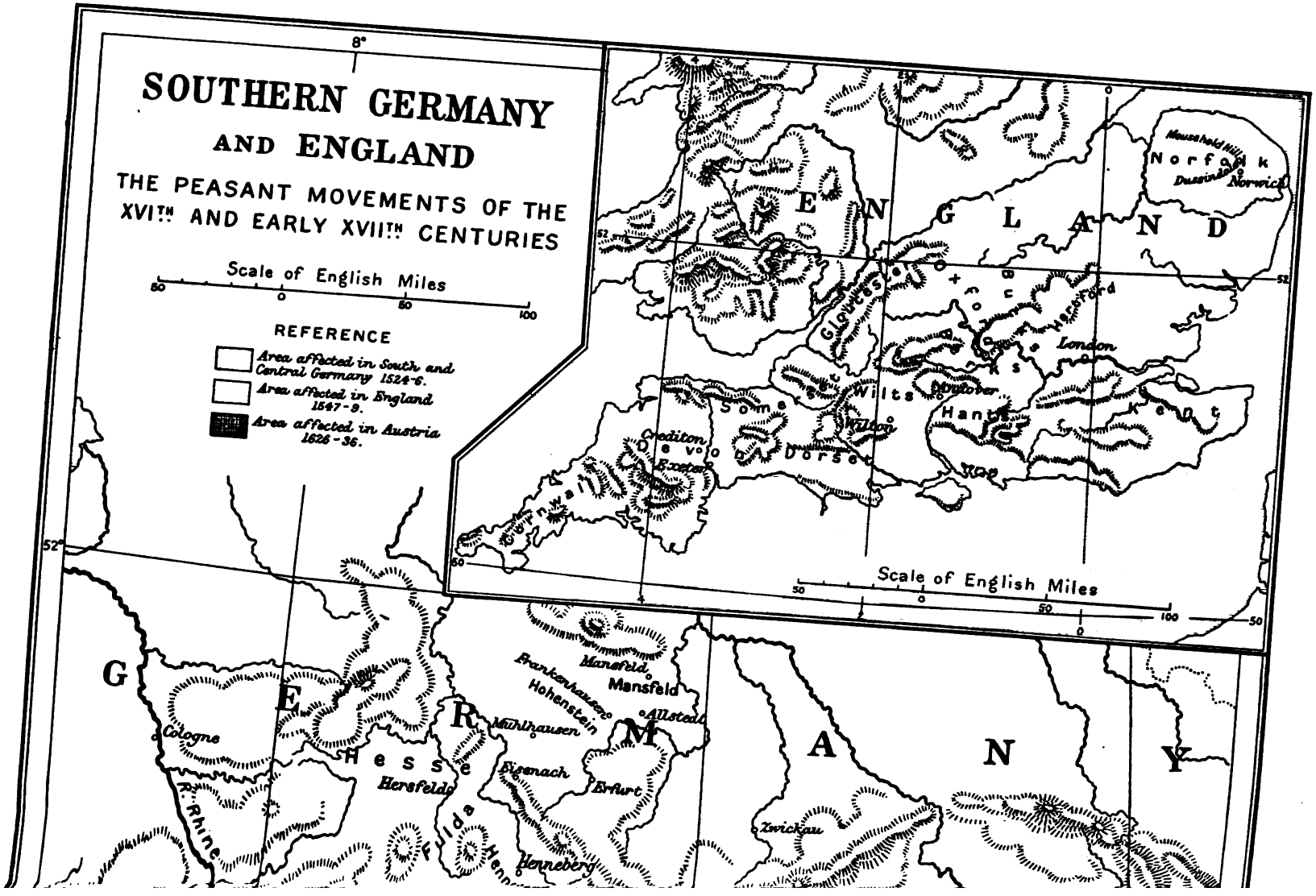

GERMANY
AT THE
ACCESSION OF CHARLES V.
Scale of English Miles
50 0 50 100
NOTE:— The Imperial Towns are written thus.....Hamburg
0°
4°
8°
54°
50°
46°
SCHLESWIG
HOLSTEIN
BREMEN
WEST FRIESLAND
OLDENBURG
VERDEN
BRUNSWICK
LÜNEBURG
HOYA
LIPPE
PADERBORN
WESTPHALIA
HESSE
NETHERLANDS
GELDERLAND
LUXEMBURG
LORRAINE
WÜRTEMBERG
FRANCHE COMTÉ
SWISS CONFEDERATION
VORARLBERG
TRENTINO
Cambridge University Press.

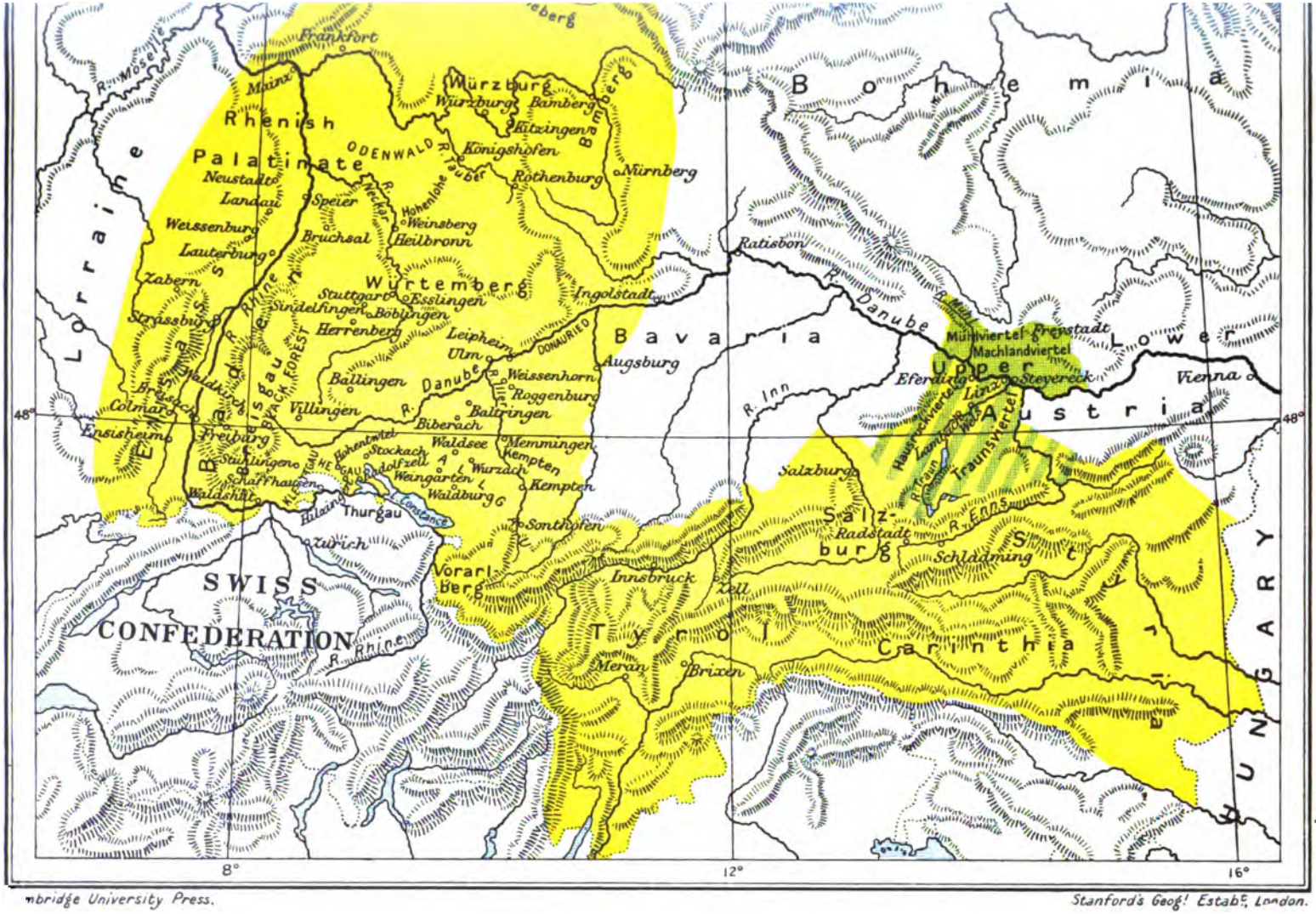
Map 12


12°
16°
20°
54°
50°
46°
Samland
Königsberg
Pillau
Danzig
Elbing
WEST PRUSSIA
EAST PRUSSIA
(GERMAN ORDER)
R. Niemen
Rügen
Stettin
Pyritz
Prignitz
Mittelmark
BRANDENBURG
NEUMARK
Thorn
R. Vistula
POLAND
Wittenberg
Torgau
LOWER LUSATIA
Cottbus
Sorau
Glogau
Grünberg
Wohlau
Oels
Breslau
Liegnitz
Jauer
Brieg
Oppeln
Neisse
Troppau
Schlakau
Jägerndorf
Ratibor
Jablau
Pass
Odenberg
Teschen
Bautzen
Görlitz
UPPER LUSATIA
SAXONY
Dresden
Meissen
Zwickau
Klingenthal
Reichenberg
Friedland
Gitschin
Jungbunzlau
Braunau
Olatz
Münsterberg
Schweidnitz
Prague
R. Elbe
Aussig
Teplitz
BOHEMIA
Olmütz
Iglau
MORAVIA
Brünn
Znaym
Horn
LOWER AUSTRIA
Neumarkt
UPPER AUSTRIA
Linz
Wels
Neuburg
Vienna
Wiener Neustadt
Bruck
Steyr
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Klattau
STYRIA
Graz
TYROL
CARINTHIA
Klagenfurt
Laibach
CARNIOLA
ISTRIA
HUNGARY
R. Drave
R. Danube
Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London.

# MAP 13

## Southern Germany and England
## The Peasant Movements


SOUTHERN GERMANY
AND ENGLAND
THE PEASANT MOVEMENTS OF THE
XVI^TH AND EARLY XVII^TH CENTURIES
Scale of English Miles
50 0 50 100
REFERENCE
Area affected in South and Central Germany 1524-6.
Area affected in England 1547-9.
Area affected in Austria 1626-36.
8°
52°
ENGLAND
Norfolk
Norwich
Mousehold Hill
Dussindale
Gloucester
Oxford
Hertford
London
Wilts
Wilton
Hants
Kent
Somerset
Crediton
Devon
Exeter
Dorset
Cornwall
Scale of English Miles
50 0 50 100
GERMANY
Cologne
R. Rhine
Hesse
Hersfeld
Fulda
Henneberg
Frankenhausen
Hohenstein
Mansfeld
Allstedt
Mühlhausen
Eisenach
Erfurt
Zwickau



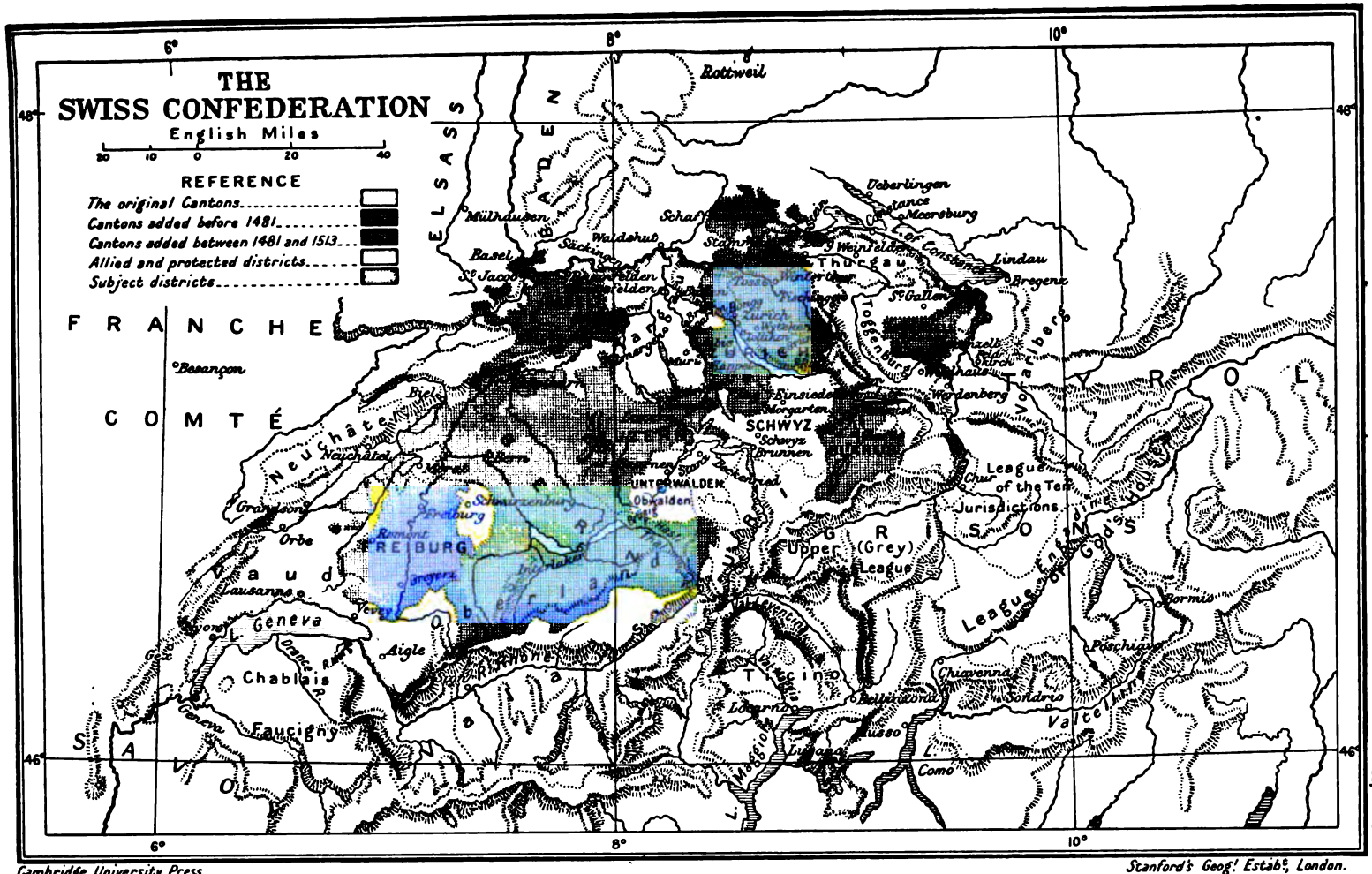

Map 13

mbridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog! Estabt, London.

Map 14

GERMANY
SCHMALKALDIC WAR
English Miles
Note:—Saxony is coloured to show the partitions of 1547 & 1554.
Albertine Saxony after the partition of 1547.
Ernestine Saxony after the partition of 1547.
Territory restored to the Ernestine branch in 1554.
MECKLENBURG
BRUNSWICK
BRANDENBURG
HESSE
Thuringia
Franconia
BOHEMIA
WÜRTEMBERG
BAVARIA
AUSTRIA
SWISS CONFEDERATION
TYROL
STYRIA
CARINTHIA
Hamburg
Bremen
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Frankfort
Halberstadt
Torgau
Leipzig
Meissen
Dresden
Cologne
Eisenach
Weimar
Erfurt
Coburg
Prague
Nürnberg
Ratisbon
Augsburg
Ingolstadt
Landshut
Linz
Ulm
Memmingen
Kempten
Lindau
Innsbruck
Trent
Villach
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt London.




Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t, London.

# MAP 16

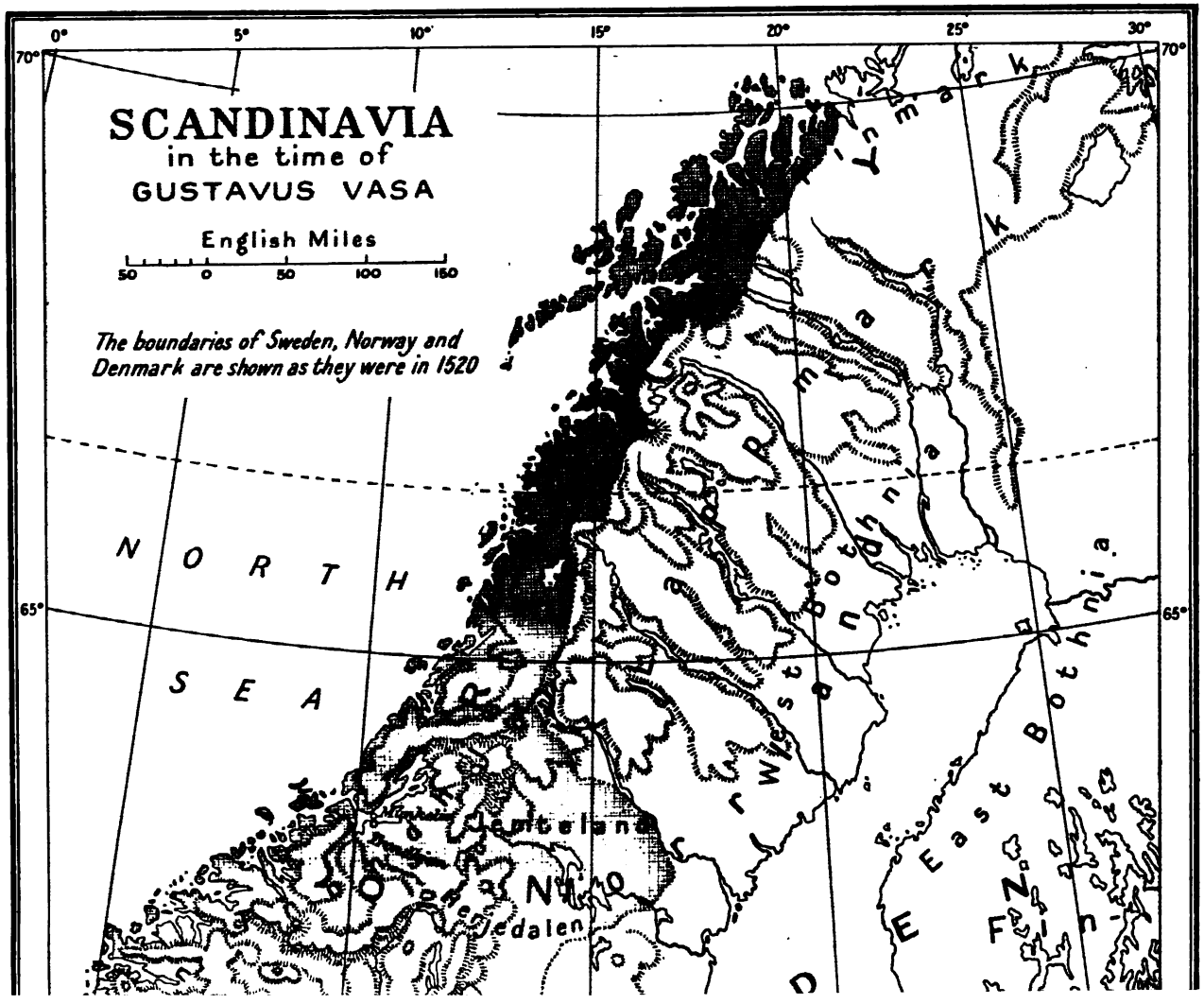
## England & Wales
under
## the Tudors

ENGLAND & WALES
UNDER THE TUDORS
English Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
REFERENCE
Province of Canterbury coloured thus
York
Boundaries of dioceses
Boundary of Wales shown
Boundaries of the Shires
Archiepiscopal Sees
Episcopal
Principal Abbeys
Roads
6°
4°
2°
0°
2°
56°
54°
Berwick on Tweed
Norham
Twizel Bridge
R. Tweed
Flodden
Alnwick
Warkworth
Harbottle
NORTHUMBERLAND
Morpeth
Wark
Newcastle
Solway Moss
Naworth
Carlisle
Holme Cultram
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
Durham
Raby
Barnard Castle
WESTMORLAND
Richmond
NORTH RIDING
Kendal
Jervaulx
Byland
Rivaulx
Scarborough
Furness
Fountains
Kirkham
Bridlington
ISLE OF MAN
Lancaster
Sawley
Bolton
EAST RIDING
Kirkstall
Cawood
Beverley
Meaux
Whalley
Halifax
Selby
Hull
Wakefield
Pomfret (Pontefract)
Manchester
Doncaster
Caistor
Liverpool
Sheffield
Gainsborough
Lincoln
Barlings
Rhuddlan
Flint
CHESTER
Chatsworth
Kirkstead
Revesby
ANGLESEY
Bangor
Carnarvon
Chester
Nantwich
Stoke-on-Trent
Rufford
Southwell
Newstead
Newark
Boston

52°
50°
ISLE OF WIGHT
St Catherines Pt
St Helen's Pt
Lizard Pt
Bristol Channel
English Channel
Irish Sea
Celtic Sea
Bristol
Plymouth
Exeter
Cardiff
Swansea
Newport
Gloucester
Oxford
Reading
Southampton
Portsmouth
Brighton
Canterbury
Dover
Folkestone
Ramsgate
Margate
Calais
Boulogne
Norwich
Ipswich
Cambridge
Peterborough
Lincoln
Nottingham
Leicester
Derby
Stafford
Birmingham
Coventry
Worcester
Hereford
Shrewsbury
Chester
Liverpool
Manchester
Sheffield
Leeds
York
Hull
Middlesbrough
Newcastle
Carlisle
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Inverness
Fort William
Oban
Stranraer
Belfast
Dublin
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Sligo
Londonderry
Wexford
Waterford
Kilkenny
Tralee
Killarney
Valentia
Bantry
Skibbereen
Youghal
Rosslare
Holyhead
Bangor
Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Fishguard
Pembroke
Milford Haven
Swansea
Llanelli
Carmarthen
Brecon
Merthyr Tydfil
Abergavenny
Monmouth
Newport
Cardiff
Barry
Weston-super-Mare
Bath
Bristol
Taunton
Exeter
Plymouth
Torquay
Dartmouth
Falmouth
Truro
Penzance
Land's End
Scilly Isles
Isles of Scilly
Salisbury
Winchester
Basingstoke
Reading
Oxford
Aylesbury
Luton
Bedford
Cambridge
Ely
Peterborough
Lincoln
Boston
Grimsby
Scunthorpe
Doncaster
Sheffield
Barnsley
Wakefield
Leeds
Bradford
Harrogate
York
Scarborough
Whitby
Middlesbrough
Darlington
Durham
Newcastle
Berwick
Dunbar
Edinburgh
Falkirk
Stirling
Perth
Dundee
Arbroath
Montrose
Aberdeen
Banff
Elgin
Inverness
Nairn
Fort William
Oban
Mull
Islay
Jura
Arran
Ayr
Kilmarnock
Glasgow
Paisley
Greenock
Dumbarton
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Dumfries
Gretna
Carlisle
Penrith
Kendal
Lancaster
Preston
Blackpool
Fleetwood
Morecambe
Barrow-in-Furness
Whitehaven
Workington
Keswick
Windermere
Ambleside
Grasmere
Coniston
Ullswater
Haweswater
Wast Water
Derwent Water
Bassenthwaite
Crummock Water
Buttermere
Ennerdale Water
Loch Lomond
Loch Ness
Loch Linnhe
Loch Etive
Loch Awe
Loch Fyne
Loch Tay
Loch Rannoch
Loch Katrine
Loch Leven
Loch Earn
Loch Lubnaig
Loch Voil
Loch Doine
Loch Venachar
Loch Achray
Loch Ard
Loch Chon
Loch Arklet
Loch Drunkie
Loch Vennachar
Loch Tummel
Loch Garry
Loch Quoich
Loch Hourn
Loch Nevis
Loch Morar
Loch Shiel
Loch Eil
Loch Leven
Loch Creran
Loch Etive
Loch Awe
Loch Fyne
Loch Gilp
Loch Crinan
Loch Sween
Loch Tarbert
Loch Indaal
Loch Gruinart
Loch Ryan
Loch Strangford
Loch Foyle
Loch Swilly
Loch Erne
Loch Neagh
Loch Ree
Loch Derg
Loch Corrib
Loch Mask
Loch Conn
Loch Gill
Loch Arrow
Loch Key
Loch Allen
Loch Ennell
Loch Owel
Loch Ennell
Loch Derravaragh
Loch Sheelin
Loch Gowna
Loch Kilglass
Loch Rinn
Loch Forbes
Loch Boderg
Loch Gara
Loch Arrow
Loch Key
Loch Allen
Loch Ennell
Loch Owel
Loch Derravaragh
Loch Sheelin
Loch Gowna
Loch Kilglass
Loch Rinn
Loch Forbes
Loch Boderg
Loch Gara

## MAP 17

**Scandinavia**
in the time of
**Gustavus Vasa**


SCANDINAVIA
in the time of
GUSTAVUS VASA
English Miles
50 0 50 100 150
The boundaries of Sweden, Norway and Denmark are shown as they were in 1520
NORTH SEA
West Bothnia
East Bothnia
Jemtelan
Nordalen
0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30°
70° 65°

Map 17

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London.

# MAP 18

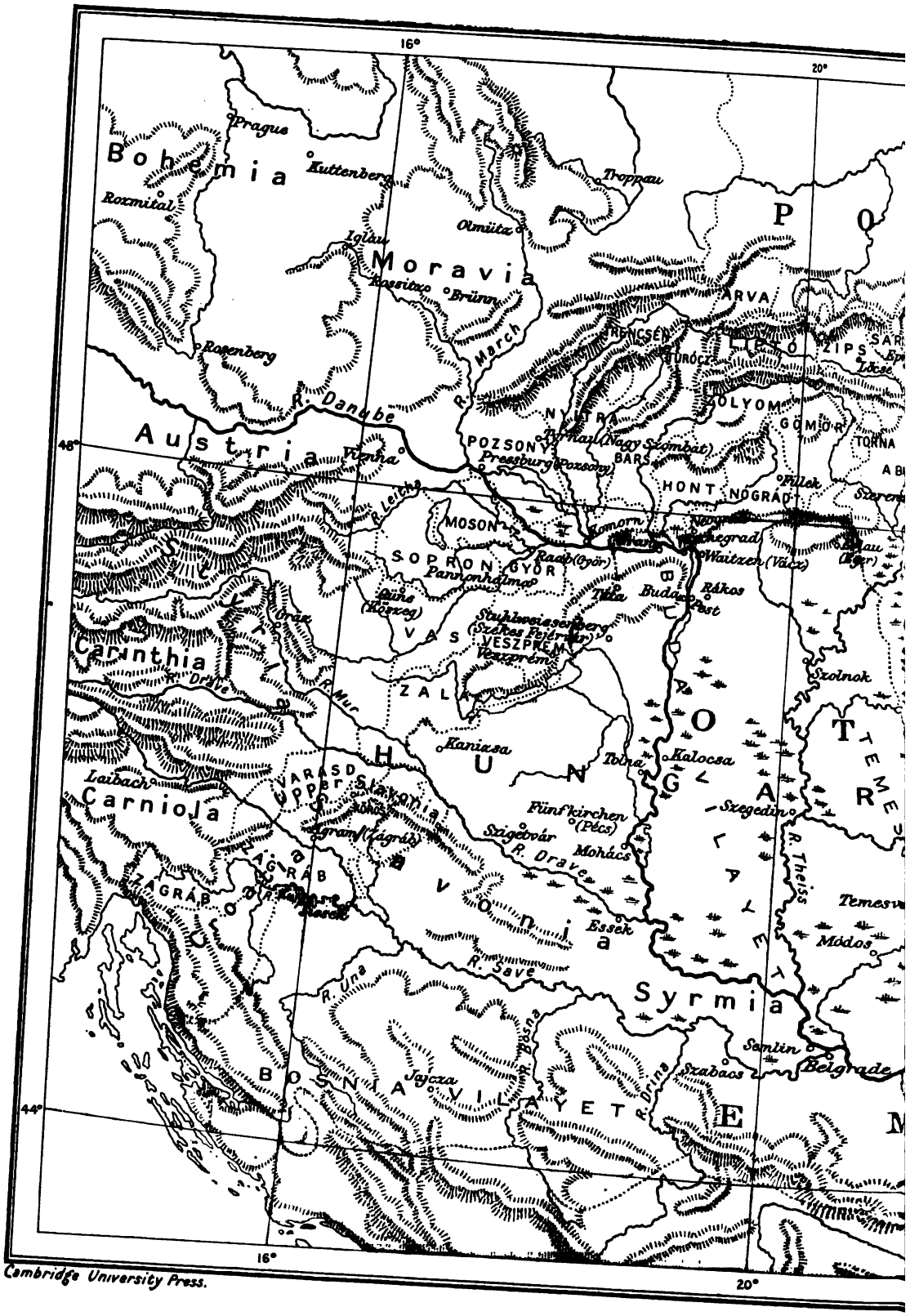
## Western and Central Europe
## The Progress of the Reformation to 1560

POLAND
AND LITHUANIA
THE UNION OF LUBLIN 1569
English Miles
100 50 0 100 200
BALTIC SEA
LIVONIA
COURLAND
SEMIGALLIA
Riga
Samogitia
R. Memel
Zapoli
Pskoff
Polock
Wielicz
Witebsk
Smolensk
Moscow
MUSCOVY
LITHUANIA
Wilna
Grodno
White Russia
Sievierz
Kieff
Ukraine
R. Dnieper
Danzig
R. Vistula
Konigsberg
Ermeland
Marienburg
West Prussia
D. OF PRUSSIA
Dobrzyn
Thorn
Cujavia
Radziejowice
Mazovia
Plock
Gnesen
Posen
Konin
Lowicz
Warsaw
Podlachia
Black Russia
Brzesc
Podlesia
Wittenberg
Leipzig
R. Oder
Kalisz
Kozminek
Rawa
Siradia
Radom
Sieciech
Steczyc
Lublin
Chelm
Wladimir
Volhynia
Goldberg
Breslau
Wieluń
Piotrków
Jedrzejow
Teczyn
Cracow
Sandomir
Racow
Pinczow
Bela
Jaroslav
Przemysl
Halisz
Red Russia
Podolia
Bar
R. Dniester
Choczim
Vienna
Buda
Stuhlweissenburg
HUNGARY
MOLDAVIA
Cécora
10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40°
55° 50°

Map 20

## MAP 21

## Hungary
at the end of the
## Sixteenth Century


16°
20°
48°
44°
Bohemia
Prague
Kuttenberg
Rozmital
Troppau
Olmütz
Iglau
Moravia
Rossitz
Brünn
Rosenberg
R. Danube
R. March
Austria
Vienna
R. Leitha
ARVA
TRENCSÉN
TURÓCZ
LIPTÓ
ZIPS
ZOLYOM
GÖMÖR
TORNA
NYITRA
POZSONY
Pressburg (Pozsony)
Tornau (Nagy Szombat)
BARS
HONT
NÓGRÁD
Fillek
MOSON
Komorn
Neograd
Waitzen (Vácz)
SOPRON
GYÖR
Raab (Győr)
Pannonhalma
Güns (Kőszeg)
Tata
Buda
Rákos
Pest
Stuhlweissenberg (Székes Fejérvár)
VESZPRÉM
Veszprém
VAS
ZALA
Szolnok
Carinthia
R. Drave
R. Mur
Kaniasa
Tolna
Kalocsa
Laibach
Carniola
VARASD
Upper Slavonia
Fünfkirchen (Pécs)
Szigetvár
Mohács
Szegedin
R. Theiss
Agram (Zágráb)
ZÁGRÁB
R. Drave
Essek
Temesv
Módos
R. Save
R. Una
Syrmia
Semlin
Belgrade
Szabacs
R. Bosna
R. Drina
Jajcza
BOSNIA VILAYET
Cambridge University Press.

HUNGARY
AT THE END OF THE
SIXTEENTH CENTURY
English Miles
50 0 50 100
REFERENCE
Austrian Hungary
Turkish Dependencies
Turkish Hungary and other Turkish Dominions
Transylvania, generally under Turkish influence
The red line shows the frontiers of Hungary to south & east in 1490.
The relative positions of the Hapsburg and Ottoman Powers in Hungary are shown as they stood at the Peace of 1606.
24°
28°
48°
44°
Marshes
Tokay
R. Theiss
Szatmár
Szigeth
Debreczin
Suczawa
Jassy
Moldavia
Oroswurdein (Varad)
Klausenburg (Kolozsvár)
Weissenburg
Kenyérmezö
Hermannstadt (Nagy Szeben)
Brassóvár (Brooe)
Danube
Wallachia
R. Aluta
Bucharest
Widdin
R. Danube
Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London

# MAP 22

## The Netherlands

### The Wars of Independence

# THE NETHERLANDS

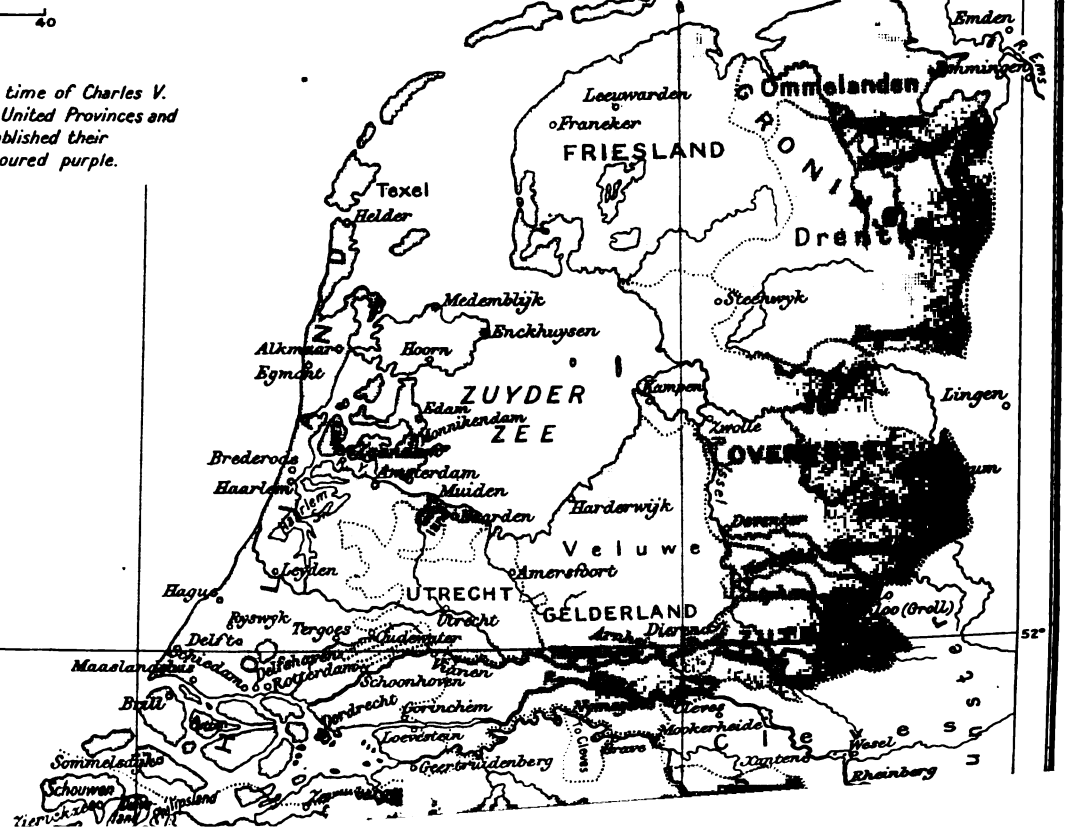
## THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE

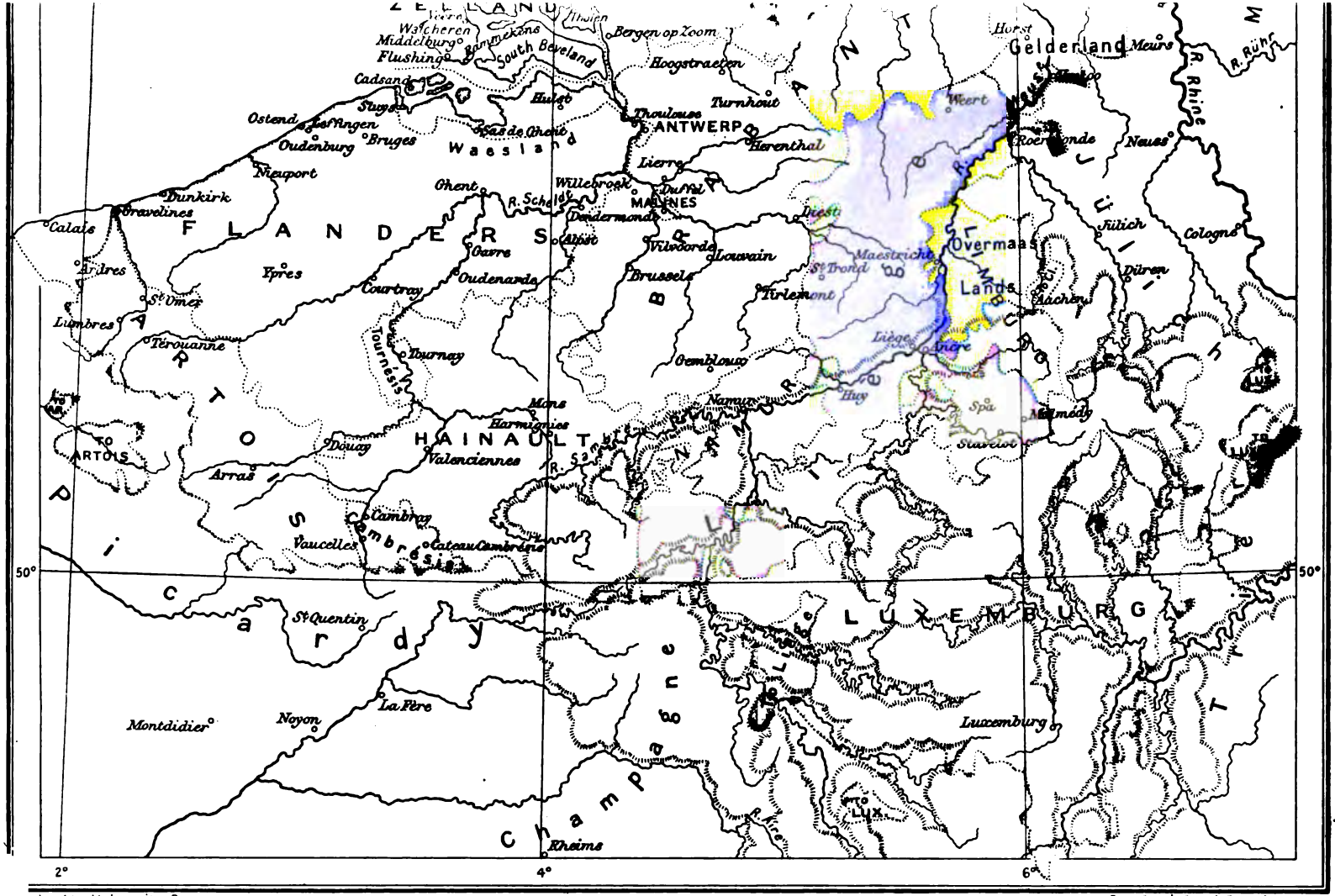
English Miles

20 10 0 20 40

**REFERENCE**

*The coloured area represents the Netherlands in the time of Charles V. The light green and the dark green distinguish the United Provinces and the Spanish Netherlands after the former had established their independence. Ecclesiastical territories are coloured purple.*






Map 22

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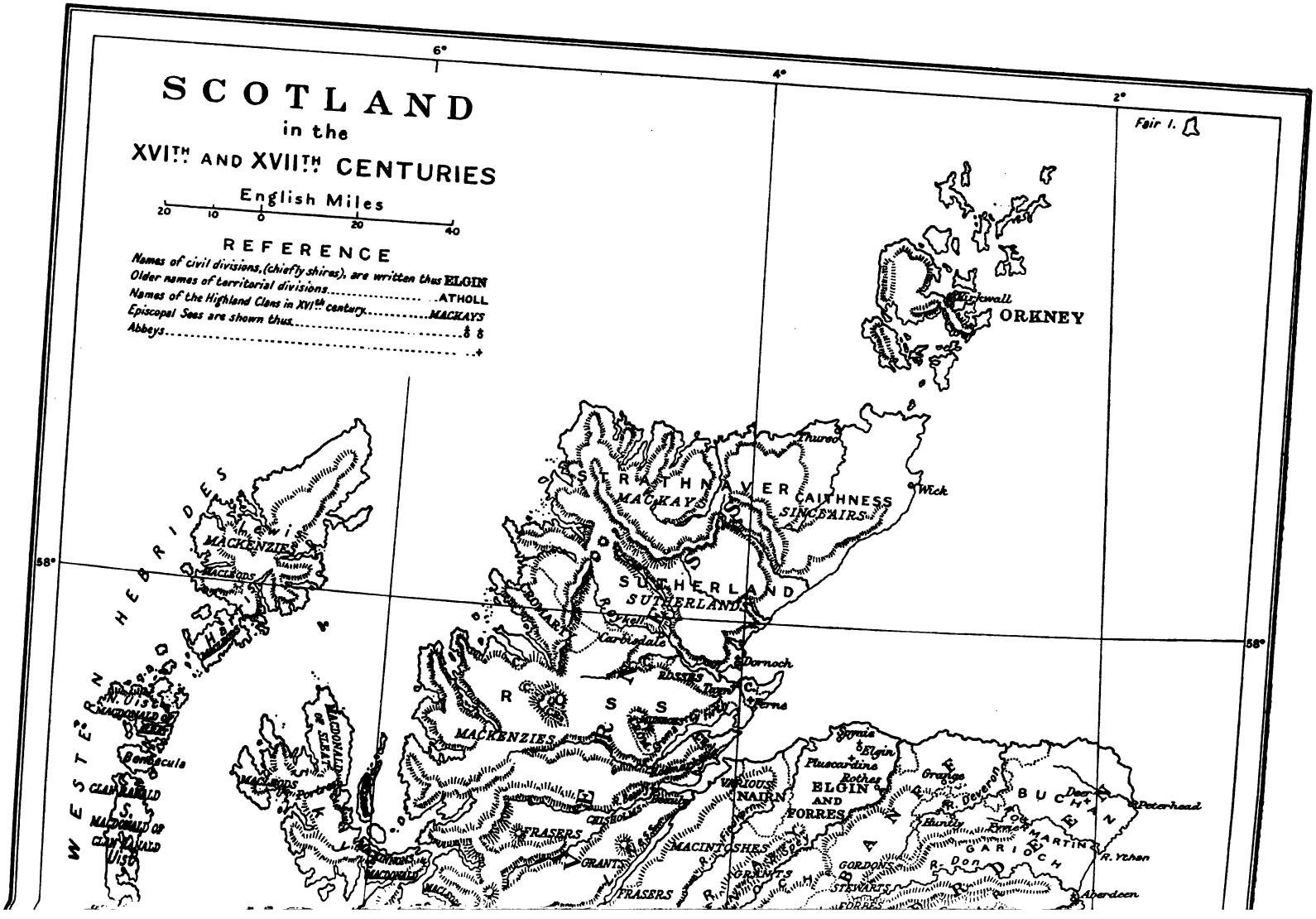
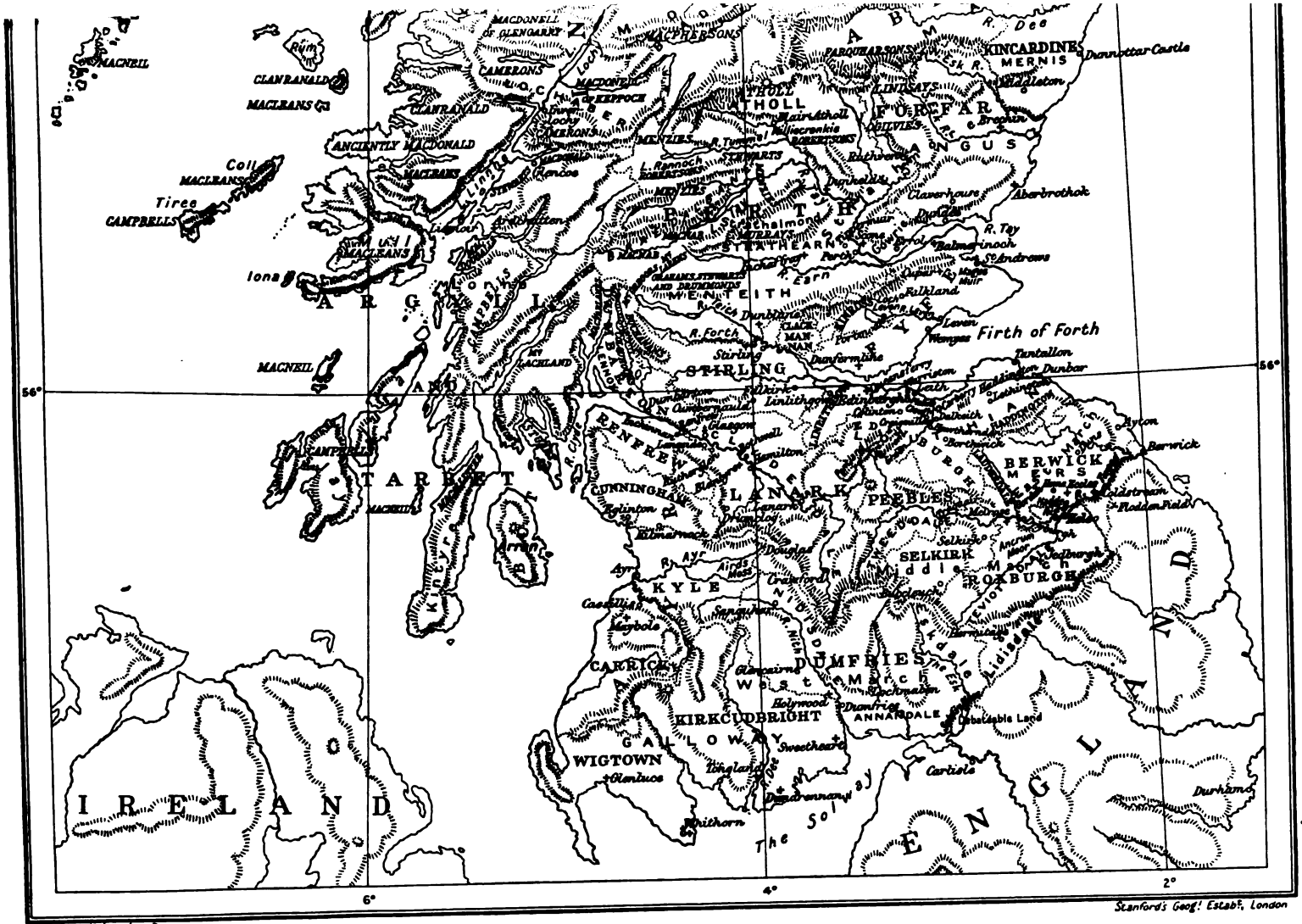
# MAP 23

## Scotland
in the
## XVIth and XVIIth Centuries

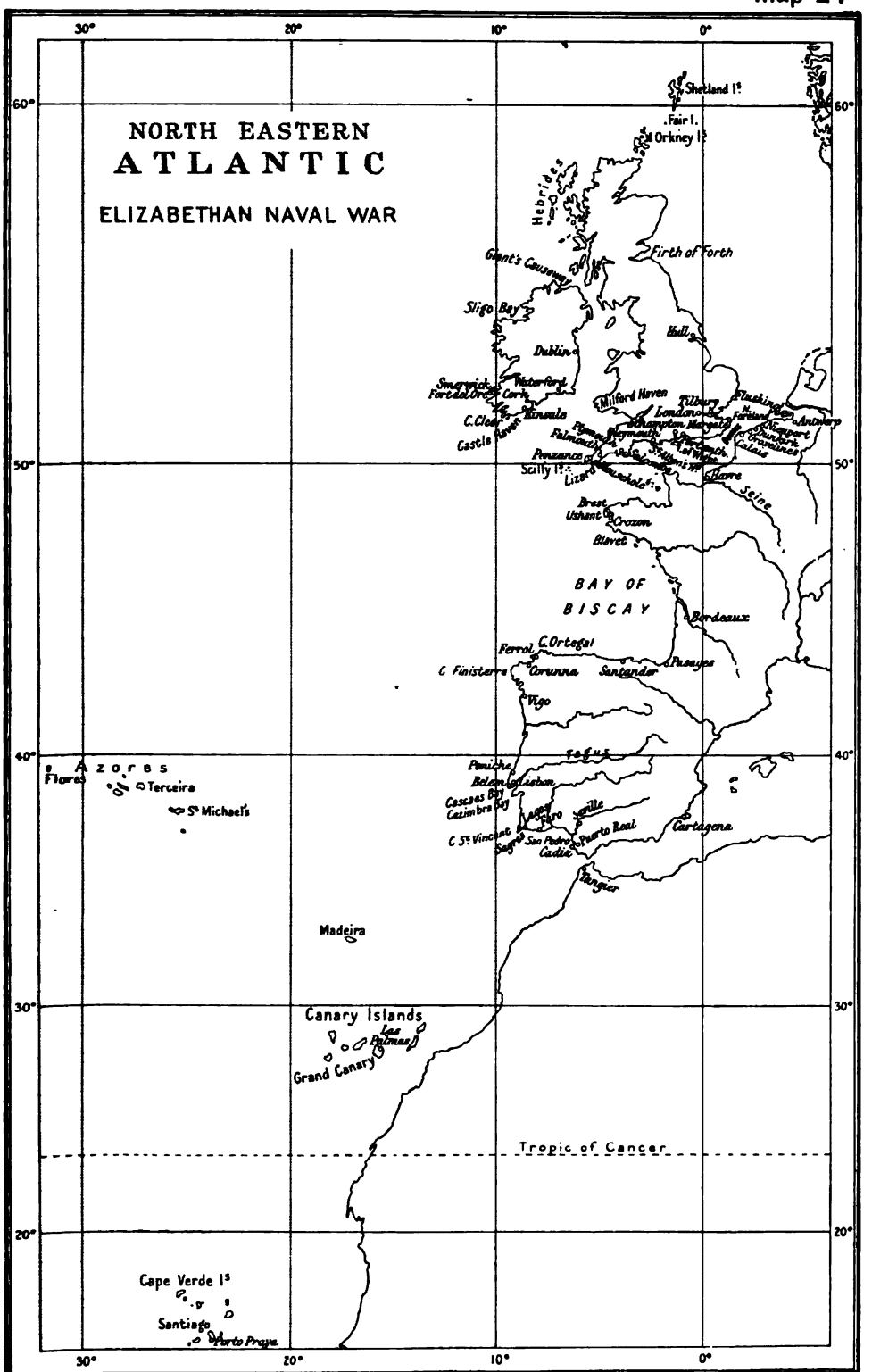

SCOTLAND
in the
XVI^TH AND XVII^TH CENTURIES
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40
REFERENCE
Names of civil divisions, (chiefly shires), are written thus ELGIN
Older names of territorial divisions ATHOLL
Names of the Highland Clans in XVI^th century MACKAYS
Episcopal Sees are shown thus
Abbeys
6°
4°
2°
58°
Fair I.
ORKNEY
Kirkwall
Thurso
Wick
STRATHNAVER
MACKAYS
CAITHNESS
SINCLAIRS
SUTHERLAND
SUTHERLANDS
Dornoch
Ferne
ROSS
MACKENZIES
WESTERN HEBRIDES
MACKENZIES
MACLEODS
N. Uist
MACDONALD OF SLEAT
Benbecula
CLAN RANALD
S. MACDONALD OF CLAN RANALD
Uist
MACLEODS
FRASERS
GRANTS
MACINTOSHES
VARIOUS
NAIRN
ELGIN AND FORRES
Elgin
Pluscardine
Rothes
Grange
Huntly
R. Deveron
BUCHAN
Peterhead
R. Ythan
GARIOCH
R. Don
GORDONS
STEWARTS
FORRES
Aberdeen




Stanford's Geog! Estabt, London

Cambridge University Press

Map 28




Cambridge University Press. Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London.

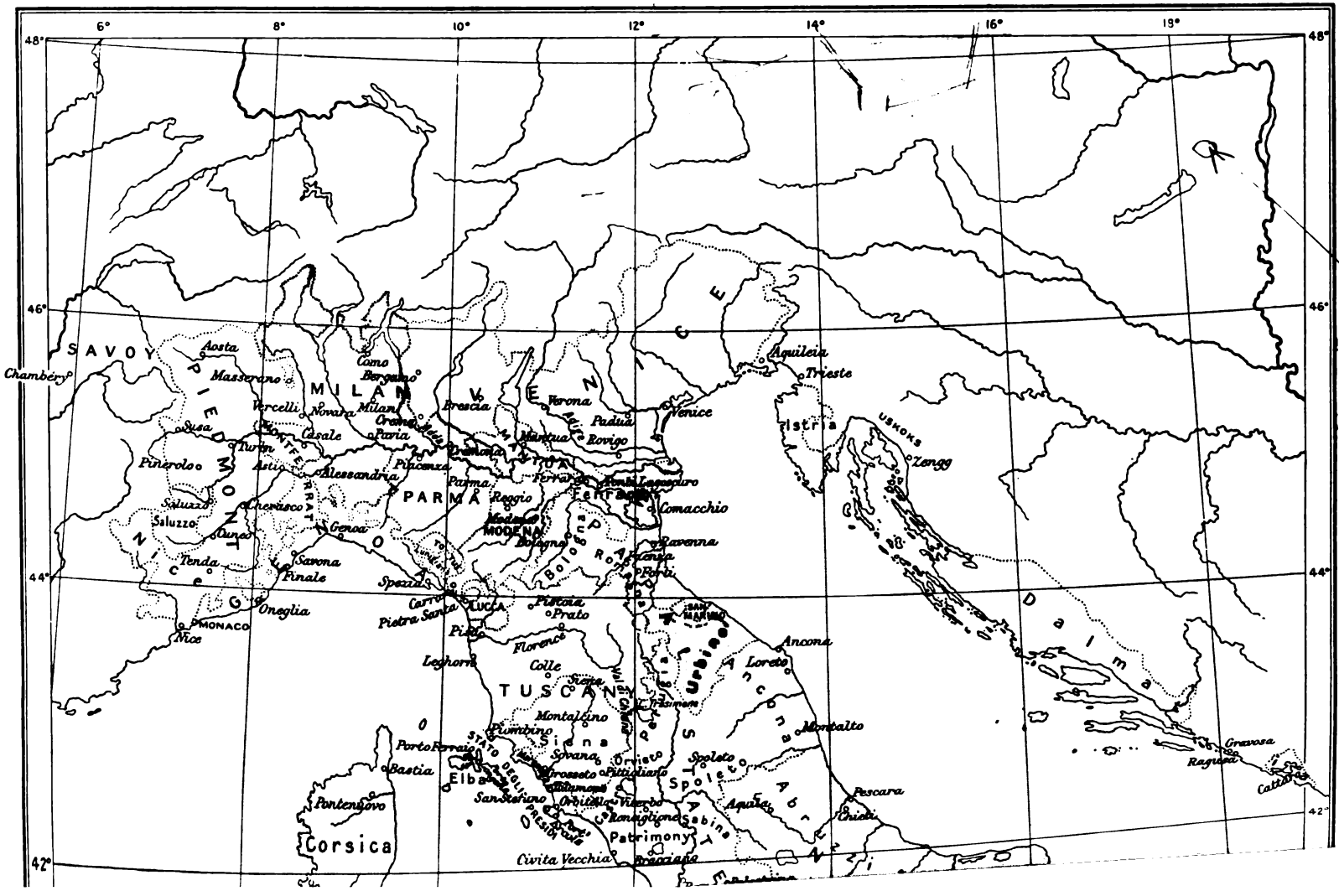
Map 25

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog^l Estab^t, London.

## MAP 26

### Italy
at the end of the
### Sixteenth Century



6°
8°
10°
12°
14°
16°
18°
48°
46°
44°
42°
SAVOY
Chambéry
Aosta
Masserano
PIEDMONT
Susa
Turin
Pinerolo
Saluzzo
Cuneo
Tenda
Nice
MONACO
Oneglia
Nice
Vercelli
Novara
Casale
Asti
Alessandria
Cherasco
Savona
Finale
Genoa
MILAN
Como
Bergamo
Milan
Crema
Pavia
Piacenza
PARMA
Parma
Reggio
MODENA
Bologna
Spezia
Carrara
Pietra Santa
LUCCA
Pisa
Leghorn
Pistoia
Prato
Florence
Colle
Siena
TUSCANY
Montalcino
Piombino
Porto Ferraio
Bastia
Elba
Pontenuovo
Corsica
STATO DEGLI PRESIDI
San Stefano
Orbitello
Civita Vecchia
Brescia
Cremona
Mantua
Verona
Padua
Rovigo
Venice
Aquileia
Trieste
Istria
USKOKS
Zengg
Ferrara
Comacchio
Ravenna
Forlì
Bologna
Ancona
Loreto
Montalto
Spoleto
Aquila
Pescara
Chieti
Sabina
Patrimony
Orvieto
Viterbo
Ronciglione
Pittigliano
Sovana
Grosseto
Gravosa
Ragusa
Cattaro
Dalma

# ITALY

at the end of the

## SIXTEENTH CENTURY

English Miles

50 0 50 100

Map

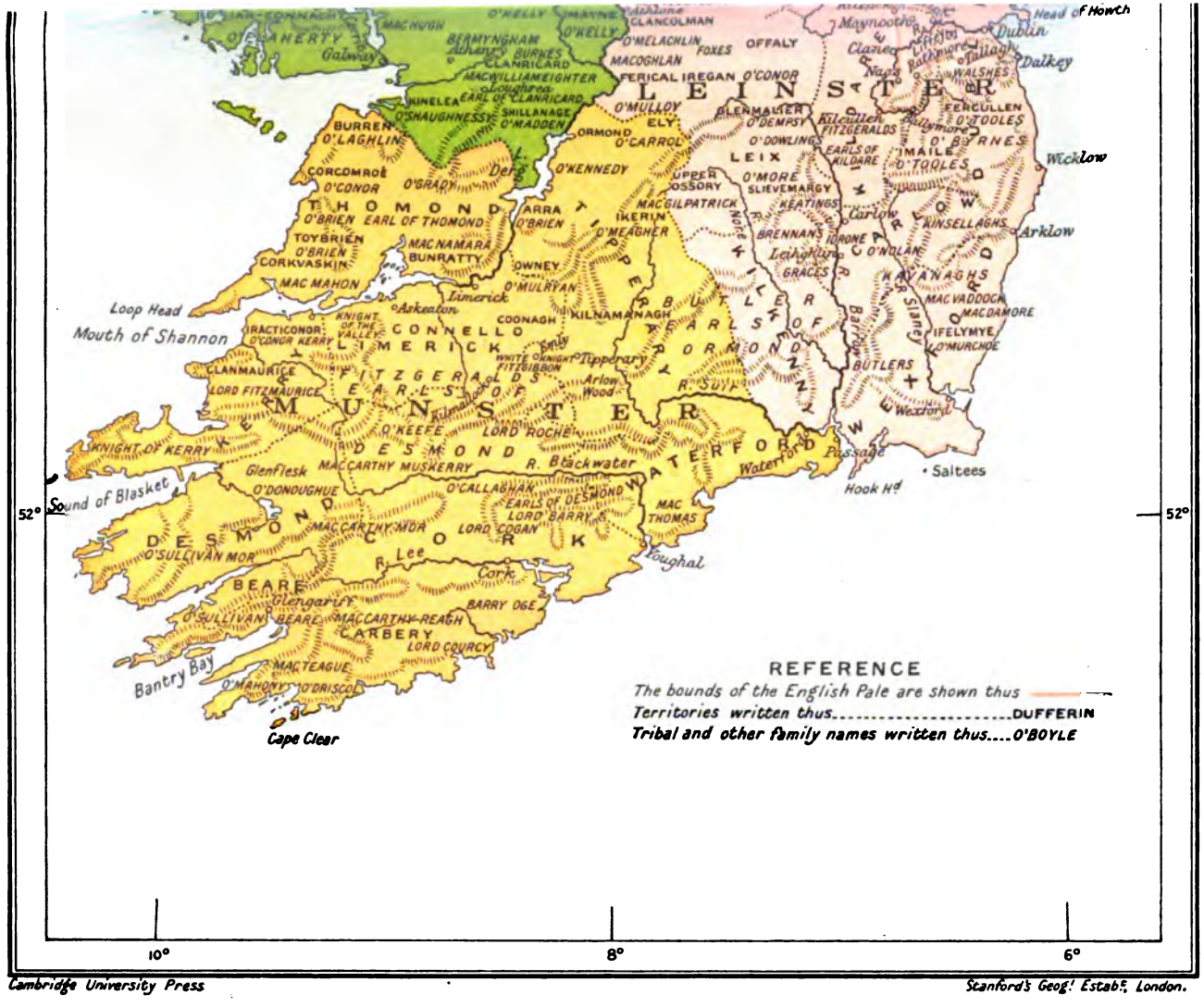
## MAP 27

## Ireland

at the beginning of the

## XVIth Century

IRELAND
AT THE BEGINNING OF THE
XVIITH CENTURY
English Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
10°
8°
6°
56°
54°
Lough Swilly
Inistrahull I.
Sheep Haven
The Ram's Hd
Clady B. and Islands
Rathlin I.
Fair Foreland
Port Rush
Portstewart
Dunluce
Runseverick
Castle
Ballycastle
Bay
INNISHOWEN
O'DOGHERTY
Bonamargy
THE MACDONNELLS
Bally Terrain
Red Bay
Coleraine
MAC-QUILLIN
THE SCOTS
THE SOUTH
ERAGHTICHAN
BISSETTS
The Maidens
Older Fleet
Magee I.
R. Bann
R. Foyle
O'CAHAN
L. Foyle
L. Swilly
O'DONNEL
Lifford
Tyrone
MACSWEENY-FANAD
MACSWEENY-Kilmacrenan
TUATH
MACSWEENY-BANAGH
Tyrconnel
Tyrone
Toome
O'NEILL
CLANDEBOYE
Knockfergus
Copman's I.
St Helen's Hd
O'BOYLE
Donegal Abbey
Old Castle
Glenconkein
Killybegs
St Patrick's Purgatory
L. Derg
Omagh
Belfast
Lough Neagh
GT ARDES
Donegal Bay
Ballyshannon
Bundrowes
L. Erne
Ulster
L. Dungannon
KILLULTAGH
DUFFERIN
MAC-CANN
KILWARLINE
WHITES
SAVAGES
Castle Savage
Tanagh
MACCAWELL
Glencan
MACCARTAN
Clogher
Armagh
THE FEWS
LECALE
Ardglass
CARBURY
O'CONOR SLIGO
O'HART
FERMANAGH
IVEAGH
Monaghan
IRISH
ORIEL
O'RIOR
The Newry
MACDONELL
Clones Abbey
MACMAHON
O'HANLON
MAGENNIS
MOURNE
Greencastle
Dundalk
Castlingford
Louth
Derver
Dundalk Bay
Ardee
Inishkea
TIRAWLEY
MAC PADDIN
TIRREAGH
O'DOWDA
L. Allen
WEST BRENNY
L. Conn
TIRERRIL
MAC DONOUGH
L. Arrow
L. Key
O'ROURKE
EAST BRENNY
Cavan
LEYNY
O'HARA
COOLAVIN
MOYLURG
L. Oughter
O'REILLY
MAC WILLIAM OUGHTER
MAC JORDAN
MAC COSTELLO
O'BEIRNE
MAC DERMOT
O'GARA
L. Gara
Clew B.
BURKES
MACAVEELY
MAGHERY CONNACHT
ANNALY
O'FERRAL
Sheelin
Siddan
R. Boyne
Drogheda
O'MALLEY
MAC MORRIS
O'CONOR ROE
LACYS
Kells
CONNAUGHT
FAYS
Athboy
Balrothery
L. Mask
Roscommon
DALTONS
Trim
MEATH
O'HALLORAN
O'CONOR DON
DILLONS
TYRRELLS
Mullingar
Dangan
Swords
Lambay I.
JOYS
Tuam
L. Ree
KEOGHS
O'KIRWAN
KENALIAGHE
MAC GEOGHEGAN




Map 27

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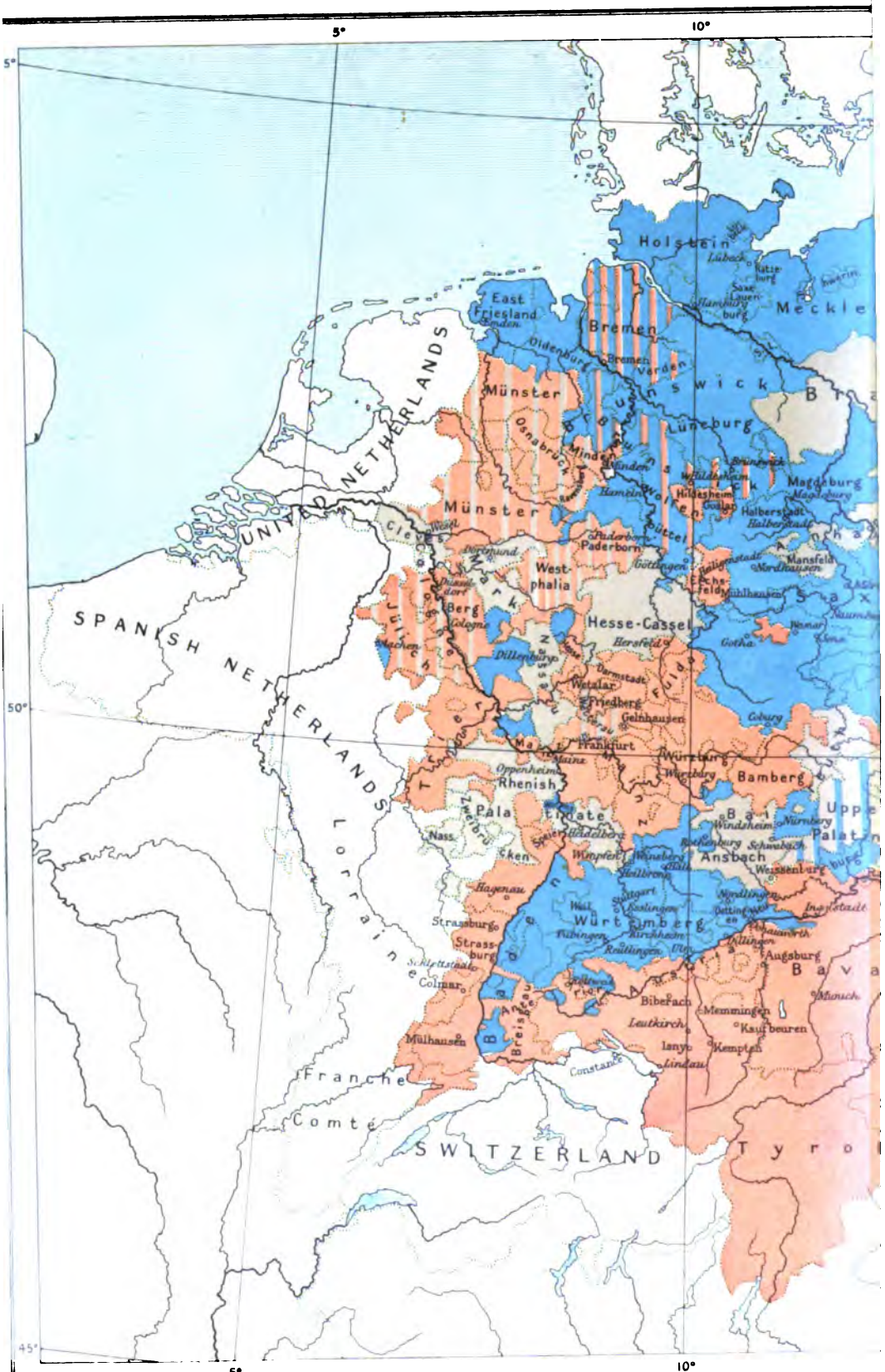
**MAP 28**

**Religious Divisions of Germany**

**c. 1610**

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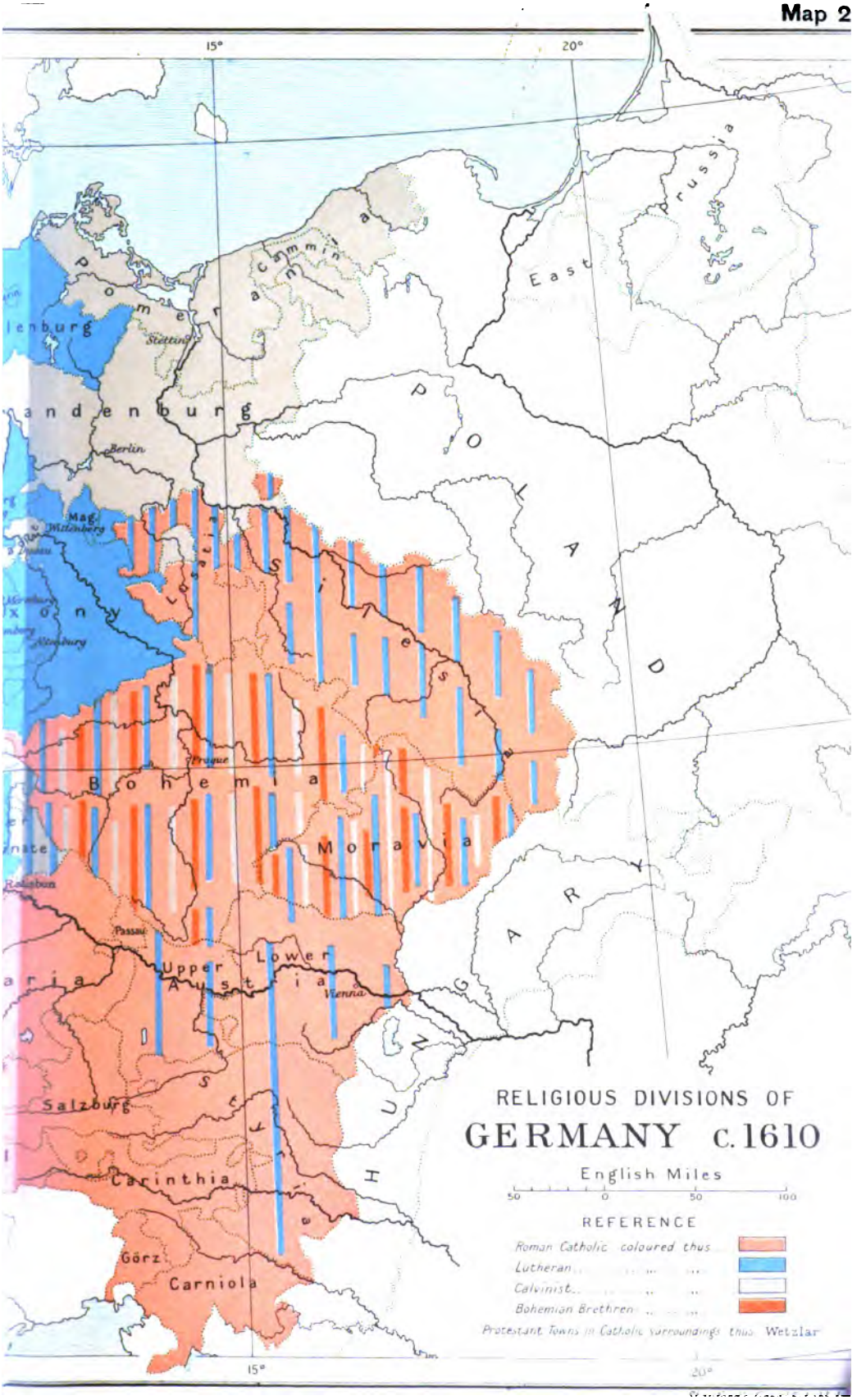
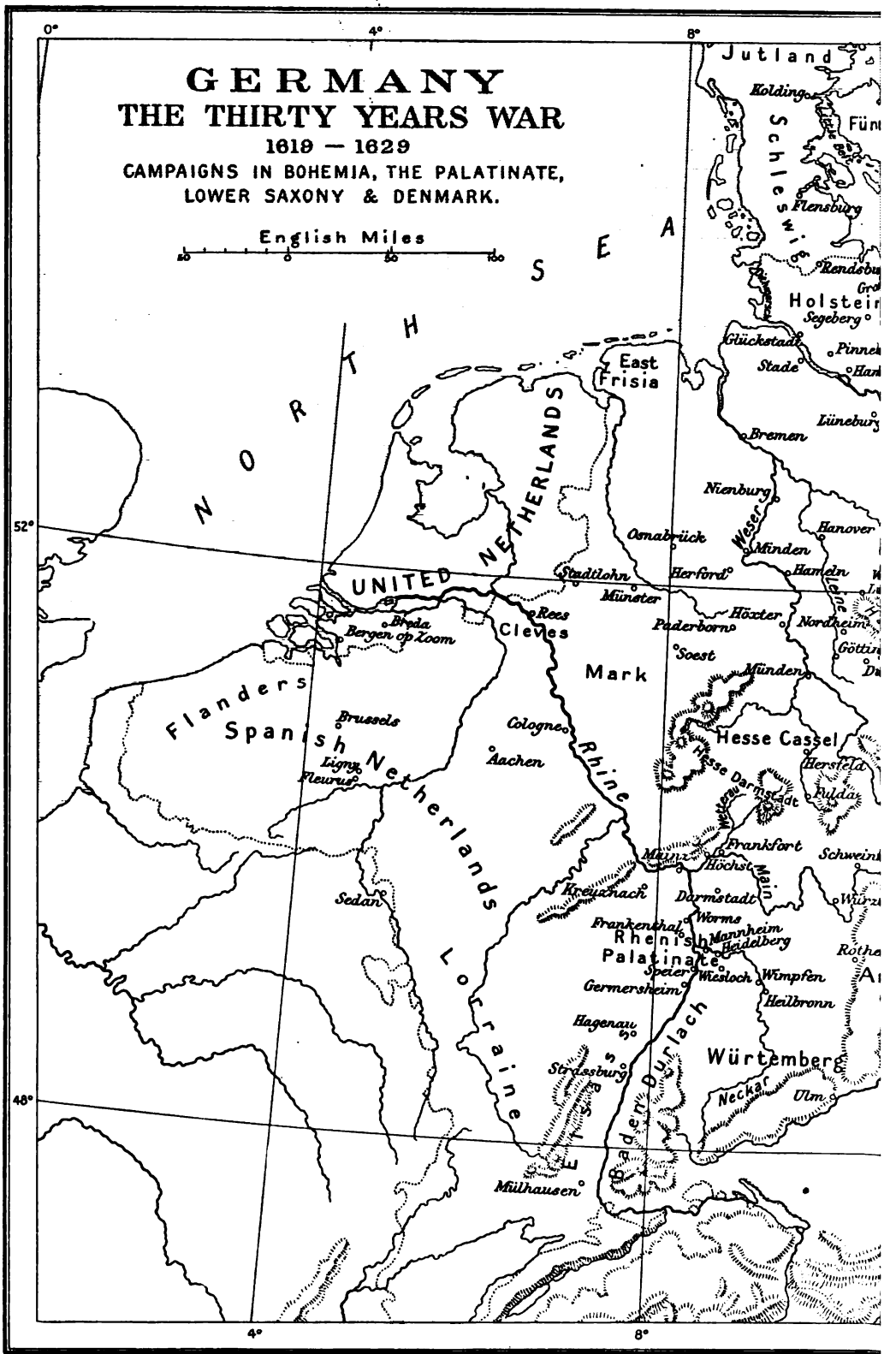
Map 2



15°
20°
Pomerania
Cammin
Stettin
Brandenburg
Berlin
Mag.
Wittenberg
Lusatia
Silesia
Prague
Bohemia
Moravia
Passau
Upper Austria
Lower Austria
Vienna
Salzburg
Styria
Carinthia
Görz
Carniola
East Prussia
POLAND
HUNGARY
RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS OF
GERMANY c.1610
English Miles
50 0 50 100
REFERENCE
Roman Catholic coloured thus
Lutheran
Calvinist
Bohemian Brethren
Protestant Towns in Catholic surroundings thus Wetzlar

# MAP 29

## Germany
## The Thirty Years War
### 1619—1629
### Campaigns in Bohemia, the Palatinate, Lower Saxony & Denmark

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Map

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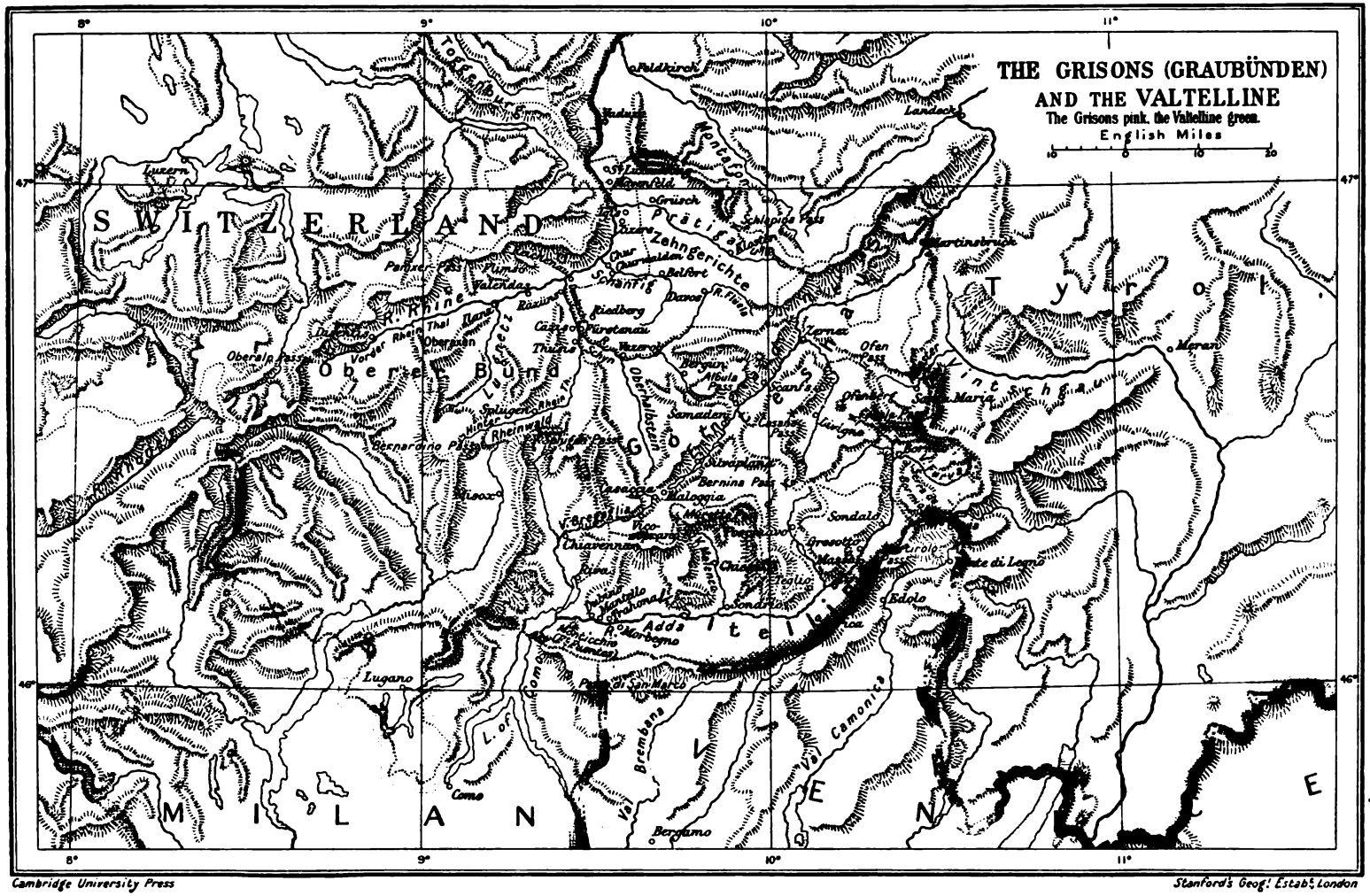


Cambridge University Press

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Map 30

Map 31

Cambridge University Press. Stanford's Geog! Estab! London.

Map 32

Cambridge University Press.

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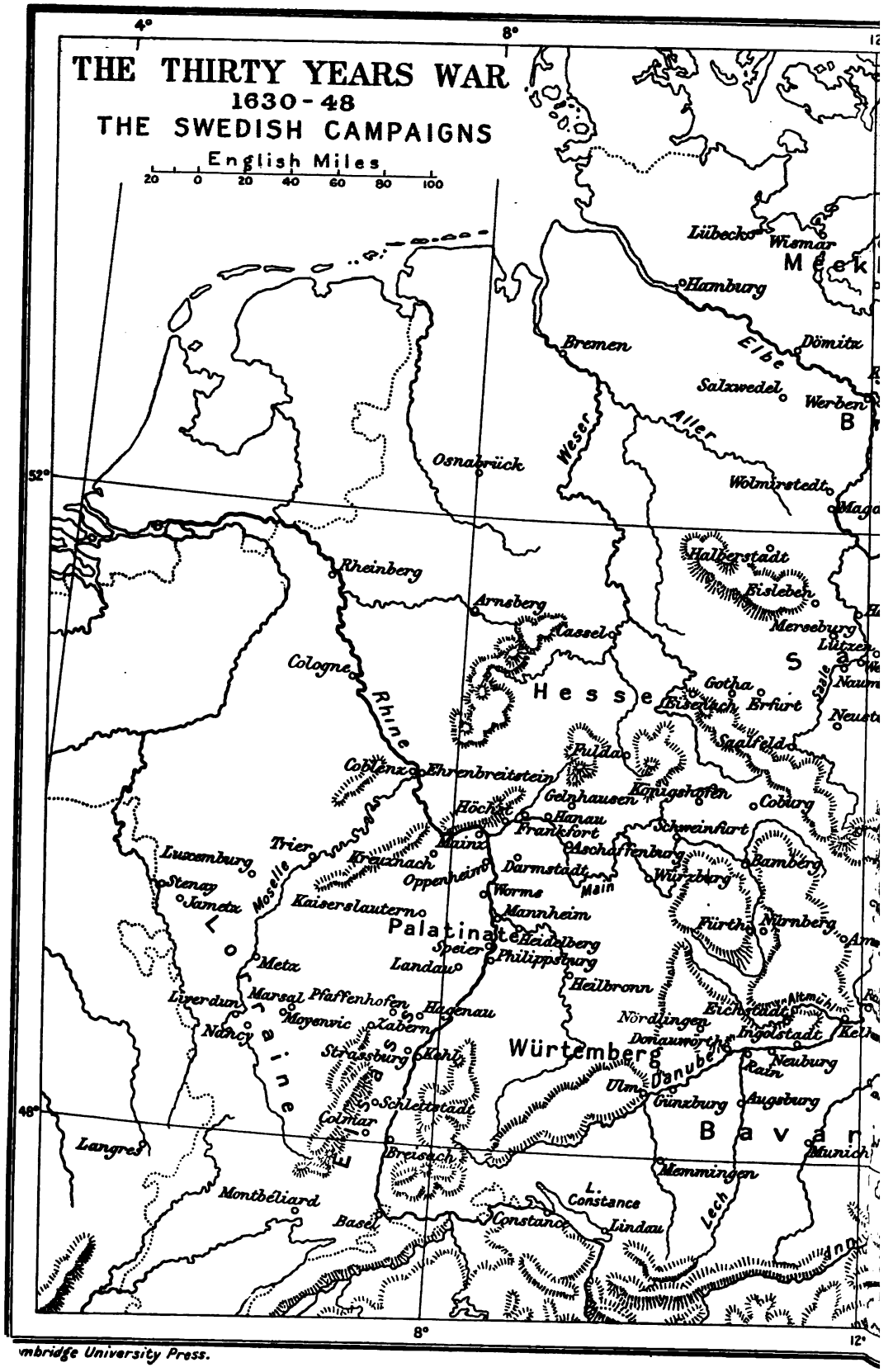
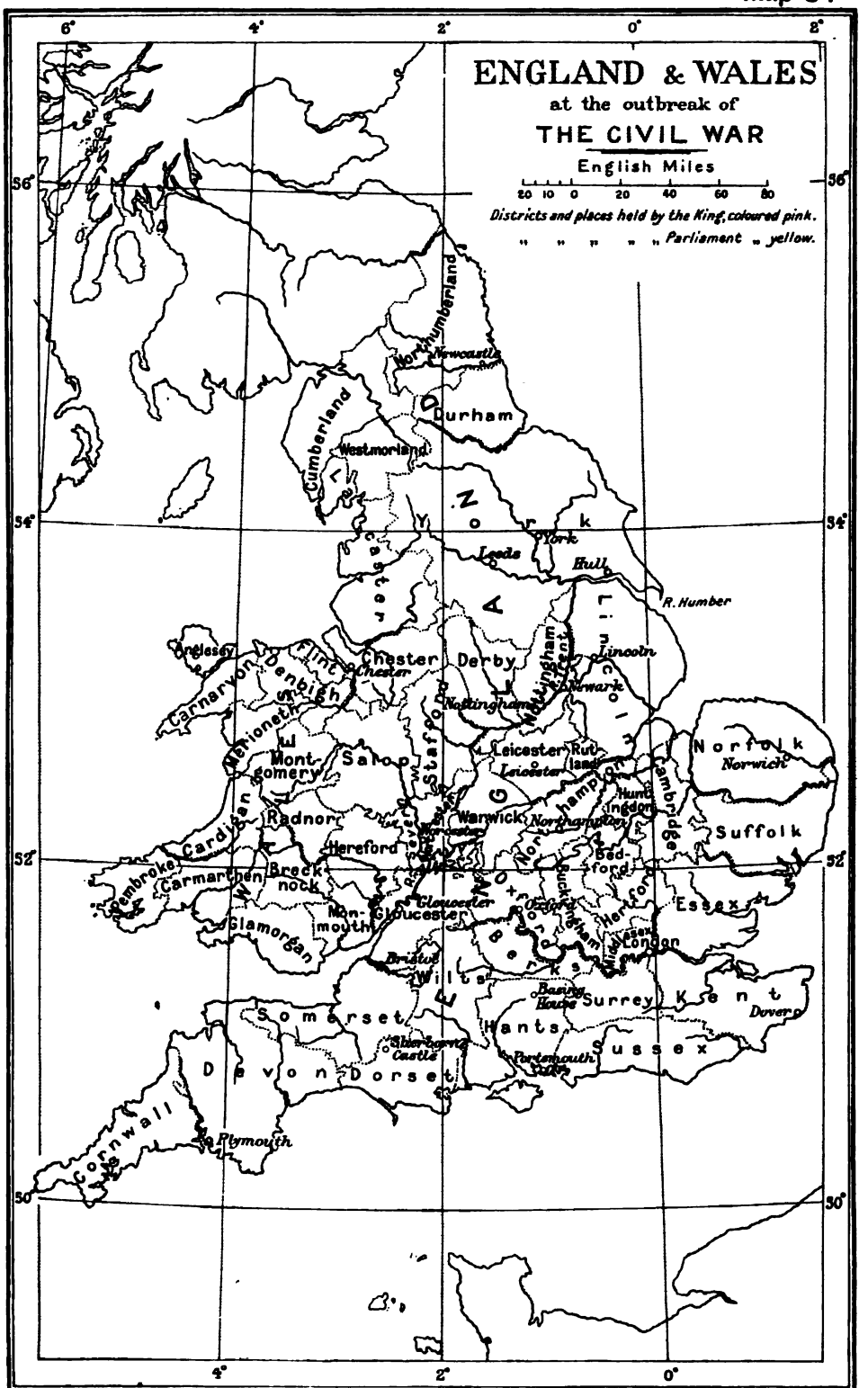
# MAP 33

## Germany
## The Thirty Years War
### 1630-48
### The Swedish Campaigns




mbridge University Press.

12°
16°
20°
52°
48°
Rügen
Stralsund
Greifswald
Rostock
Wolgast
Usedom
Kolberg
Pillau
Danzig
Elbing
Prussia
Güstrow
Demmin
Gr. Haff
Mecklenburg
Pomerania
Neu Brandenburg
Stettin
Stargard
Wittstock
Garz
Greifenhagen
Pyritz
Neu Ruppin
Schwedt
Havelberg
Ehrbellin
Bärwalde
Brandenburg
Landsberg
Spandau
Berlin
Warthe
Küstrin
Potsdam
Frankfort
Brandenburg
Magdeburg
Fürstenberg
Oder
Jüterbok
Wittenberg
Dessau
Stainau
Lusatia
Halle
Glogau
Leipzig
Bautzen
Liegnitz
Dresden
Görlitz
Silesia
Freiberg
Pirna
Chemnitz
Zwickau
Leitmeritz
Gitschin
Aussig
Elbe
Rakonitz
Brandeis
White Hill
Prague
Eger
Bohemia
Pilsen
Jankau
Olmütz
Moldau
Moravia
Tabor
Brünn
Budweis
Znaim
Passau
Göllersdorf
Landshut
Neumarkt
Danube
Vienna
Austria
Salzburg
Gratz


ENGLAND & WALES
at the outbreak of
THE CIVIL WAR
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60 80
Districts and places held by the King, coloured pink.
" " " " Parliament " yellow.
6° 4° 2° 0° 2°
56° 54° 52° 50°
Northumberland
Newcastle
Durham
Cumberland
Westmorland
Yorkshire
York
Leeds
Hull
R. Humber
Lancashire
Anglesey
Carnarvon
Denbigh
Flint
Chester
Derby
Lincoln
Nottingham
Newark
Notts
Lincolnshire
Montgomery
Salop
Staffordshire
Leicester
Rutland
Norfolk
Norwich
Cambridge
Suffolk
Radnor
Warwick
Northampton
Hunt.
Ingdon
Cardigan
Hereford
Worcester
Bedford
Pembroke
Carmarthen
Brecknock
Gloucester
Monmouth
Glamorgan
Oxford
Buckingham
Herts
Essex
London
Middlesex
Bristol
Wilts
Berks
Basing House
Surrey
Kent
Dover
Somerset
Hants
Sherborne Castle
Portsmouth
Sussex
Devon
Dorset
Cornwall
Plymouth
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab! London

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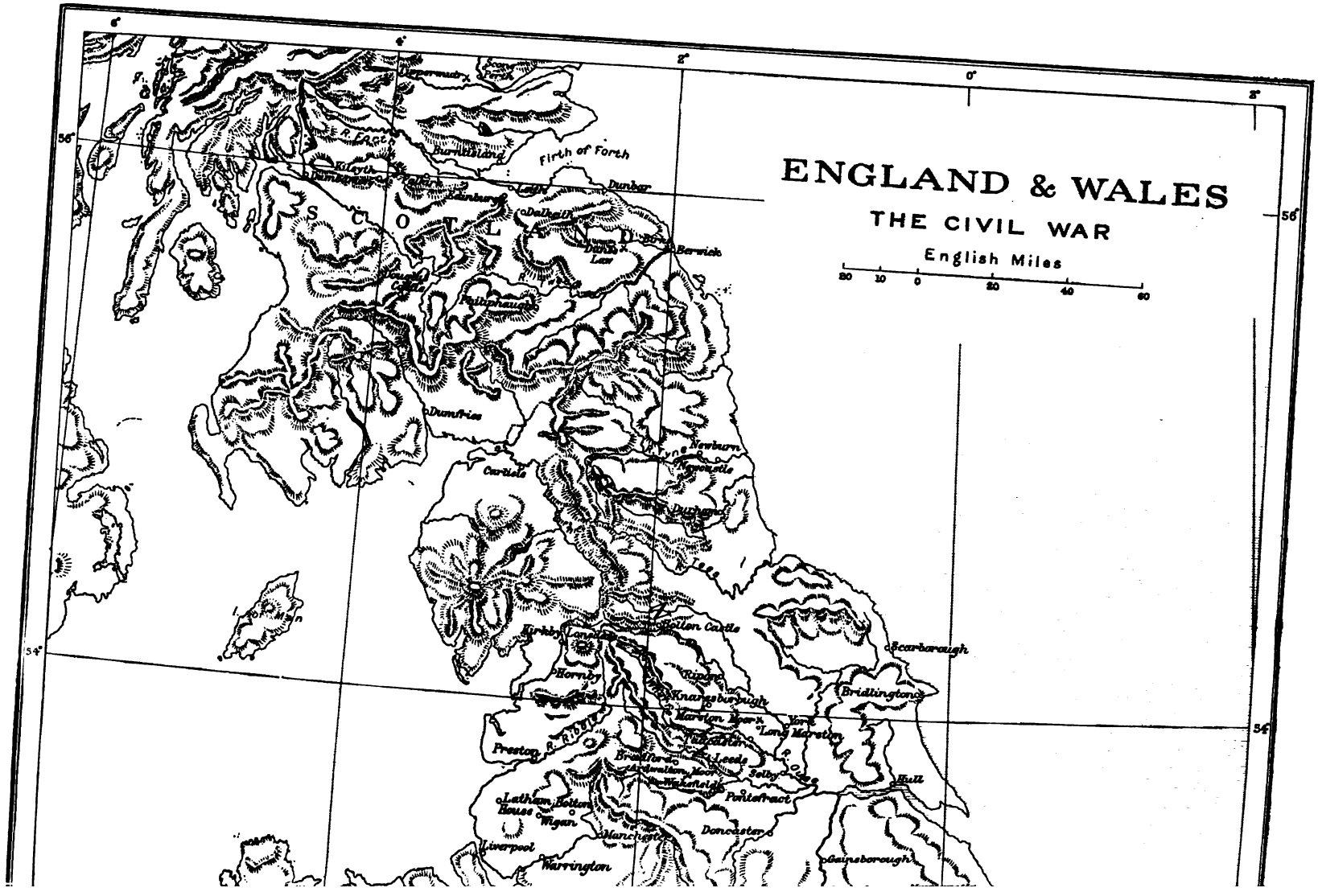
# MAP 36

## England & Wales

### The Civil War


ENGLAND & WALES
THE CIVIL WAR
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60
Firth of Forth
Burntisland
Kilsyth
Dunbar
Berwick
Dalkeith
Philiphaugh
Dumfries
Carlisle
Newburn
Newcastle
Durham
Bolton Castle
Kirkby
Hornby
Ripon
Knaresborough
Marston Moor
York
Long Marston
Scarborough
Bridlington
Preston
Leeds
Selby
Pontefract
Hull
Latham House
Bolton
Wigan
Manchester
Doncaster
Liverpool
Warrington
Gainsborough
S C O T L A N D
I. of Man
R. Forth
R. Tyne
R. Ribble
R. Ouse
56°
54°
6°
4°
2°
0°
2°

Norwich
Bury St Edmunds
Colchester
Chelmsford
Canterbury
Dover
Cambridge
Newmarket
Saffron Walden
Huntingdon
Bedford
St Albans
Aylesbury
London
Kingston
Reading
Newbury
Oxford
Abingdon
Northampton
Naseby
Leicester
Nottingham
Coventry
Lichfield
Worcester
Hereford
Shrewsbury
Nantwich
Bristol
Bath
Salisbury
Southampton
Winchester
Weymouth
Dorchester
Lyme
Taunton
Exeter
Dartmouth
Plymouth
Fowey
Truro
St Fagans
Pembroke
R. Severn
R. Thames

IRELAND
1558 – 1652
English Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
REFERENCE TO COLOURS
Extension of the Pale
Elizabethan Plantations
Jacobean
Unplanted Districts
Settlements on a Native Basis
Scottish Settlements
10°
8°
6°
56°
54°
52°
Lough Swilly
Malin Hd
Rathlin I.
Tory I.
INISHOWEN
Ballycastle
Coleraine
Cushendun
Londonderry
LONDONDERRY
Ballymena
ANTRIM
Magee I.
Carrickfergus
DONEGAL
Strabane
Omagh
TYRONE
Belfast
Lough Neagh
Lisburn
Donegal Bay
Ballyshannon
Enniskillen
FERMANAGH
Armagh
ARMAGH
DOWN
Killala Bay
Sligo
SLIGO
LEITRIM
MONAGHAN
Clones
Carlingford
Dundalk
Achill I.
Clew B.
MAYO
Curlew Mts
ROSCOMMON
CAVAN
LOUTH
Tulsk
Longford
LONGFORD
Drogheda
Inisbofin I.
MEATH
Trim
Dunsany Hill
WESTMEATH
Athlone
Joan
GALWAY
Galway
Athenry
Clonmacnoise
Philipstown
Dublin
Rathmines
DUBLIN
KING'S COUNTY
KILDARE
Galway Bay
Loughrea
Portumna
Islands of Aran
Kilrush
QUEEN'S COUNTY
WICKLOW
Maryborough
Athy
CLARE
ORMOND
Ennis
Ballinakill
Carlow
CARLOW
Castleconnell
Kilkenny
Limerick
TIPPERARY
KILKENNY
River Shannon
Tarbert
Askeaton
Ennisworthy
LIMERICK
Cashel
Newcastle
Clonmel
WEXFORD
New Ross
Wexford
Clonlish
Waterford
Dunmanway
Mallow
R. Blackwater
WATERFORD
Affane
Smerwick
Dingle Bay
KERRY
CORK
R. Lee
Imokilly
Youghal
Kenmare R.
Dursey I.
Bantry Bay
Bantry
Baltimore
R. Bandon
Kinsale
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London

Cambridge University Press.

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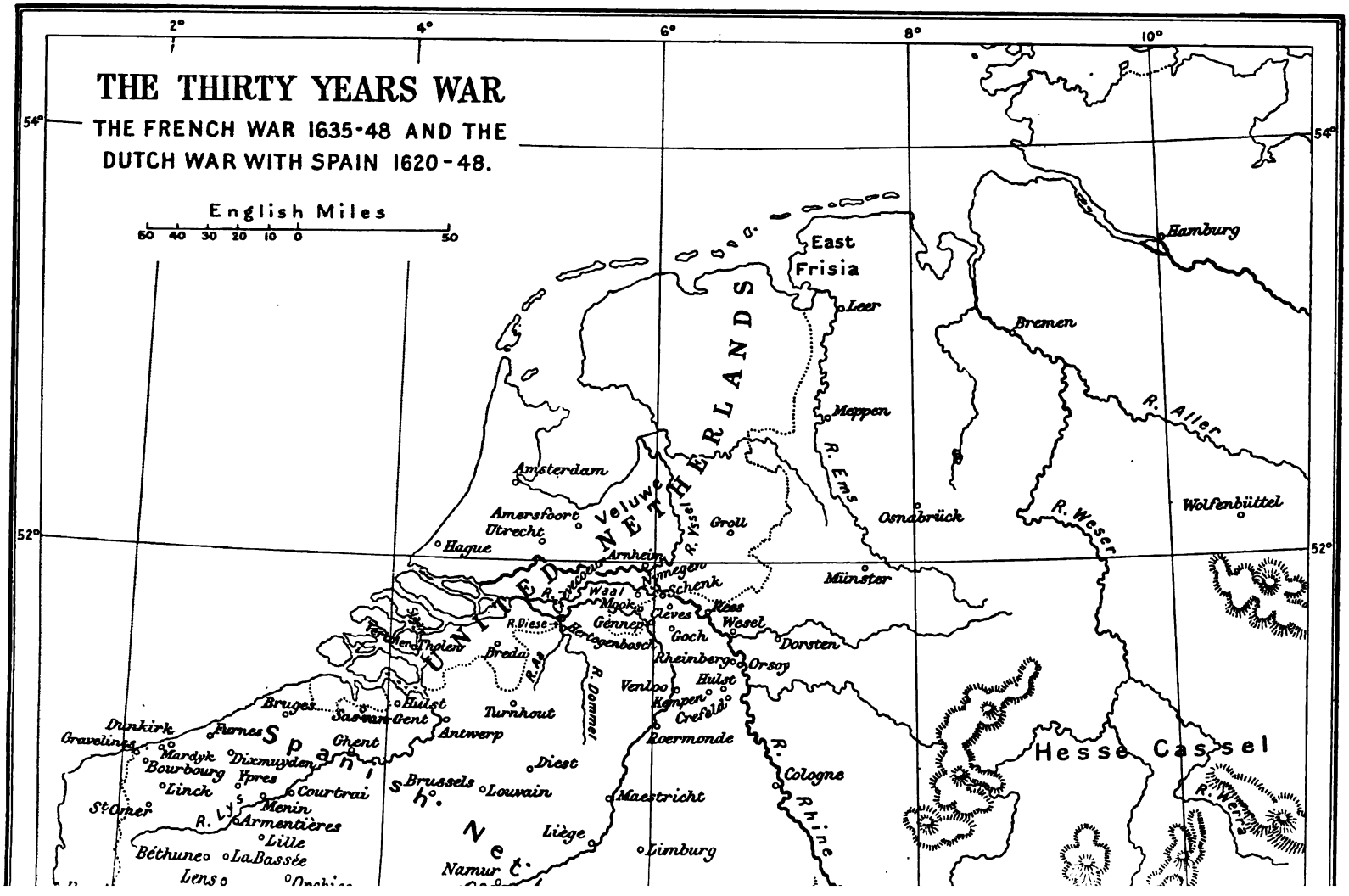
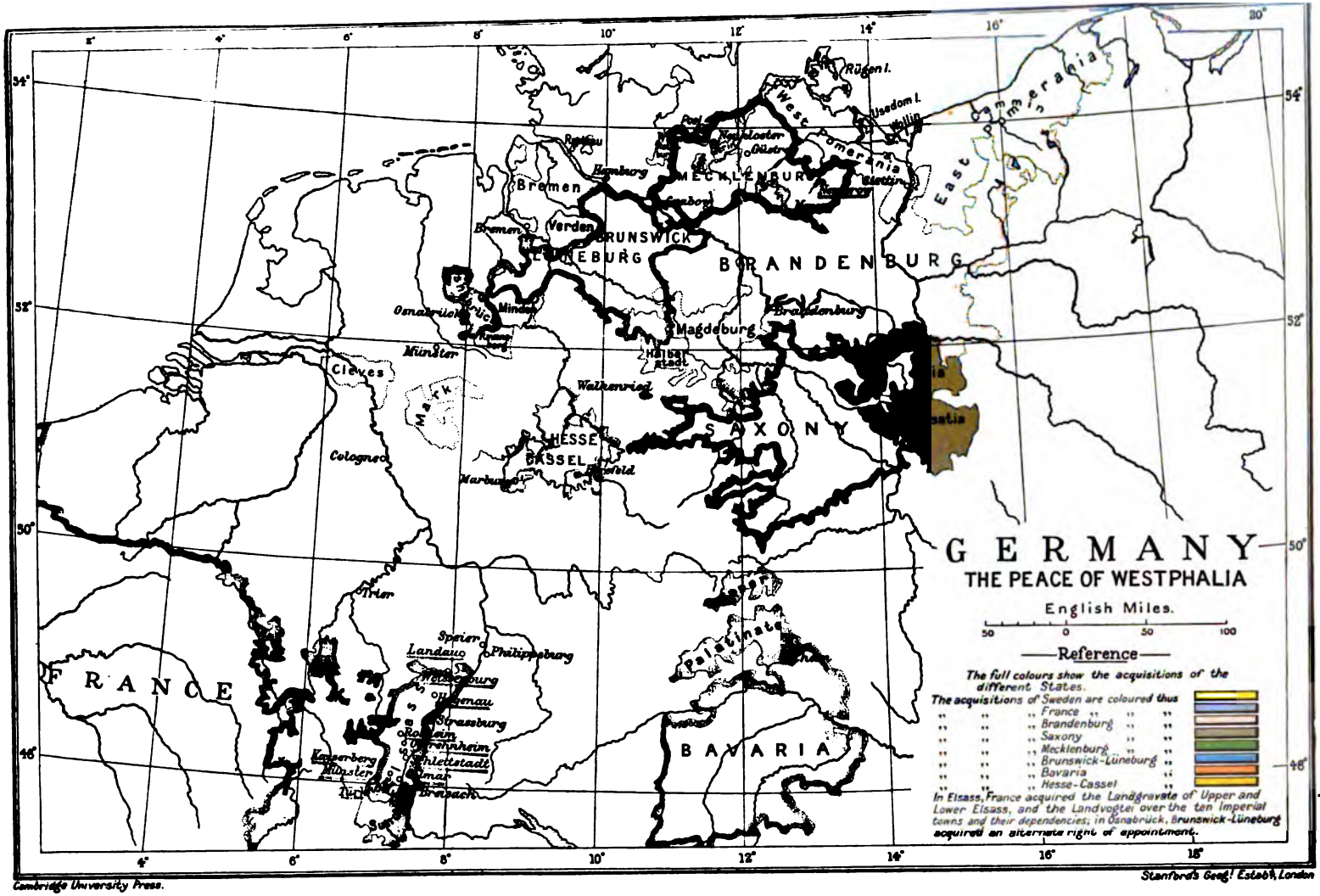
# MAP 39

## The Thirty Years War

### The French War 1635-48
### and the
### Dutch War with Spain 1620-48


THE THIRTY YEARS WAR
THE FRENCH WAR 1635-48 AND THE DUTCH WAR WITH SPAIN 1620-48.
English Miles
50 40 30 20 10 0 50
2°
4°
6°
8°
10°
54°
52°
East Frisia
Leer
Hamburg
Bremen
R. Aller
Meppen
R. Ems
Osnabrück
R. Weser
Wolfenbüttel
Amsterdam
Amersfoort
Utrecht
Hague
Veluwe
UNITED NETHERLANDS
R. Yssel
Groll
Arnheim
Nymegen
Schenk
Münster
Wesel
Dorsten
Wesel
Mook
Cleves
Gennep
Goch
Hertogenbosch
Rheinberg
Orsoy
Venloo
Hulst
Kempen
Crefeld
Roermonde
R. Rhine
Cologne
Hesse Cassel
R. Werra
Tholen
Breda
R. Aa
R. Diese
R. Dommel
Turnhout
Antwerp
Hulst
Bruges
Saswan
Gent
Ghent
Dunkirk
Gravelines
Furnes
Mardyk
Dixmuyden
Bourbourg
Ypres
Linck
Courtrai
Menin
St Omer
R. Lys
Armentières
Lille
Béthune
La Bassée
Lens
Spanish Net
Brussels
Louvain
Diest
Maestricht
Liège
Limburg
Namur

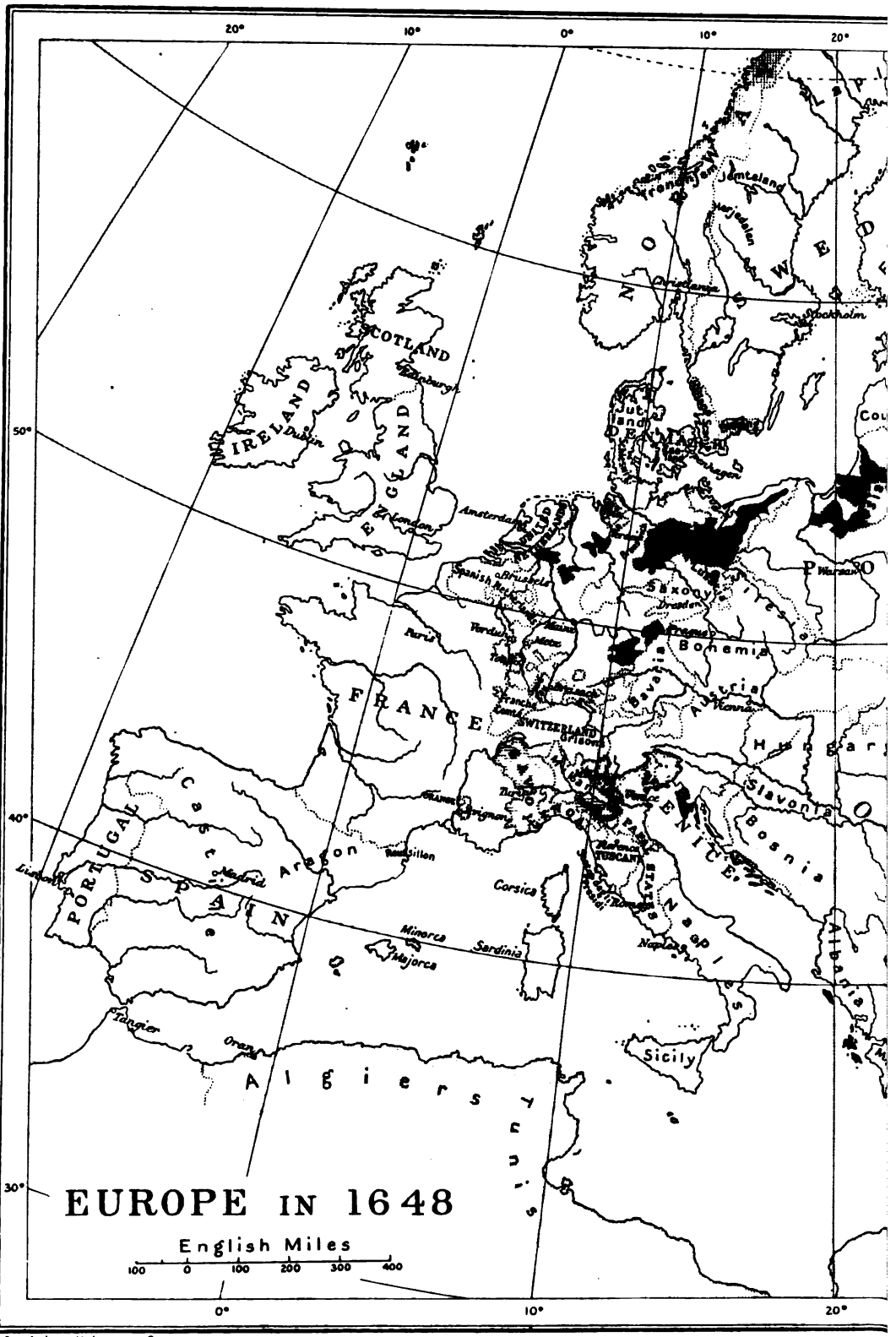
nbridge University Press.


GERMANY
THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA
English Miles.
50 0 50 100
Reference
The full colours show the acquisitions of the different States.
The acquisitions of Sweden are coloured thus
" " " France " " "
" " " Brandenburg " "
" " " Saxony " "
" " " Mecklenburg " "
" " " Brunswick-Lüneburg "
" " " Bavaria "
" " " Hesse-Cassel "
In Elsass, France acquired the Landgravate of Upper and Lower Elsass, and the Landvogtei over the ten Imperial towns and their dependencies; in Osnabrück, Brunswick-Lüneburg acquired an alternate right of appointment.
FRANCE
BAVARIA
SAXONY
BRANDENBURG
MECKLENBURG
BRUNSWICK
LÜNEBURG
HESSE CASSEL
Bremen
Verden
Hamburg
Magdeburg
Halberstadt
Brandenburg
Walkenried
Osnabrück
Münster
Cleves
Mark
Cologne
Marburg
Trier
Speier
Landau
Philippsburg
Strassburg
Kaiserberg
Münster
Breisach
Palatinate
Rügen I.
Usedom I.
Wollin
Stettin
West Pomerania
East Pomerania
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab't, London

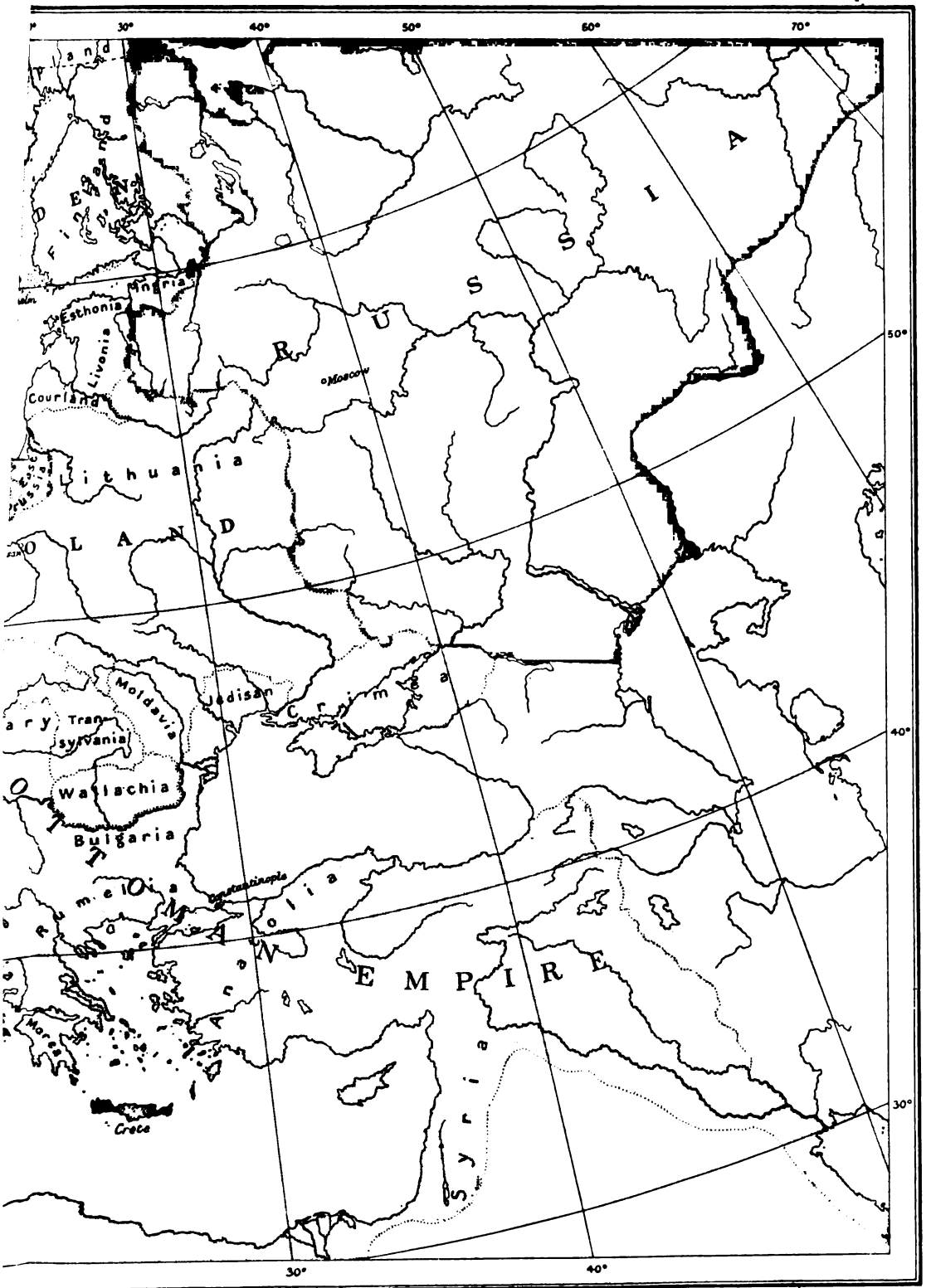
Map 40

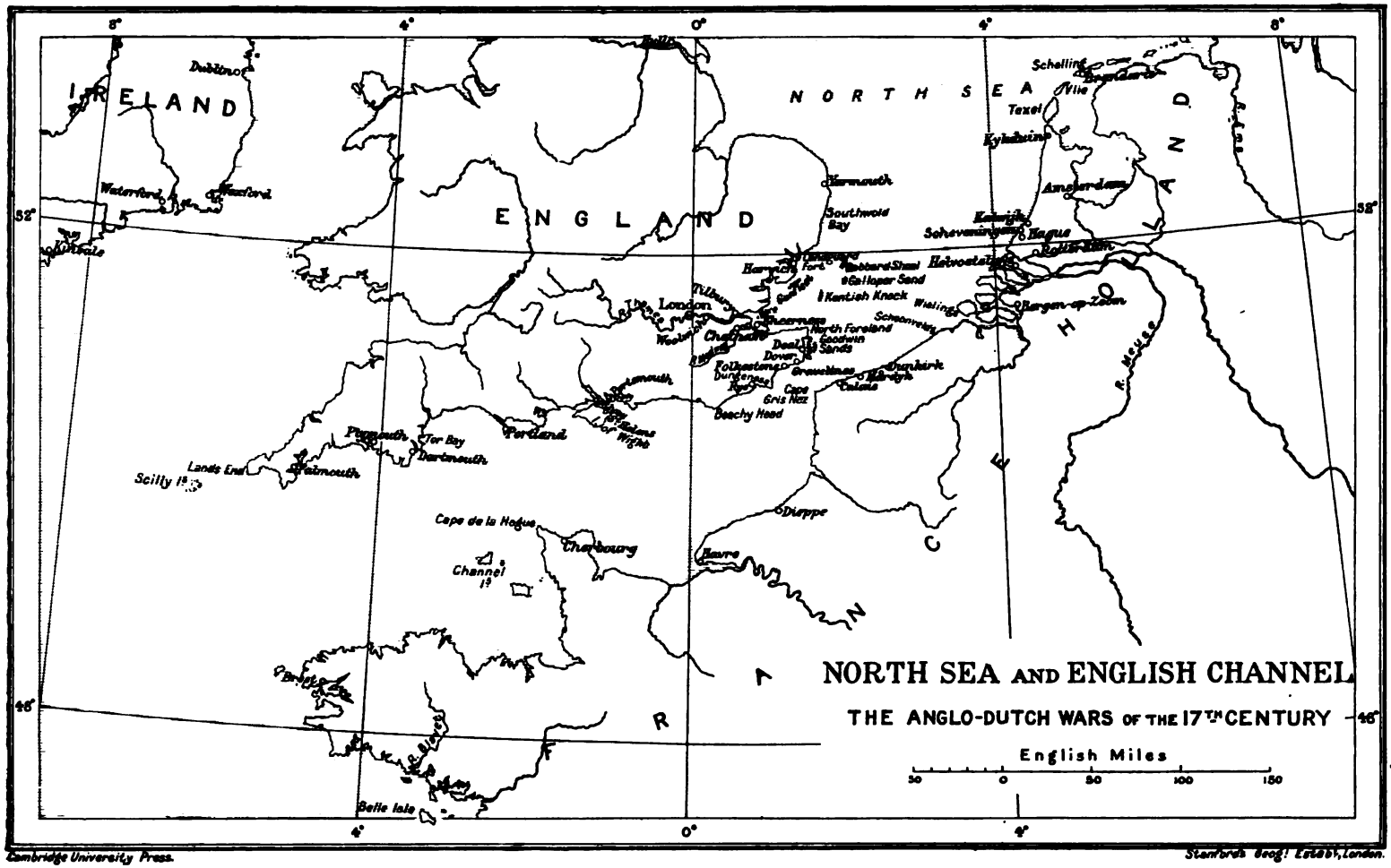
MAP 41

Europe in 1648




Cambridge University Press.


30°
40°
50°
60°
70°
50°
40°
30°
30°
40°
Poland
Prussia
Esthonia
Livonia
Courland
Lithuania
Moscow
RUSSIA
POLAND
Moldavia
Jedisan
Crimea
Transylvania
Wallachia
Bulgaria
Constantinople
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Morea
Crete
Syria
Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London




Map 42

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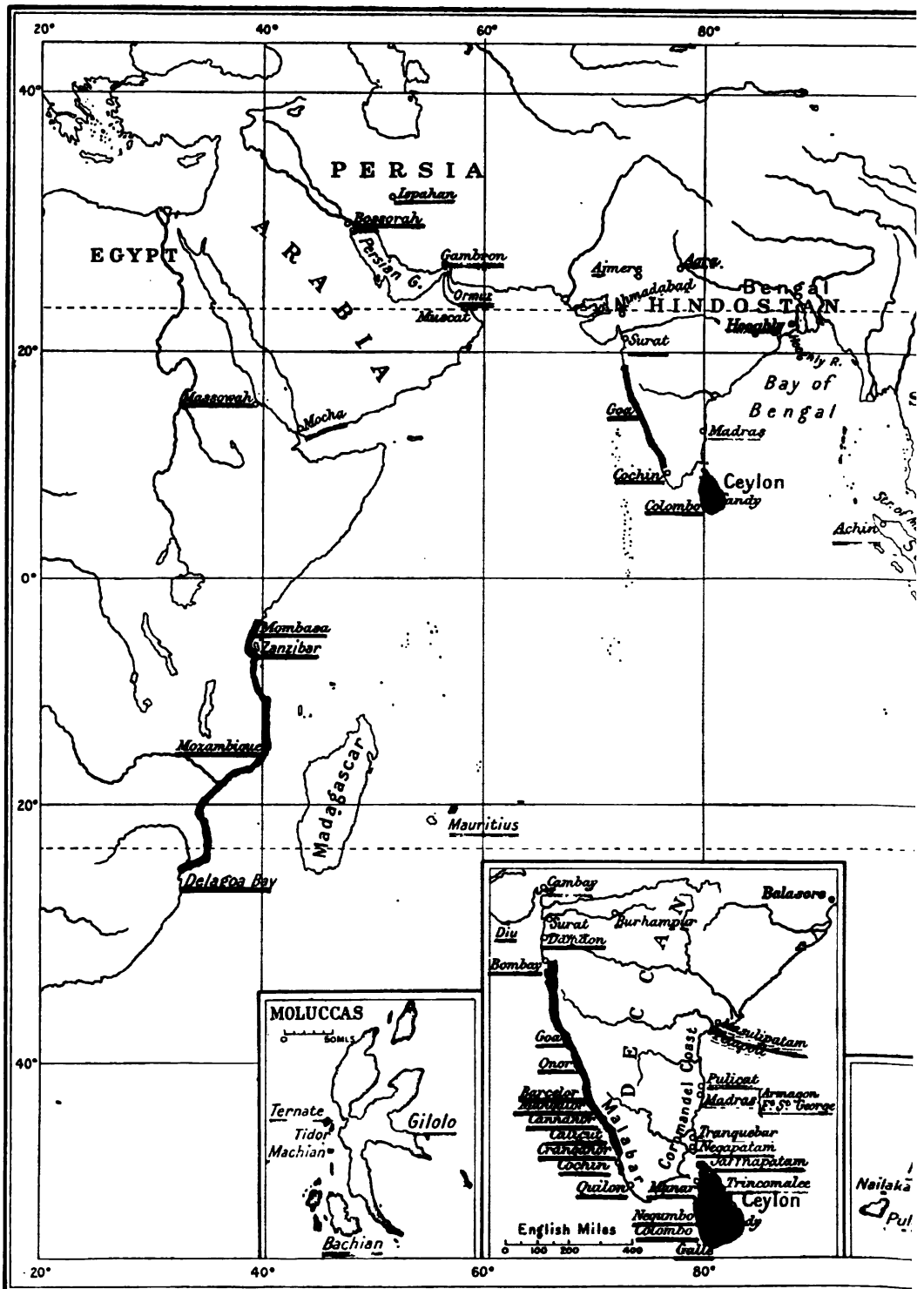
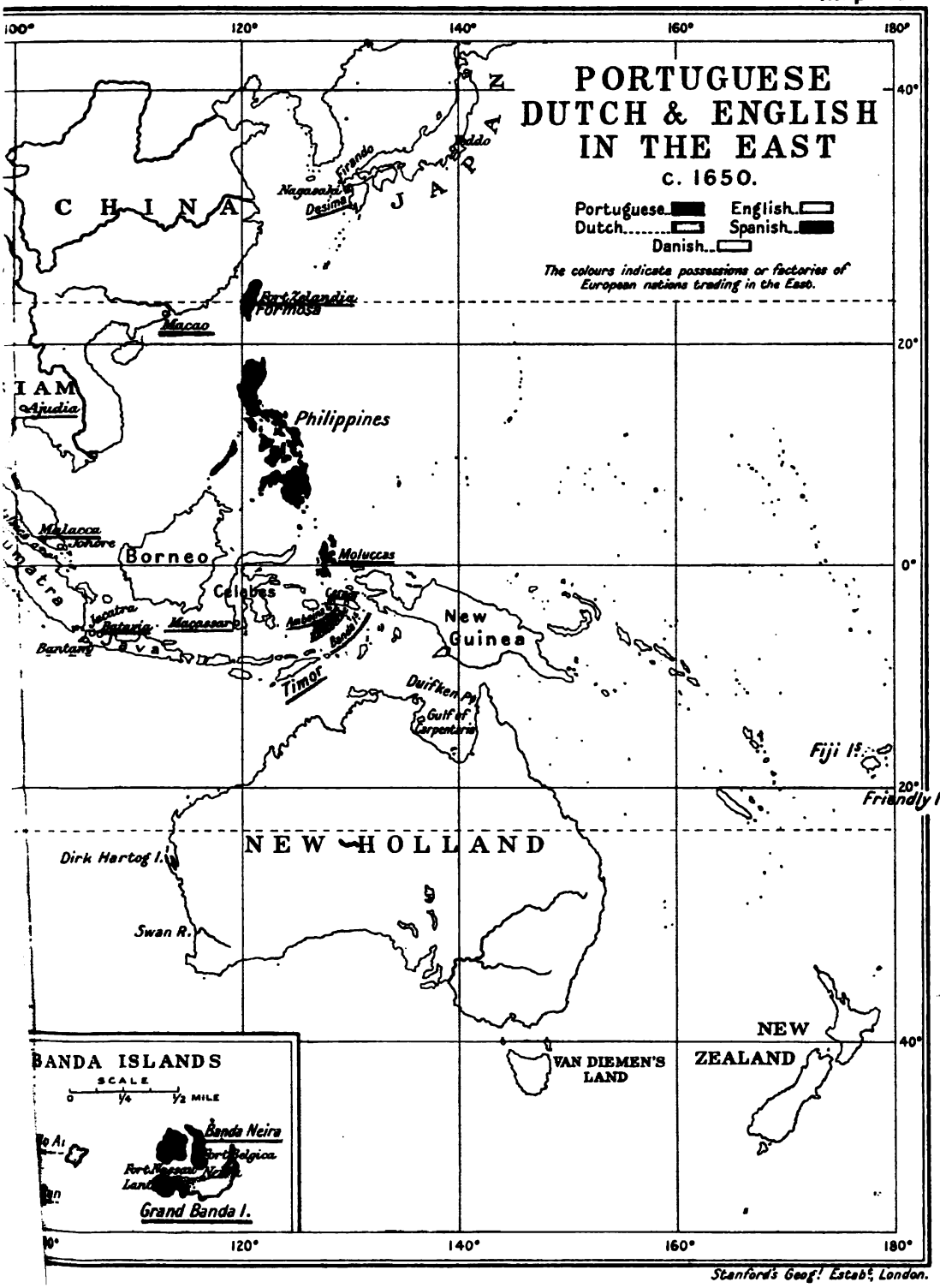
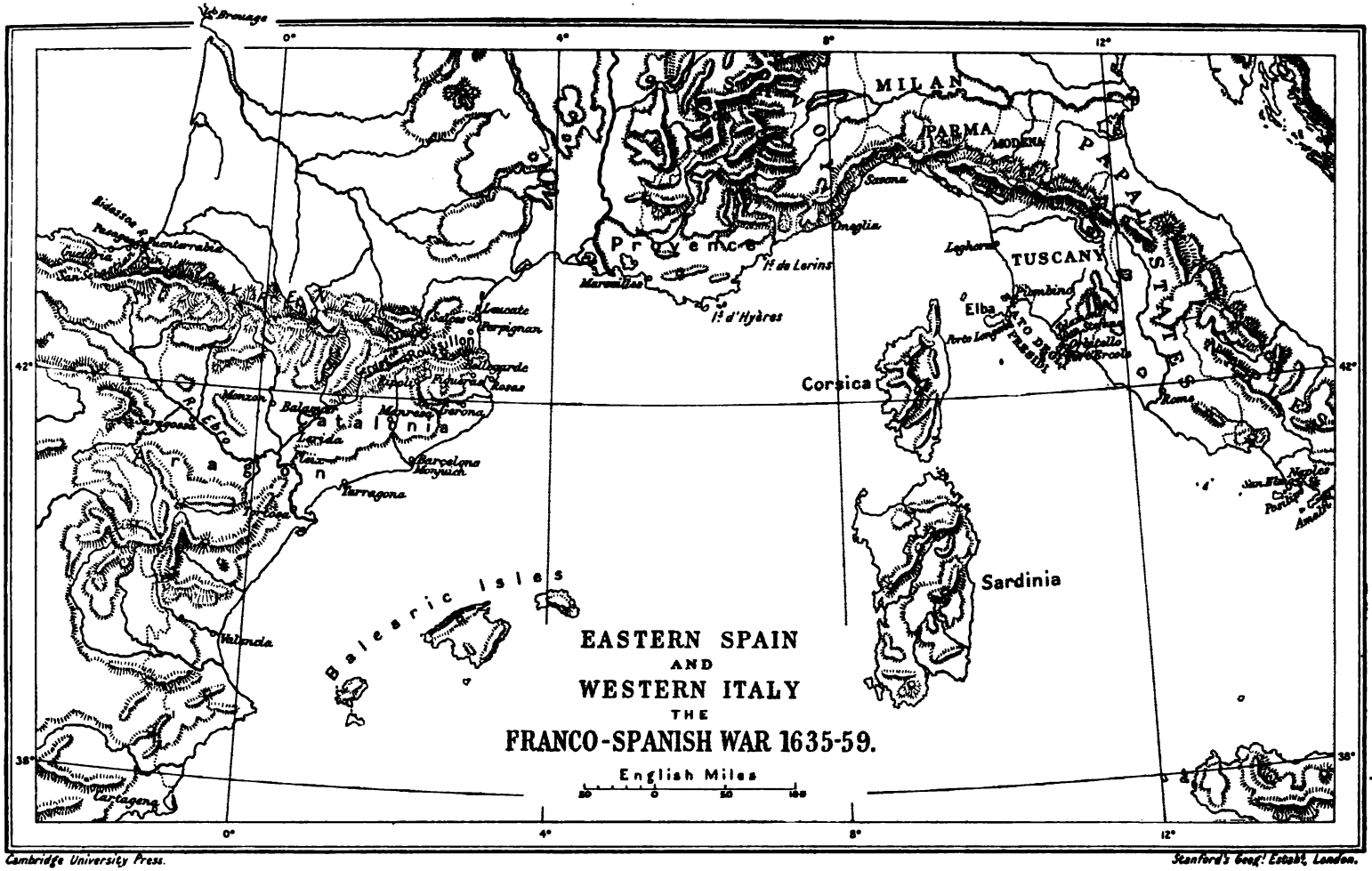
MAP 43

Portuguese,
Dutch and English
in the East
c. 1650




Cambridge University Press.


PORTUGUESE
DUTCH & ENGLISH
IN THE EAST
c. 1650.
Portuguese
English
Dutch
Spanish
Danish
The colours indicate possessions or factories of European nations trading in the East.
100°
120°
140°
160°
180°
40°
20°
0°
CHINA
JAPAN
Firando
Nagasaki
Desima
Yeddo
Formosa
Macao
IAM
Ajudia
Philippines
Malacca
Johore
Borneo
Moluccas
Celebes
Java
Bantam
Timor
New Guinea
Duifken Pt
Gulf of Carpentaria
Fiji Is.
Friendly Is.
NEW HOLLAND
Dirk Hartog I.
Swan R.
NEW ZEALAND
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND
BANDA ISLANDS
SCALE
0 ¼ ½ MILE
Banda Neira
Fort Belgica
Grand Banda I.
Stanford's Geog! Estab! London.

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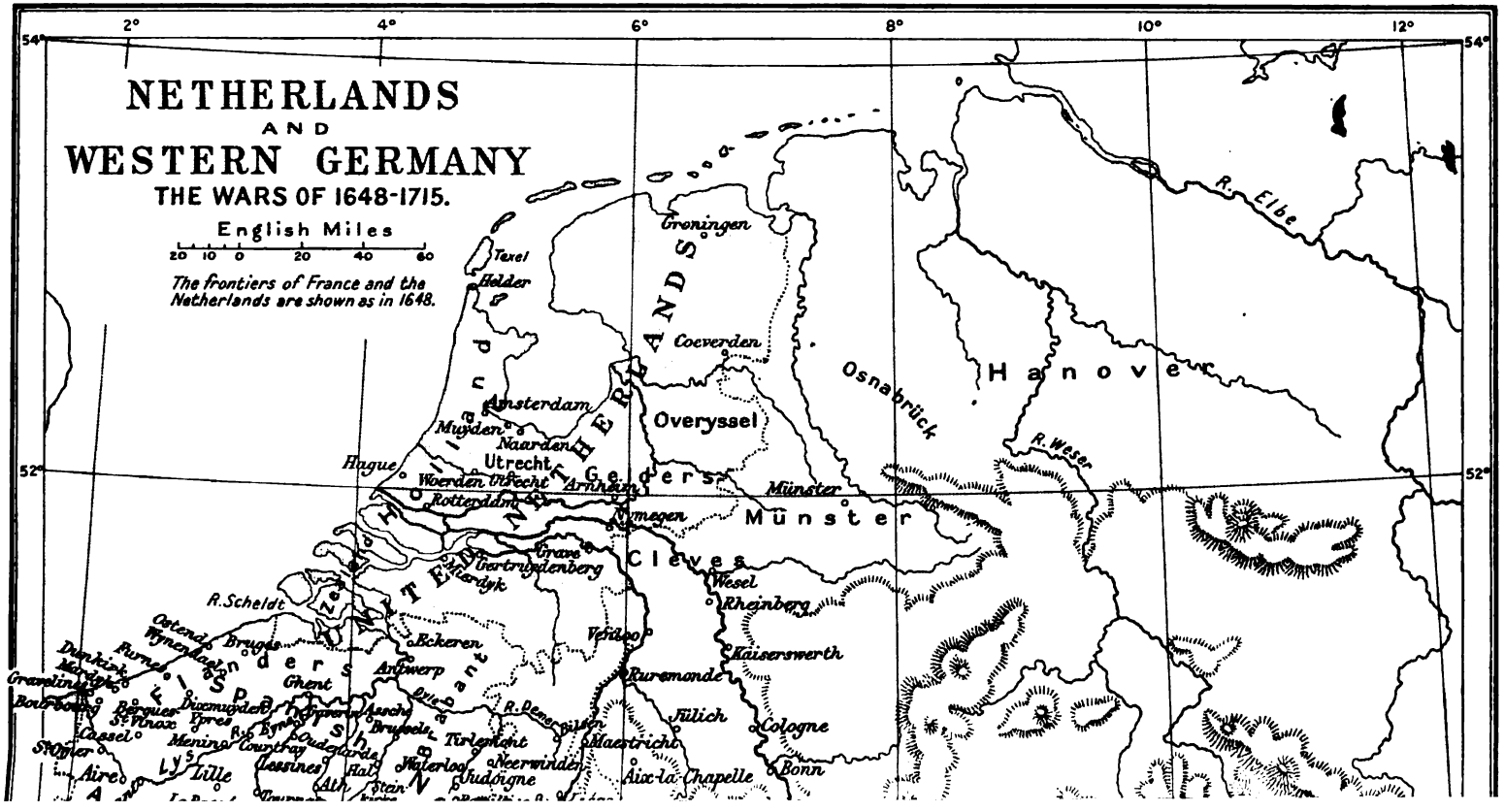
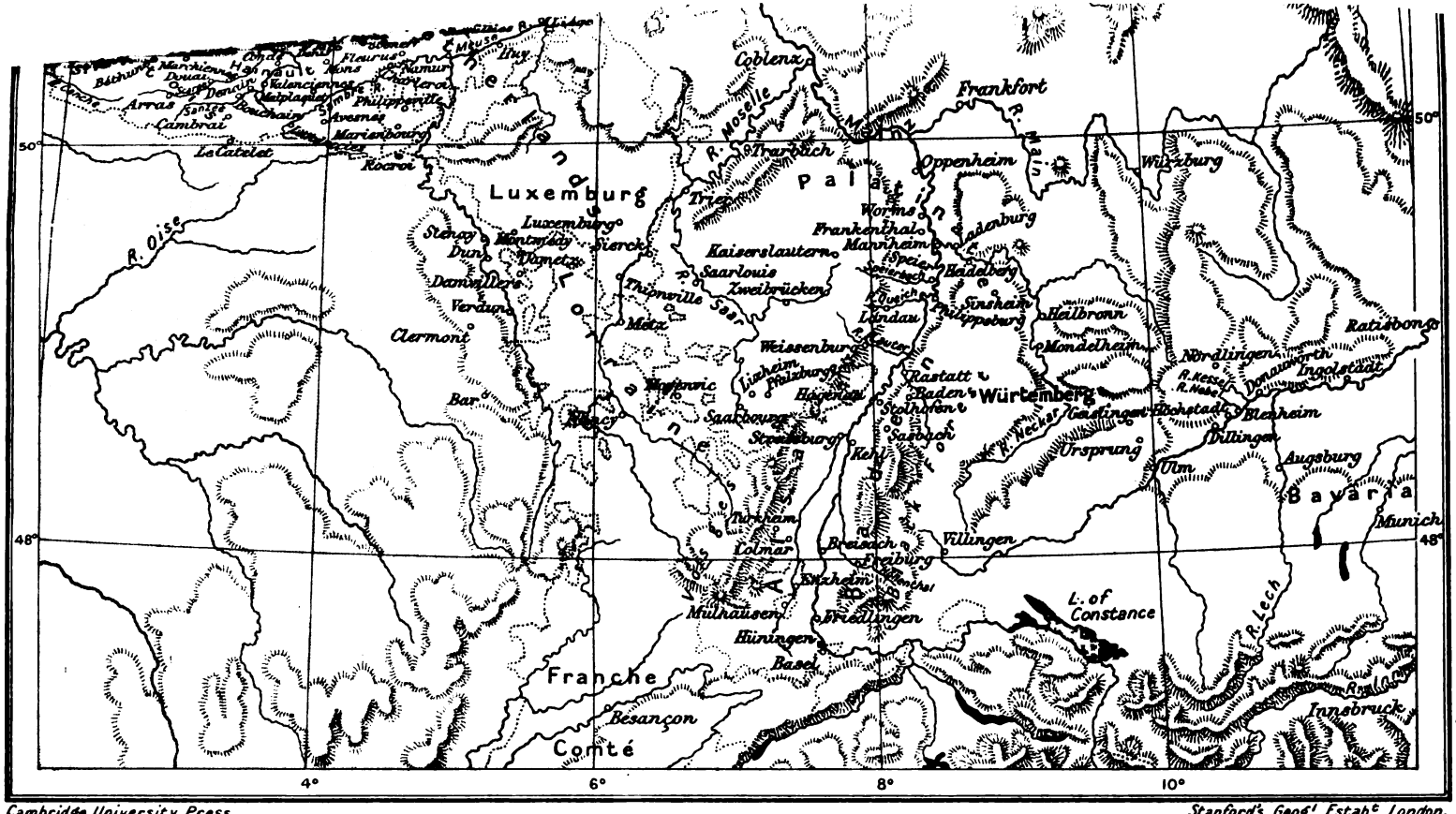
Map 44

# MAP 45

## The Netherlands
and
## Western Germany
The Wars of 1648–1715


NETHERLANDS
AND
WESTERN GERMANY
THE WARS OF 1648-1715.
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60
The frontiers of France and the Netherlands are shown as in 1648.
2°
4°
6°
8°
10°
12°
54°
52°
Texel
Helder
Groningen
Coeverden
Amsterdam
Muyden
Naarden
Utrecht
Hague
Woerden
Utrecht
Arnheim
Rotterdam
Nymegen
Grave
Gertruydenberg
Mierdyk
Overyssel
Geders
Münster
Cleves
Wesel
Rheinberg
Kaiserswerth
Venloo
Ruremonde
Jülich
Cologne
Bonn
Maestricht
Aix-la-Chapelle
Eckeren
Antwerp
Ghent
Bruges
Ostend
Wynendael
Furnes
Dunkirk
Mardyk
Gravelines
Bourbourg
Bergues
St. Vinox
Dixmuyden
Ypres
Cassel
Menin
Courtray
Lessines
Lille
Aire
Lys
Ath
Hal
Stein
Tirlemont
Neerwinden
Waterloo
Judoigne
Bilsen
Brabant
Dyle
R. Demer
Brussels
Assche
Gaverin
Oudenarde
Zeeland
R. Scheldt
Holland
UNITED NETHERLANDS
Osnabrück
Hanover
R. Weser
R. Elbe




Map 45

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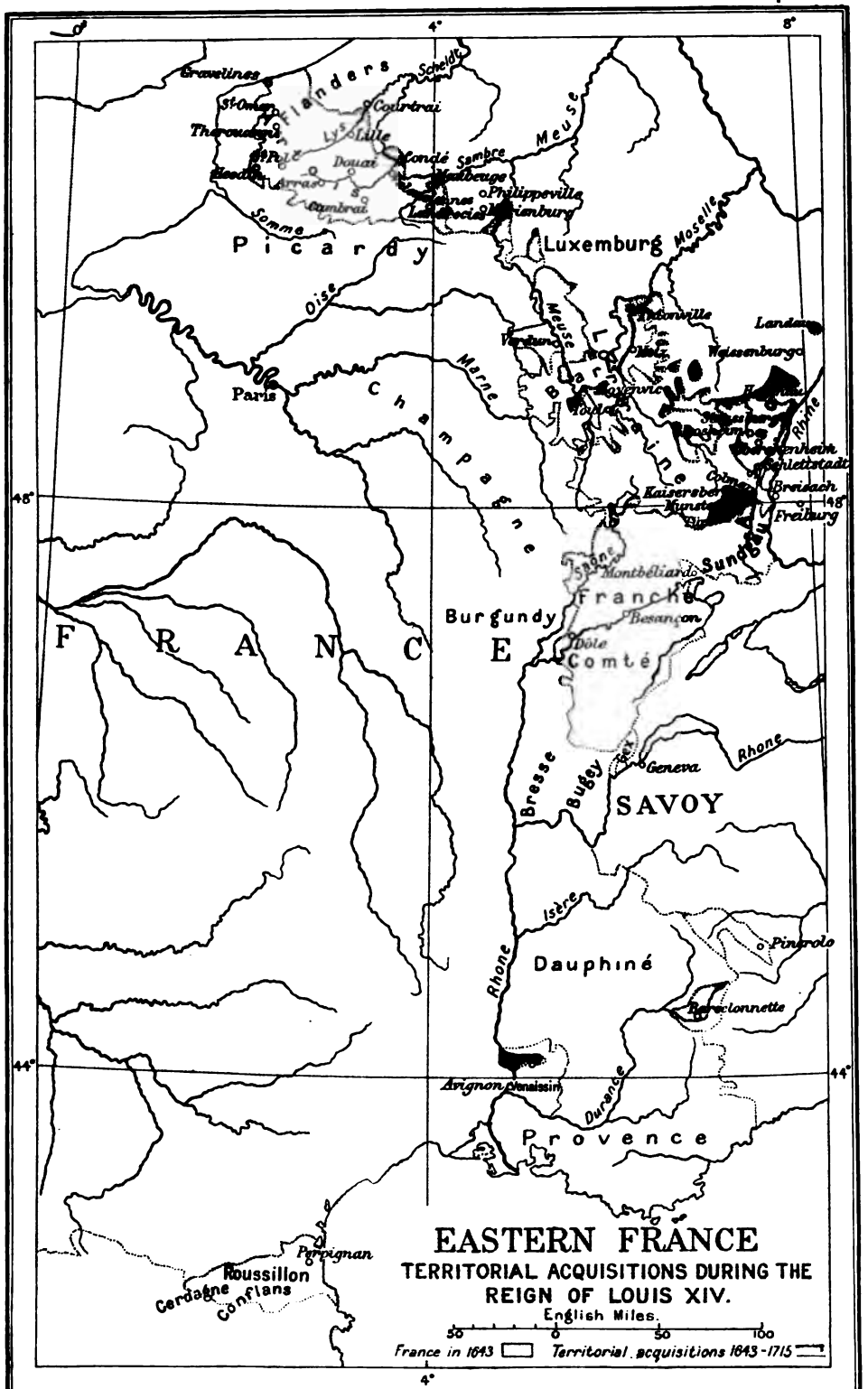
Map 46




Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t London.

IRELAND
1660 - 1800
English Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
REFERENCE
Schomberg's March 1689
William's 1690
Ginkel's 1691
Humbert's 1798
Parliamentary Boroughs LIFFORD
Tory I.
COLERAINE
NEWTOWN LIMAVADY
LONDONDERRY
DONEGAL
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
TYRONE
ULSTER
FERMANAGH
MONAGHAN
ARMAGH
DOWN
SLIGO
MAYO
CASTLEBAR
CAVAN
LONGFORD
LOUTH
MEATH
WESTMEATH
CONNAUGHT
GALWAY
LEINSTER
DUBLIN
KING'S COUNTY
KILDARE
QUEEN'S COUNTY
WICKLOW
CLARE
ENNIS
TIPPERARY
KILKENNY
CARLOW
WEXFORD
LIMERICK
River Shannon
MUNSTER
WATERFORD
CORK
KERRY
Sligo Bay
Galway Bay
Bantry Bay
Mizen Hd
BALTIMORE
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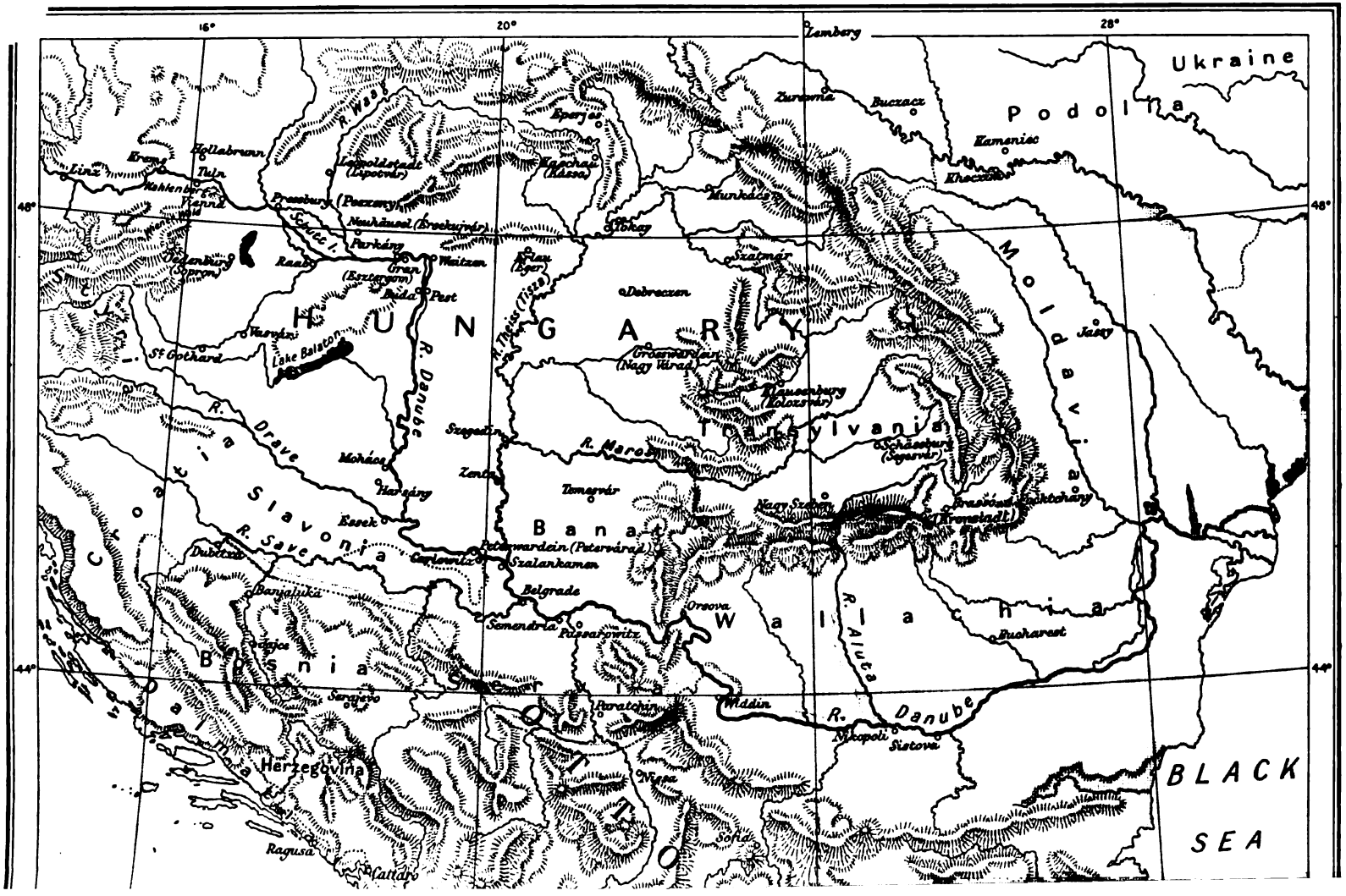
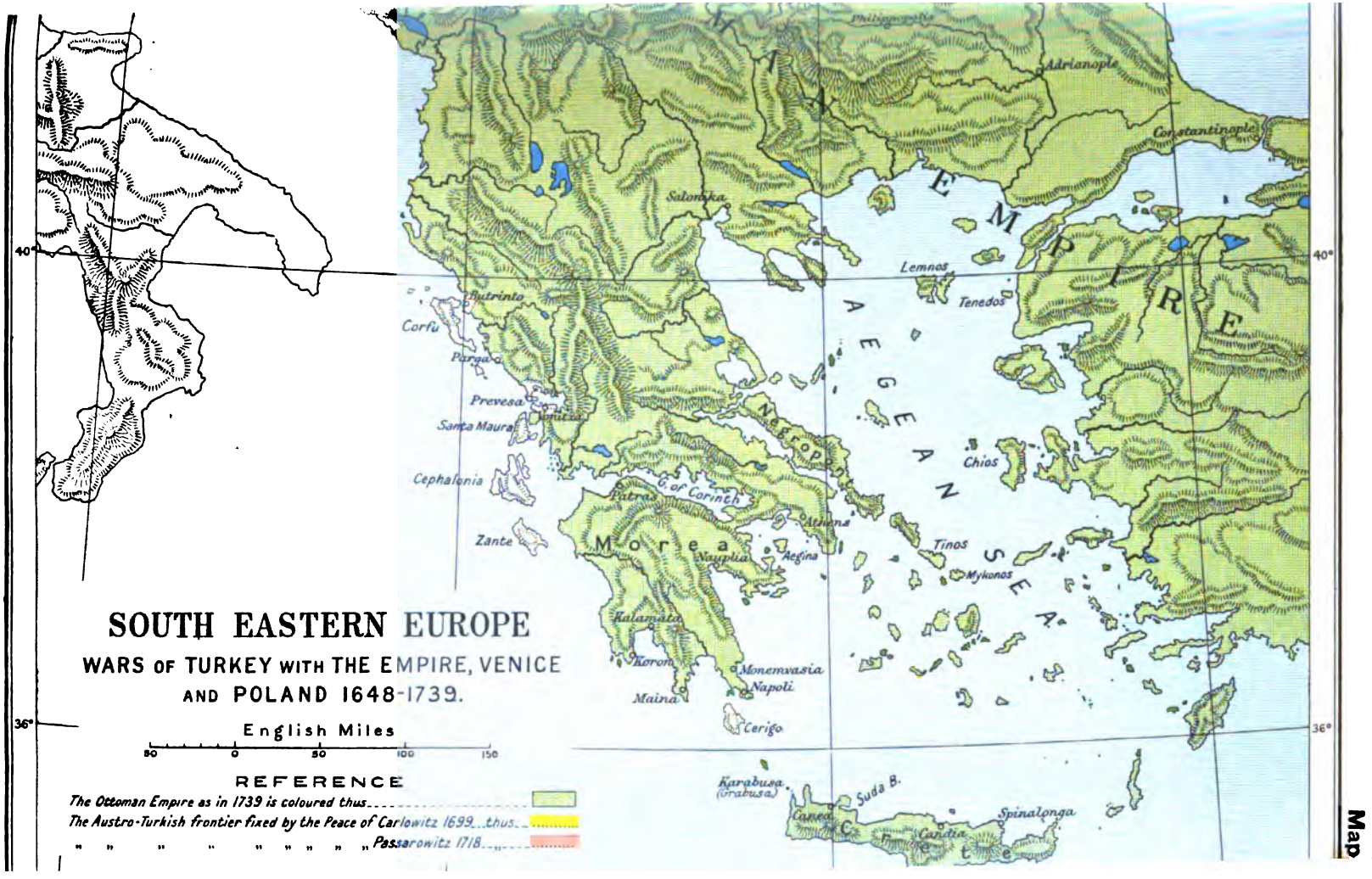
# MAP 48

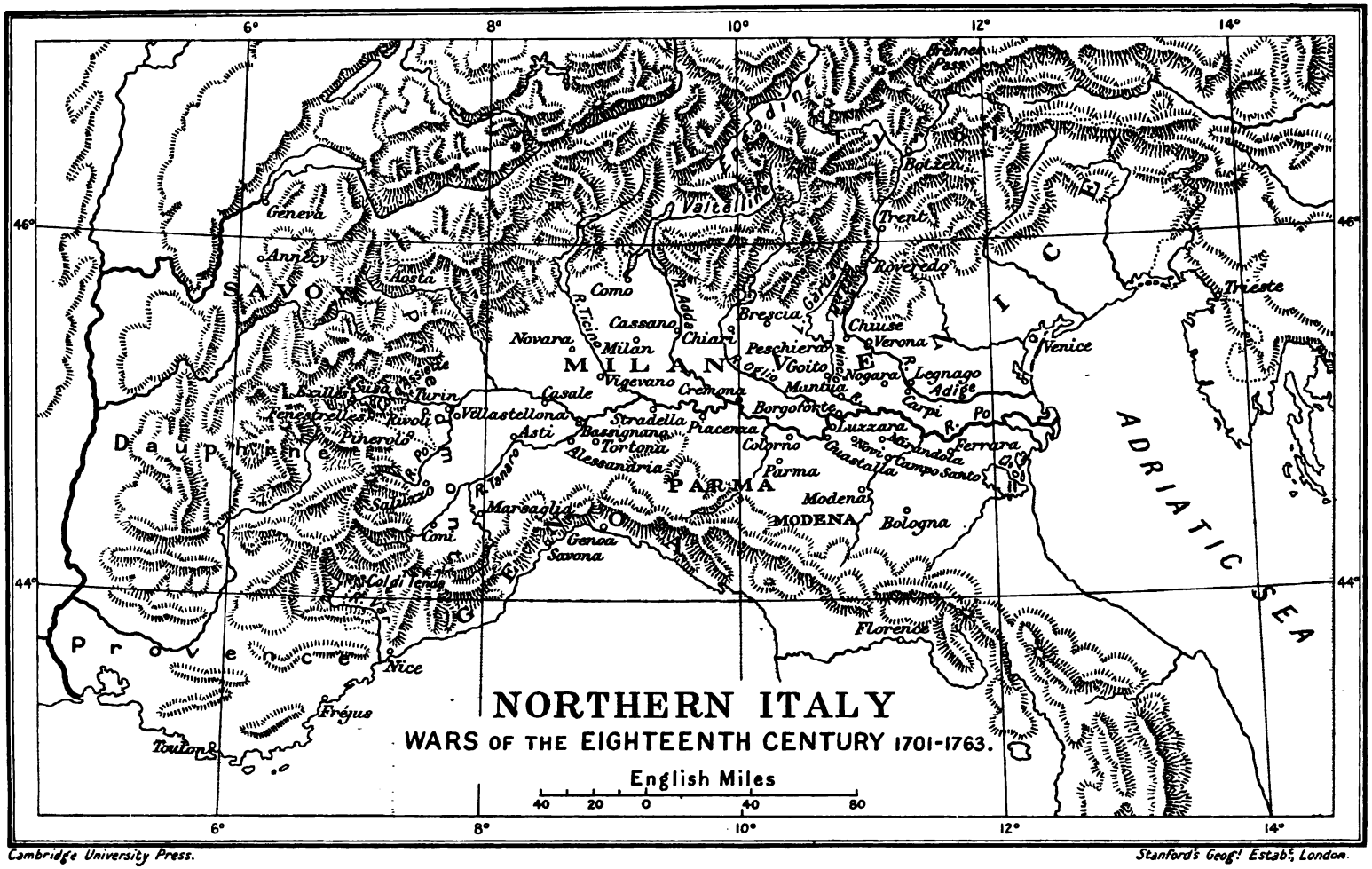
## South Eastern Europe

### Wars of Turkey with the Empire, Venice and Poland 1648-1739



16°
20°
28°
48°
44°
Ukraine
Podolia
Lemberg
Zurawna
Buczacz
Kamenec
Khoczim
Moldavia
Jassy
Munkács
Tokay
Szatmár
Debreczen
Eperjes
Kaschau (Kassa)
Leopoldstadt (Lipotvár)
Pressburg (Poszony)
Neuhäusel (Érsekujvár)
Parkány
Gran (Esztergom)
Weitzen
Pest
Buda
Raab
Schütt I.
Hollabrunn
Tuln
Krems
Linz
Vienna
Wahlenberg
Oedenburg (Sopron)
Vasvár
Lake Balaton
St. Gothard
HUNGARY
R. Danube
R. Theiss (Tisza)
Grosswardein (Nagy Várad)
Klausenburg (Kolozsvár)
Transylvania
Schässburg (Segesvár)
Brassó (Kronstadt)
Nagy Szeben
R. Maros
Szegedin
Zenta
Temesvár
Banat
Mohács
Harsány
Essek
R. Drave
Slavonia
R. Save
Croatia
Dubitza
Banjaluka
Jajce
Bosnia
Serajevo
Herzegovina
Ragusa
Cattaro
Carlowitz
Peterwardein (Petervárad)
Szalankamen
Belgrade
Semendria
Passarowitz
Orsova
Wallachia
Bucharest
R. Aluta
Widdin
Paratchin
Nissa
Sofia
Nikopoli
Sistova
R. Danube
BLACK SEA


SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE
WARS OF TURKEY WITH THE EMPIRE, VENICE AND POLAND 1648-1739.
English Miles
50 0 50 100 150
REFERENCE
The Ottoman Empire as in 1739 is coloured thus
The Austro-Turkish frontier fixed by the Peace of Carlowitz 1699 ..thus..
" " " " " " " " " Passarowitz 1718
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Constantinople
Salonika
Lemnos
Tenedos
Butrinto
Corfu
Parga
Prevesa
Santa Maura
Cephalonia
Zante
G. of Corinth
Patras
Athens
Chios
Tinos
Mykonos
Aegina
Nauplia
Morea
Kalamata
Koron
Monemvasia
Napoli
Maina
Cerigo
Karabusa (Grabusa)
Suda B.
Canea
Candia
Spinalonga
40°
36°




Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geogr! Estab!, London.

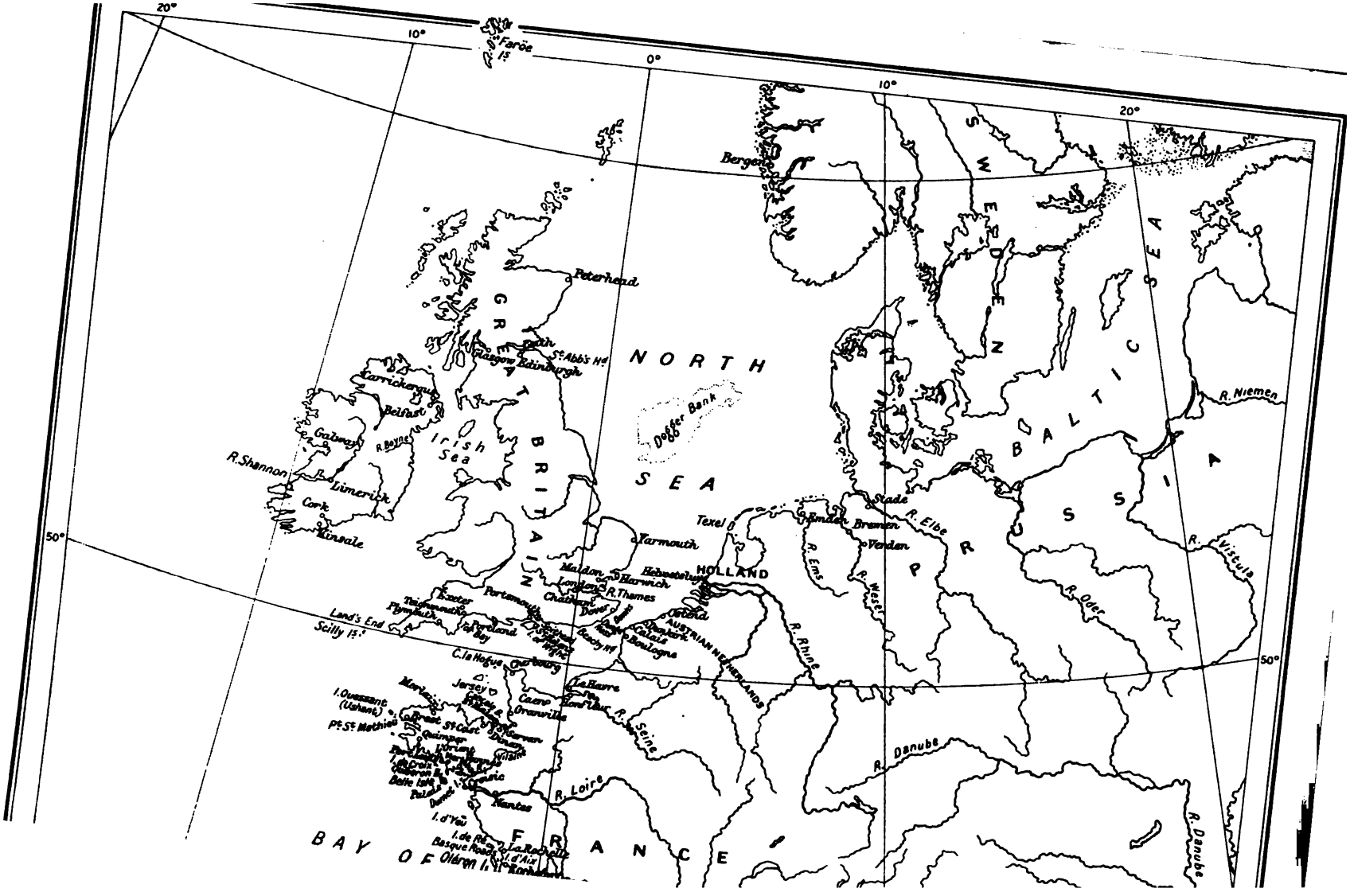
Map 49

# MAP 50

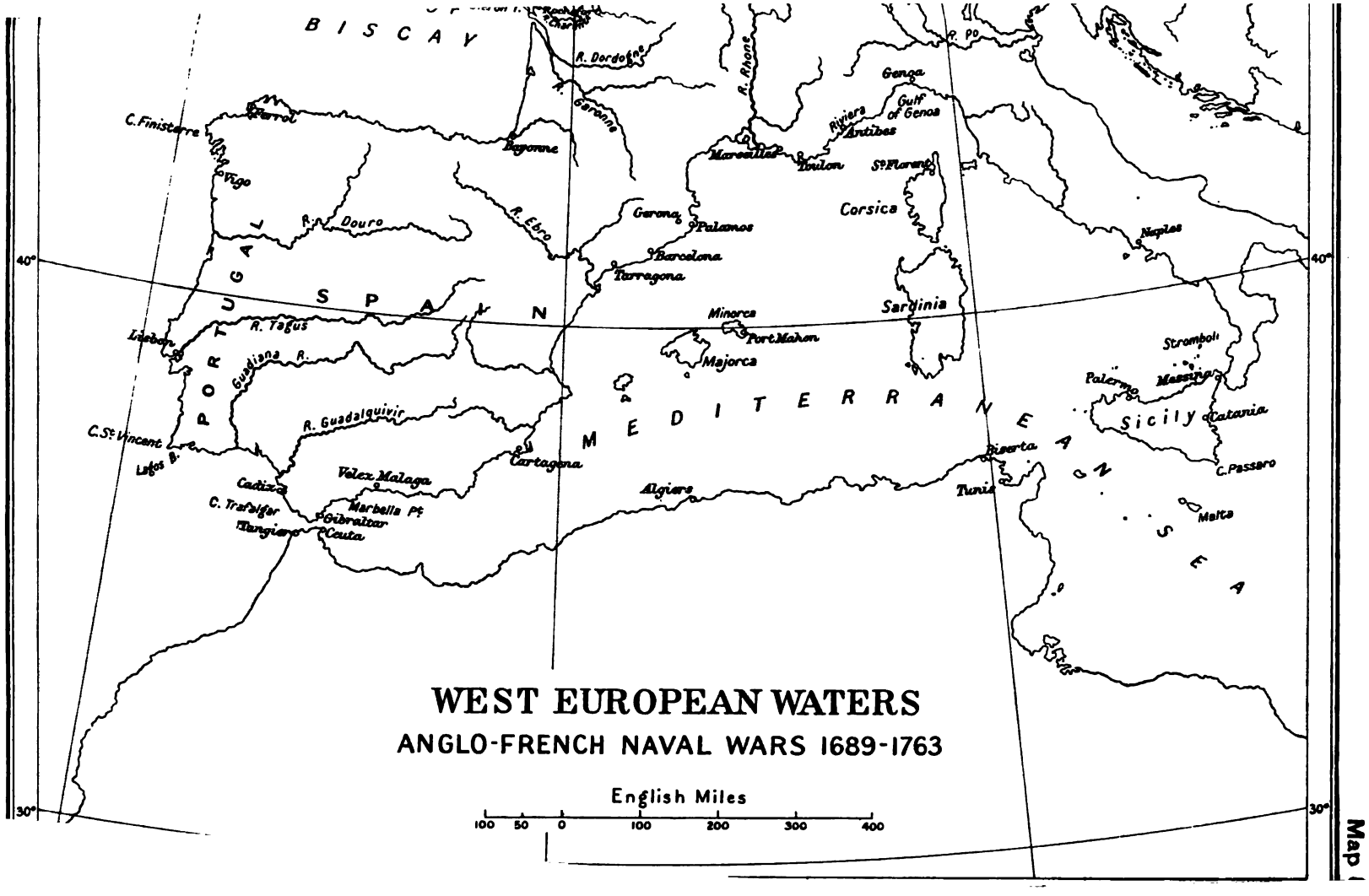
## West European Waters

### Anglo-French Naval Wars

### 1689-1763



20°
10°
0°
10°
20°
50°
50°
Faröe Is.
Bergen
SWEDEN
BALTIC SEA
PRUSSIA
NORTH SEA
Dogger Bank
GREAT BRITAIN
Peterhead
Edinburgh
St Abb's Hd
Glasgow
Carrickergus
Belfast
Galway
R. Boyne
Irish Sea
R. Shannon
Limerick
Cork
Kinsale
Yarmouth
Texel
Stade
Emden
Bremen
Verden
R. Elbe
R. Ems
R. Weser
R. Niemen
R. Vistula
R. Oder
HOLLAND
Maldon
Harwich
London
R. Thames
Chatham
Dover
Ostend
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
Beachy Hd
AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS
R. Rhine
Portsmouth
Exeter
Teignmouth
Plymouth
Portland
Land's End
Scilly Is.
C. la Hogue
Cherbourg
Le Havre
Honfleur
R. Seine
Caen
Granville
Jersey
Morlaix
I. Ouessant (Ushant)
Pt St Mathieu
Brest
St Cast
Quimper
Dinan
Vilaine
Belle Isle
Croisic
Nantes
R. Loire
I. d'Yeu
I. de Ré
Basque Roads
La Rochelle
I. d'Aix
Oléron I.
BAY OF
FRANCE
R. Danube
R. Danube

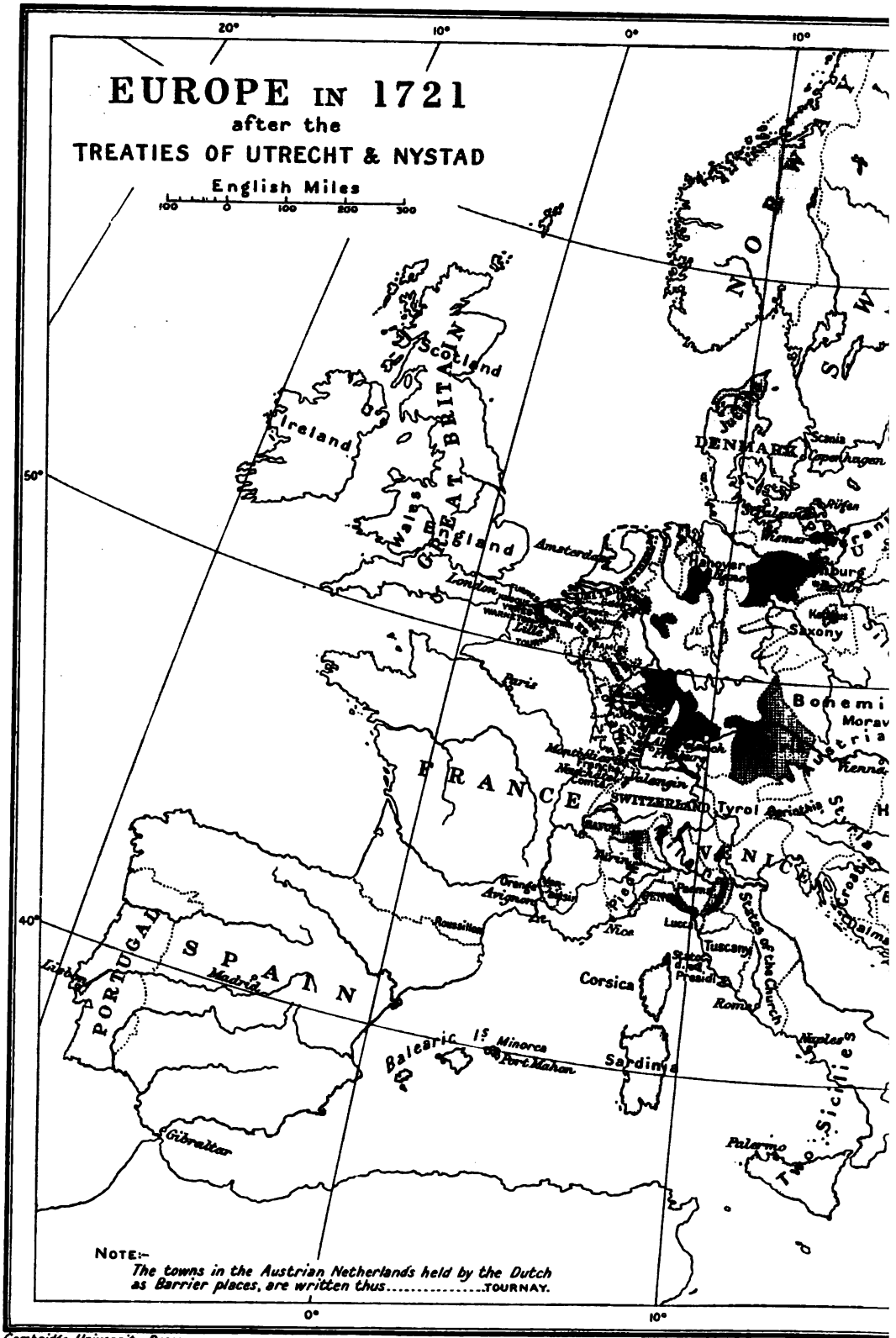

BISCAY
R. Dordogne
R. Garonne
R. Rhone
R. Po
Genoa
Gulf of Genoa
Riviera
Antibes
C. Finisterre
Ferrol
Bayonne
Marseilles
Toulon
St. Florent
Vigo
R. Douro
R. Ebro
Corsica
Gerona
Palamos
Barcelona
Tarragona
Naples
40°
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
Minorca
Port Mahon
Sardinia
Lisbon
R. Tagus
Majorca
Stromboli
Palermo
Messina
Guadiana R.
MEDITERRANEAN
Sicily
Catania
C. St. Vincent
R. Guadalquivir
Cartagena
Bizerta
C. Passaro
Velez Malaga
Algiers
Tunis
Cadiz
C. Trafalgar
Marbella Pt.
Gibraltar
Malta
SEA
Tangiers
Ceuta
30°
WEST EUROPEAN WATERS
ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL WARS 1689-1763
English Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300 400

# MAP 51

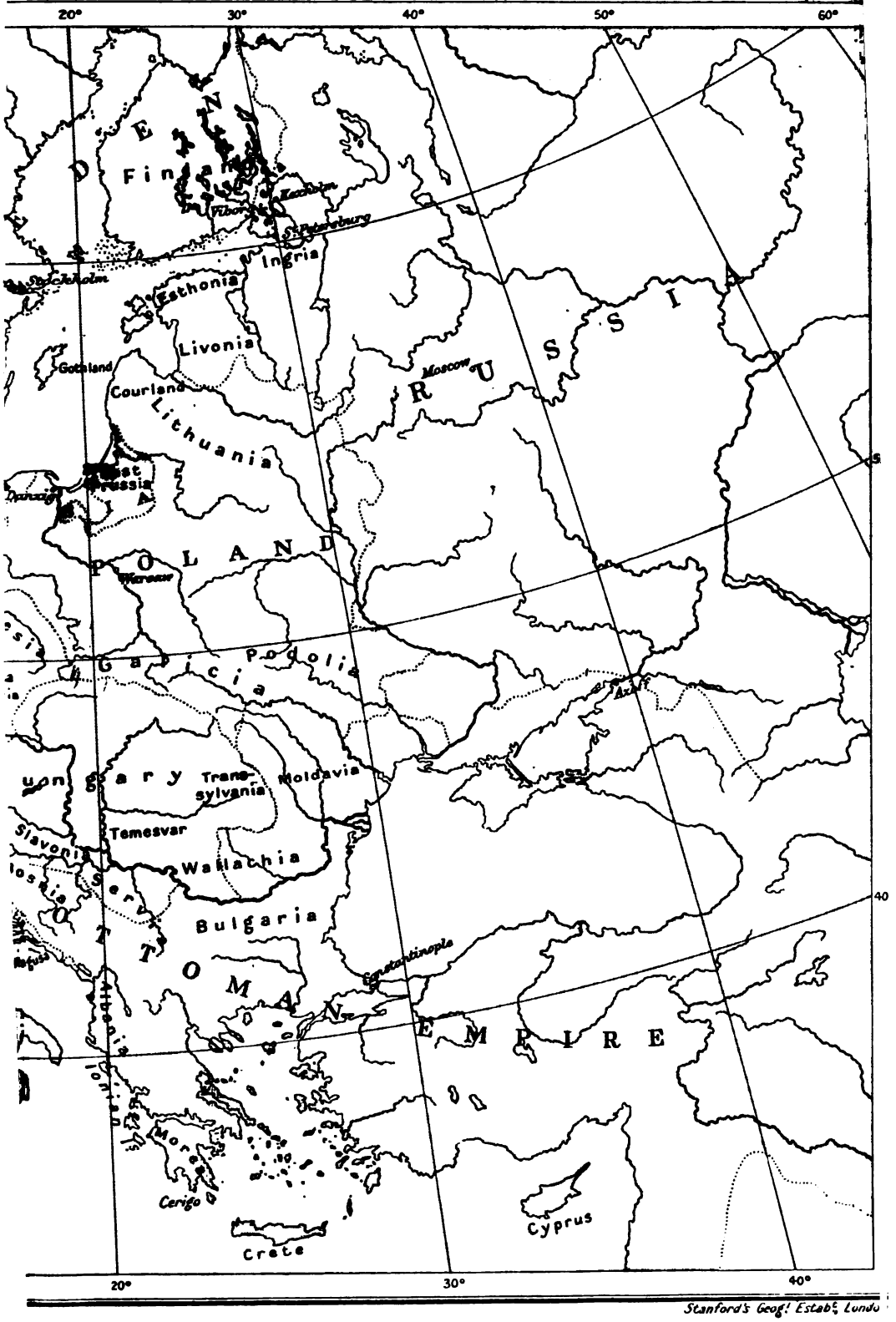
## Europe in 1721

after the

Treaties of Utrecht & Nystad




Cambridge University Press.



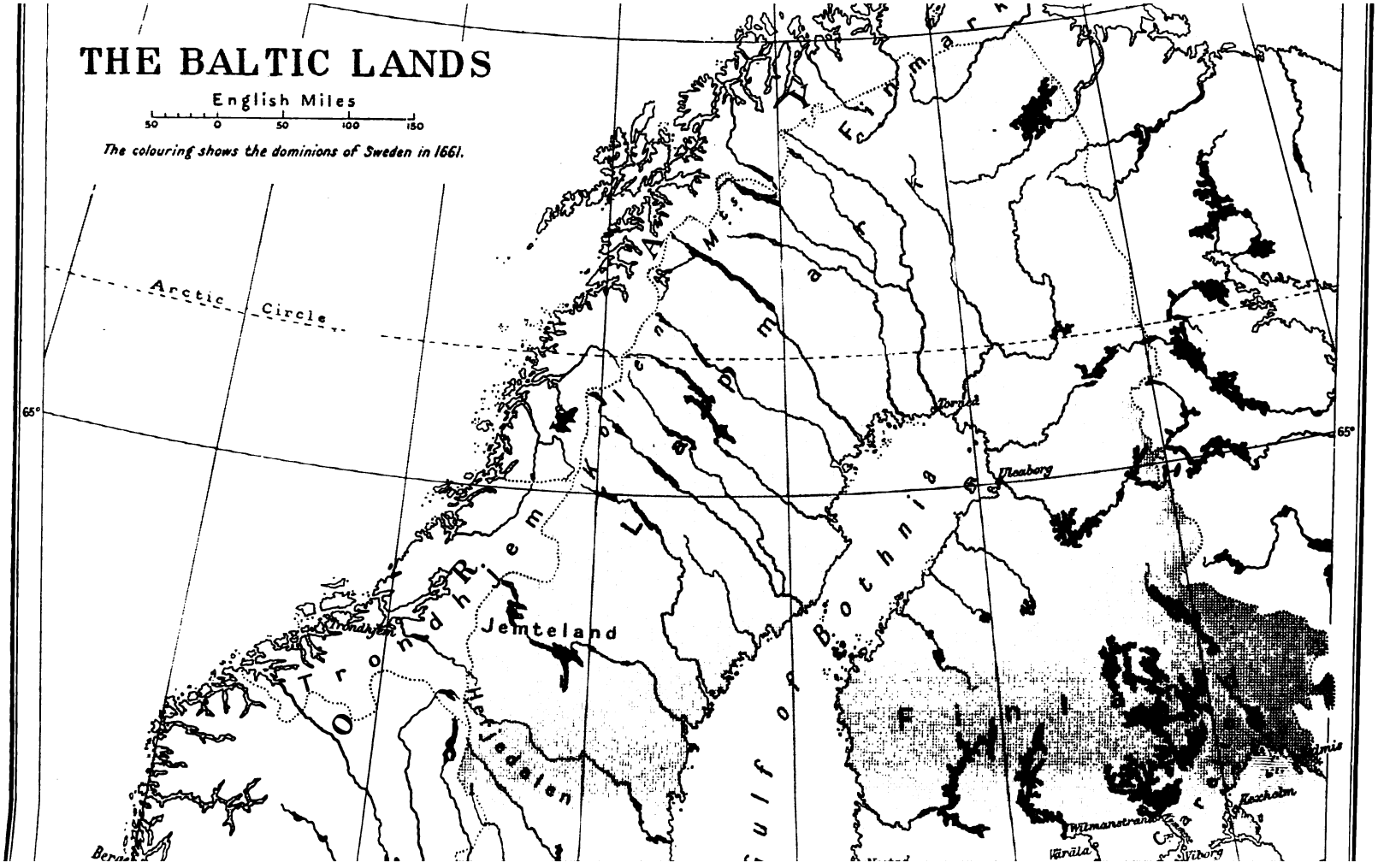

Stanford's Geogl Estabt, Londo

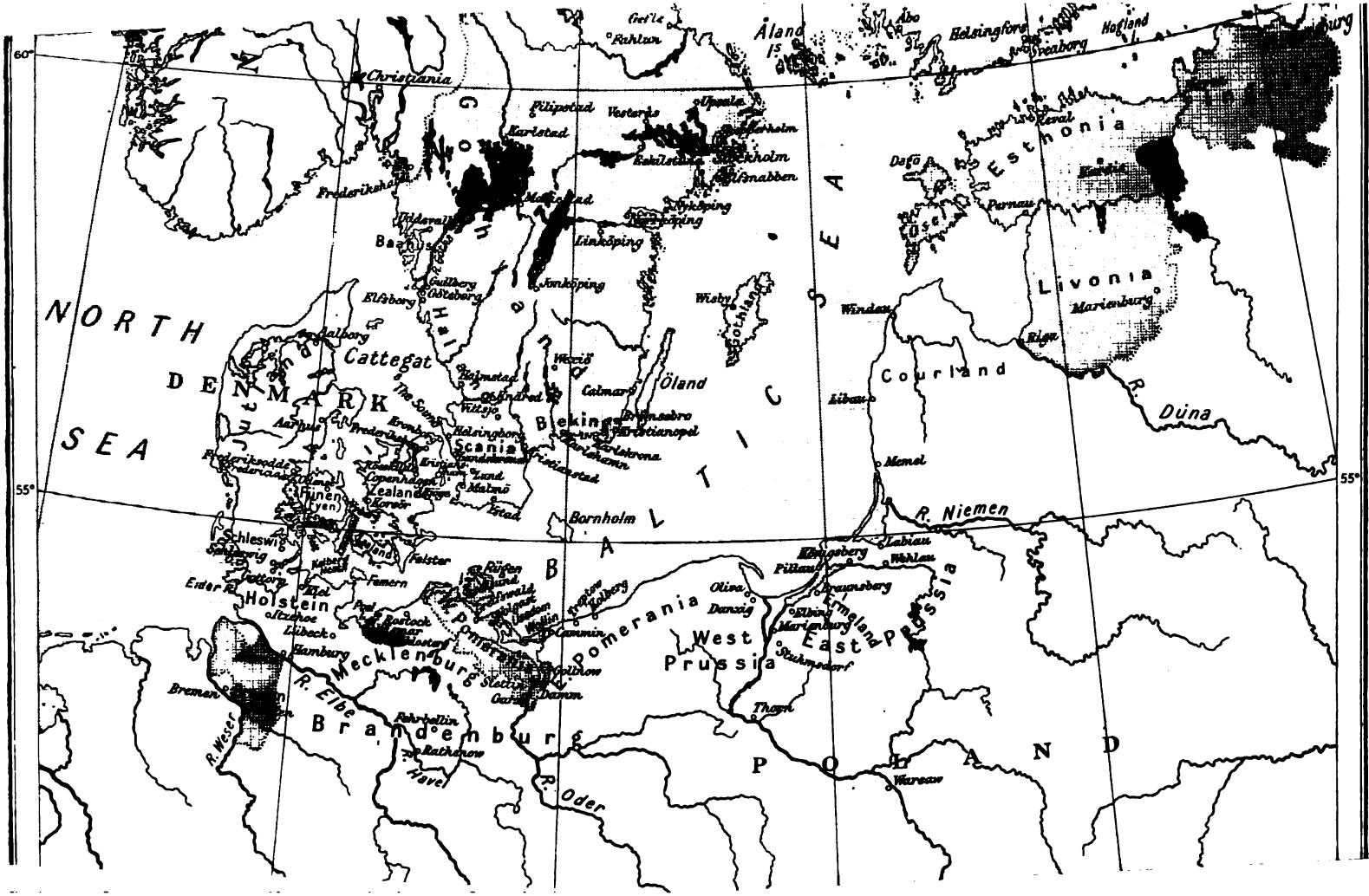
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London.

MAP 53

The Baltic Lands .

1661


THE BALTIC LANDS
English Miles
50 0 50 100 150
The colouring shows the dominions of Sweden in 1661.
Arctic Circle
65°
65°
Finmark
Lapmark
Kolen Mts.
Torned
Uleaborg
Gulf of Bothnia
Trondhjem
Jemteland
Herjedalen
Finland
Kexholm
Wilmanstrand
Viborg
Varala


NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
DENMARK
Cattegat
Jutland
Scania
Zealand
Holstein
Mecklenburg
Brandenburg
Pomerania
West Prussia
East Prussia
Ermeland
Courland
Livonia
Esthonia
Öland
Bornholm
Gothland
Helsingfors
Sveaborg
Hogland
Åland Is.
Christiania
Frederikshavn
Baahus
Elfsborg
Gullberg
Göteborg
Halmstad
Jönköping
Linköping
Wisby
Calmar
Kristianopel
Karlskrona
Malmö
Helsingborg
Copenhagen
Aarhus
Frederiksodde
Schleswig
Eider R.
Itzehoe
Lübeck
Hamburg
Bremen
R. Weser
R. Elbe
R. Havel
Rathenow
Fehrbellin
Rostock
Stettin
Gollnow
Damm
Cammin
Kolberg
Danzig
Oliva
Pillau
Königsberg
Braunsberg
Elbing
Marienburg
Stuhmsdorf
Thorn
Warsaw
R. Oder
R. Niemen
Labiau
Wehlau
Memel
Libau
Windau
Riga
Marienburg
Pernau
Dagö
Reval
Dünaburg
R. Düna
60°
55°

Map

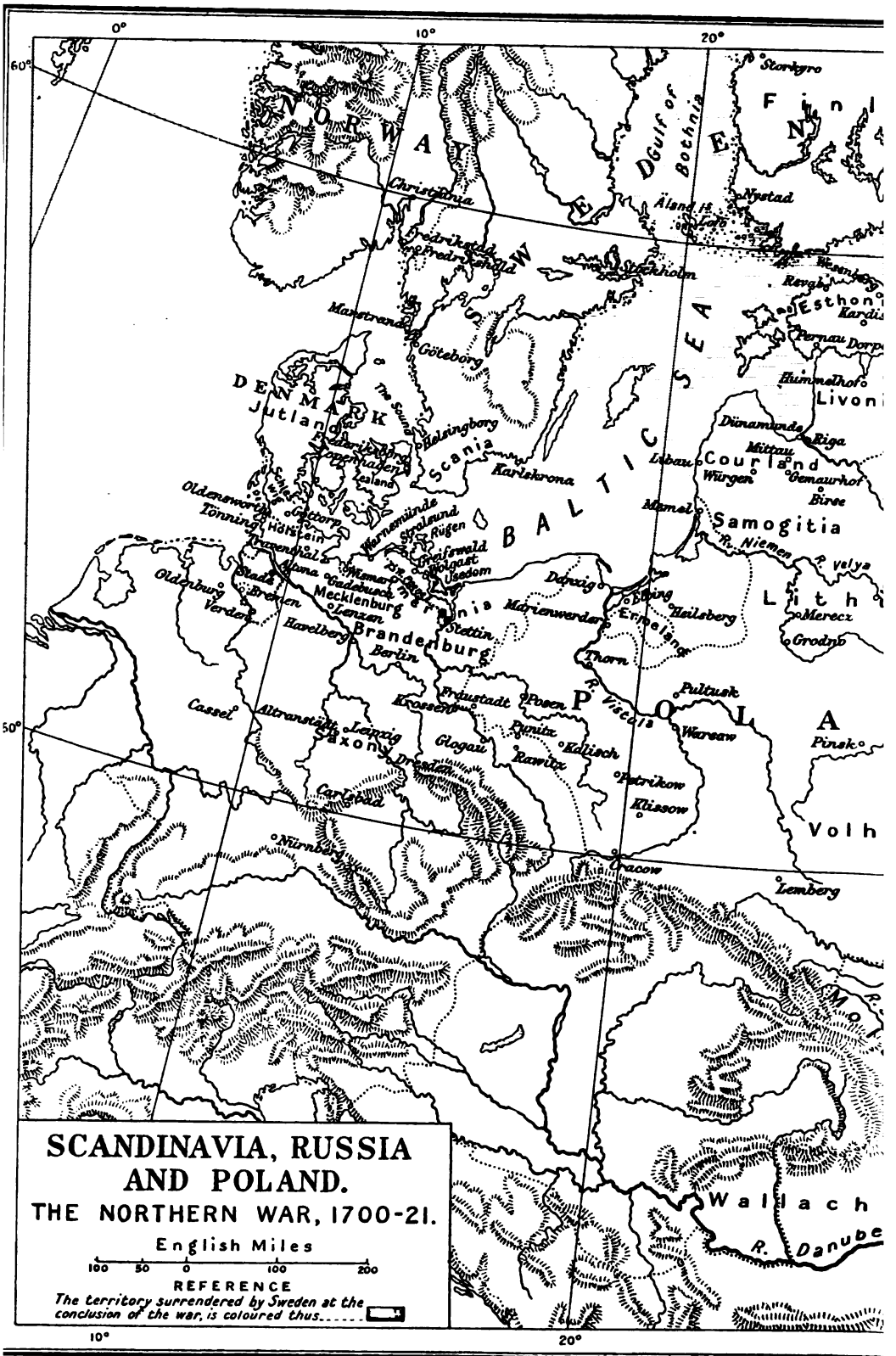
# MAP 54

## Scandinavia, Russia and Poland

The Northern War, 1700–21

*with inset of*

Schleswig-Holstein




# SCANDINAVIA, RUSSIA AND POLAND.

## THE NORTHERN WAR, 1700-21.

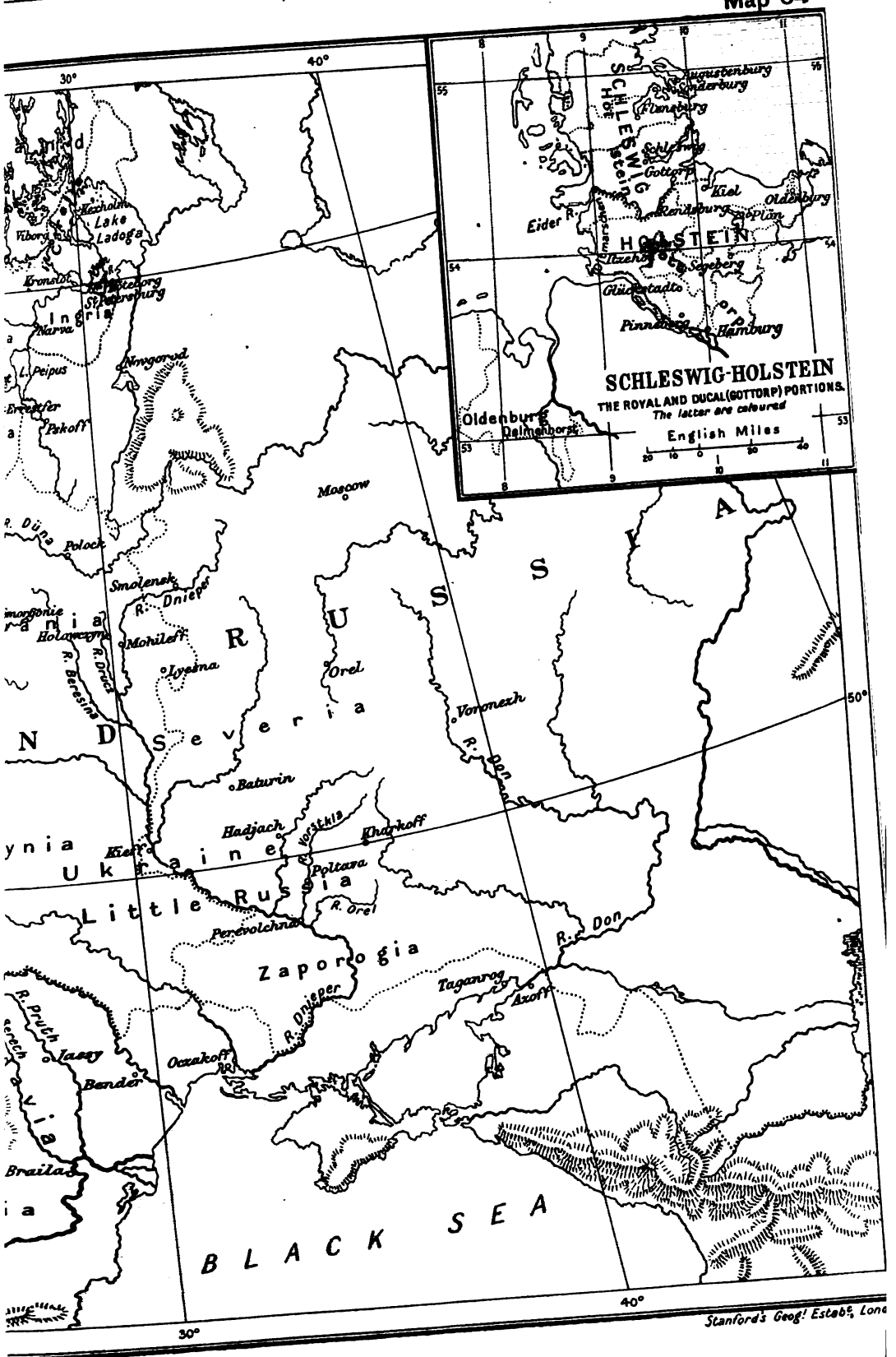
English Miles

100 50 0 100 200

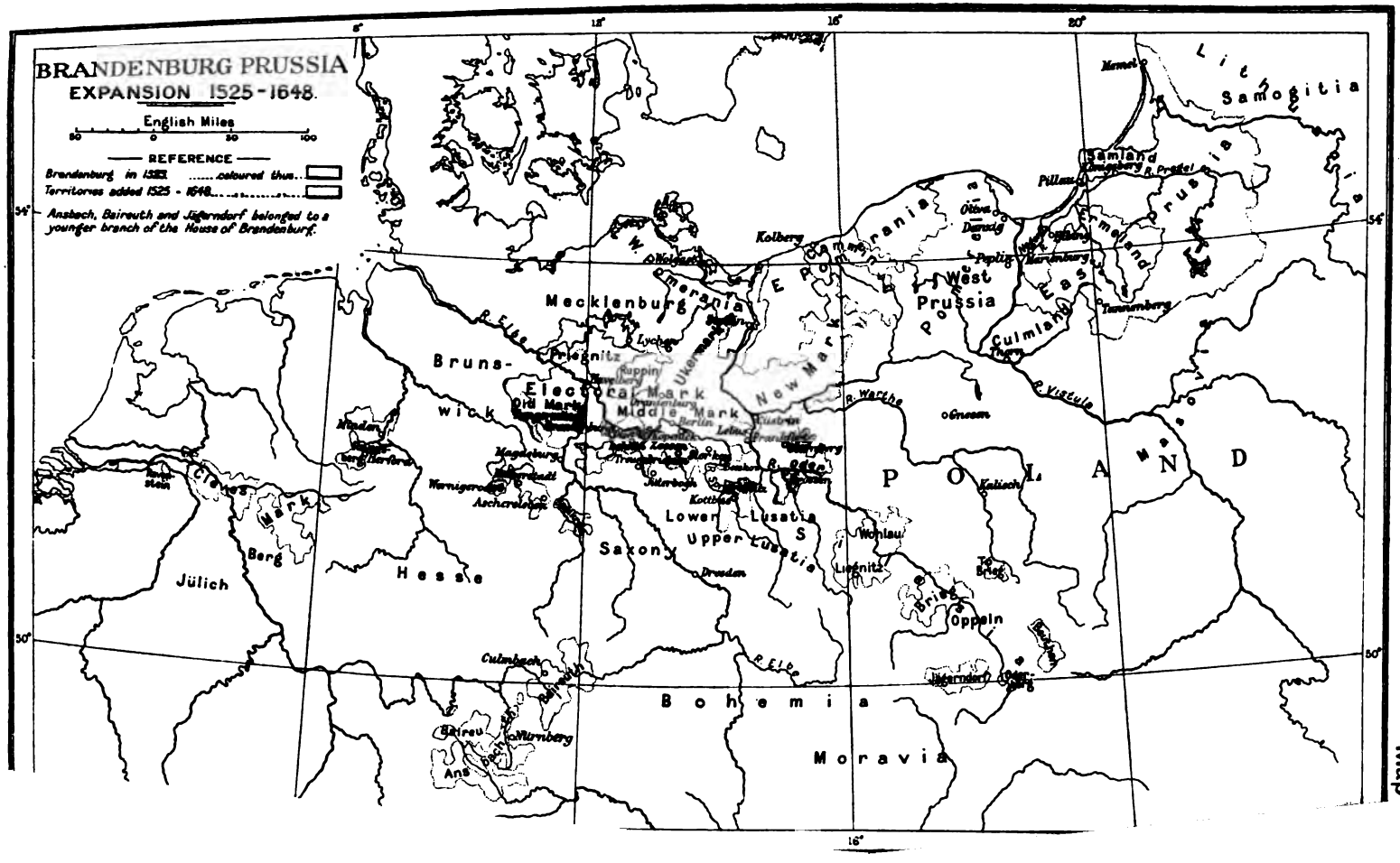
REFERENCE

*The territory surrendered by Sweden at the conclusion of the war, is coloured thus.....*

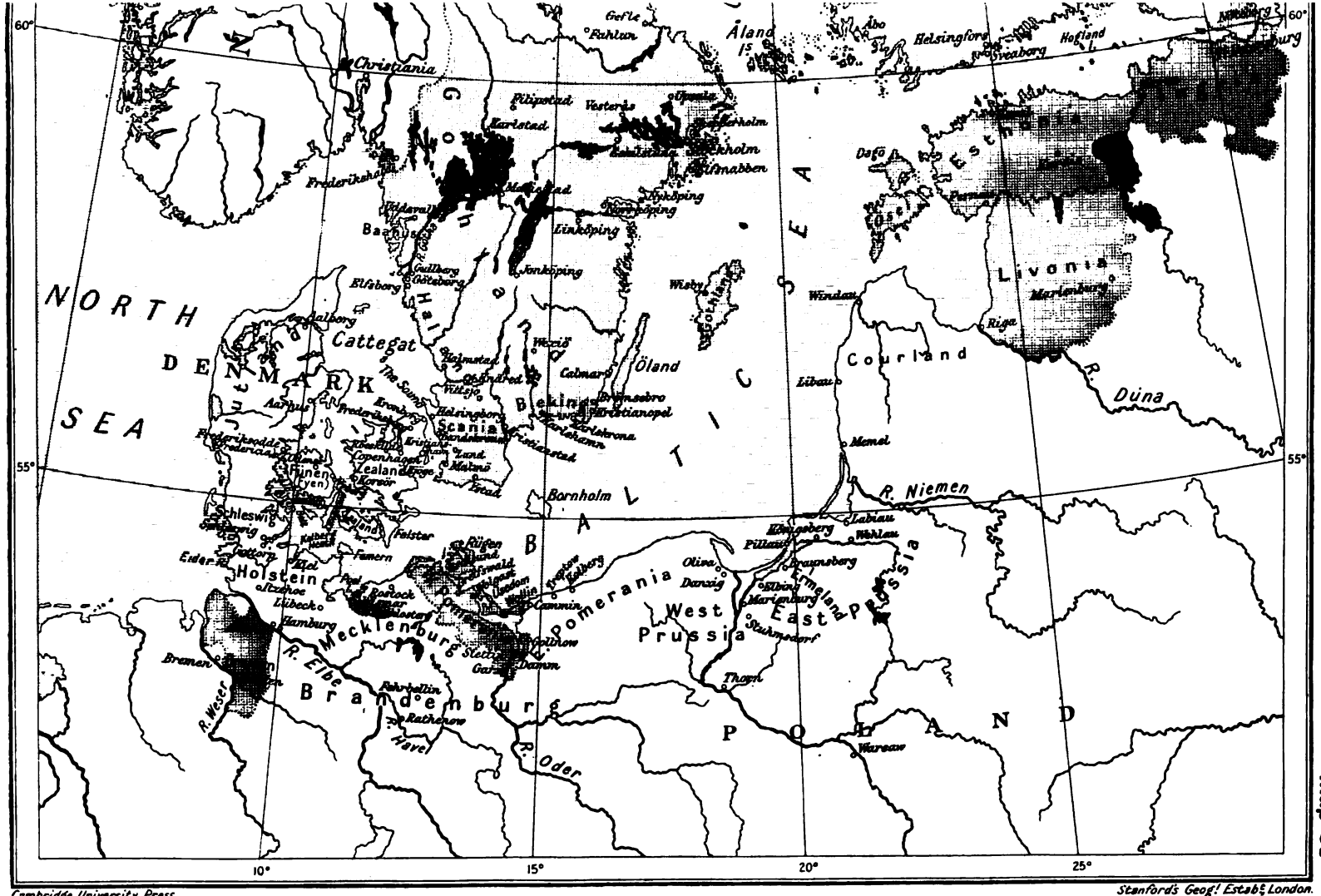
*mbridge University Press.*




Stanford's Geog! Estabt, Lond


BRANDENBURG PRUSSIA
EXPANSION 1525-1648.
English Miles
50 0 50 100
REFERENCE
Brandenburg in 1525 ..... coloured thus
Territories added 1525 - 1648
Ansbach, Baireuth and Jägerndorf belonged to a younger branch of the House of Brandenburg.
Samogitia
Samland
Pillau
Ermeland
Prussia
Ottva
Danzig
Peplin
Marienburg
Tannenberg
Culmland
Thorn
West Prussia
Pomerania
Kolberg
Camminia
E. Pomerania
W. Pomerania
Mecklenburg
Lychen
Ukermark
Prignitz
Ruppin
Bruns-wick
Electoral Mark
Old Mark
Middle Mark
New Mark
Berlin
Lebus
Cüstrin
Frankfurt
Zossen
Trebbin
Jüterbogh
Kottbus
Lower Lusatia
Upper Lusatia
Saxony
Dresden
Magdeburg
Aschersleben
Wernigerode
Minden
Herford
Cleves
Mark
Berg
Jülich
Hesse
Culmbach
Baireuth
Nürnberg
Ans
Bohemia
Moravia
Liegnitz
Wohlau
Brieg
Oppeln
Jägerndorf
Oder
Kalisch
Gnesen
R. Warthe
R. Vistula
R. Elbe
R. Oder
POLAND
Masovia
Lithuania
Memel
R. Pregel
8°
12°
16°
20°
54°
50°

Map




Map 58

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog! Estabt London.

# MAP 54

## Scandinavia, Russia and Poland

The Northern War, 1700–21

*with inset of*

Schleswig-Holstein

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt London.

MAP 53

The Baltic Lands

1661

NORTH SEA
DENMARK
BALTIC SEA
POLAND
Cattegat
The Sound
Scania
Blekinge
Gothland
Öland
Bornholm
Courland
Livonia
Esthonia
East Prussia
West Prussia
Pomerania
Mecklenburg
Brandenburg
Holstein
Schleswig
R. Elbe
R. Oder
R. Niemen
R. Duna
R. Weser
Christiania
Åland Is.
Helsingfors
Riga
Memel
Libau
Windau
Danzig
Warsaw
Thorn
Hamburg
Lübeck
Bremen
Havel

# MAP 54

## Scandinavia, Russia and Poland

The Northern War, 1700–21

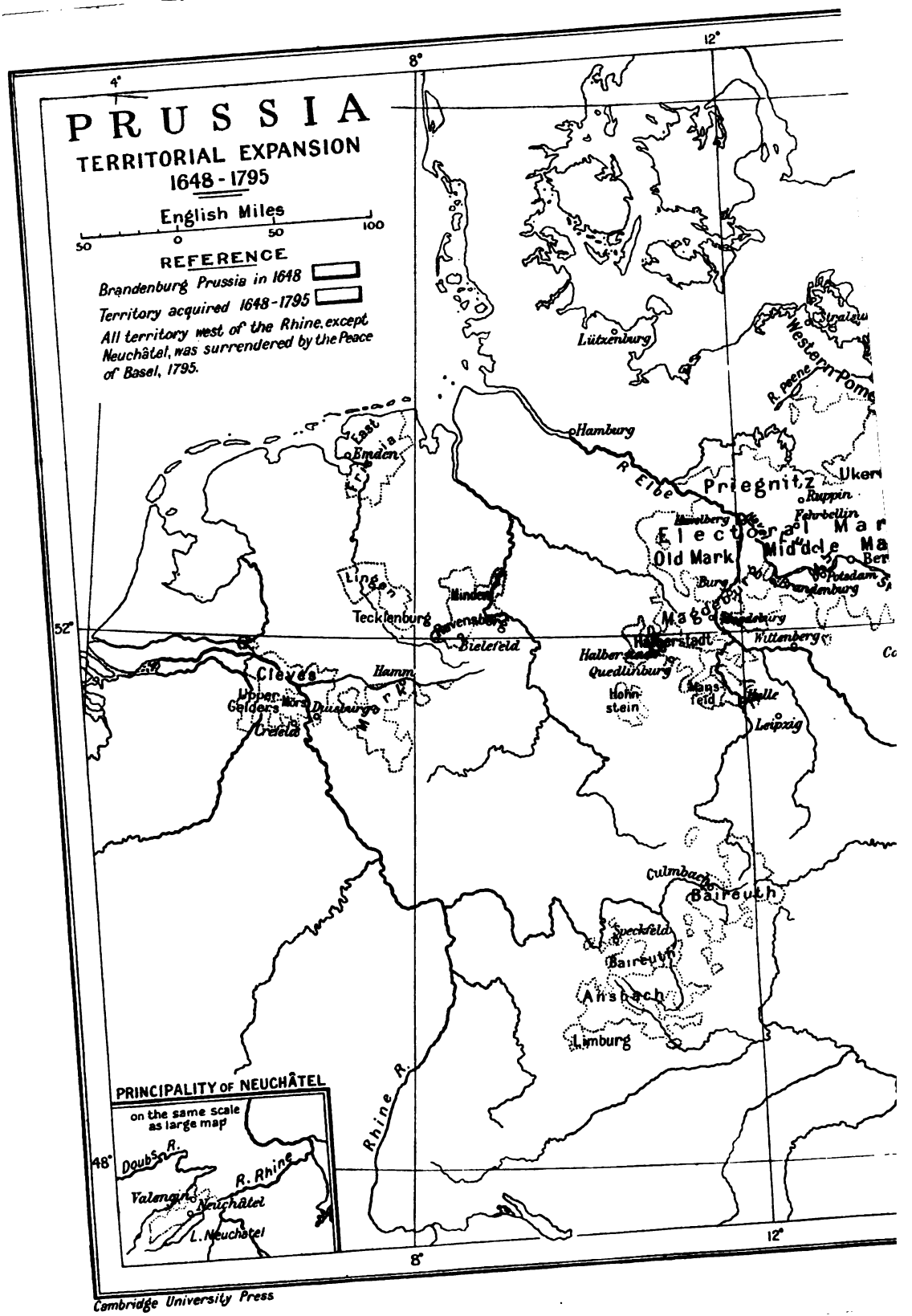
*with inset of*

Schleswig-Holstein

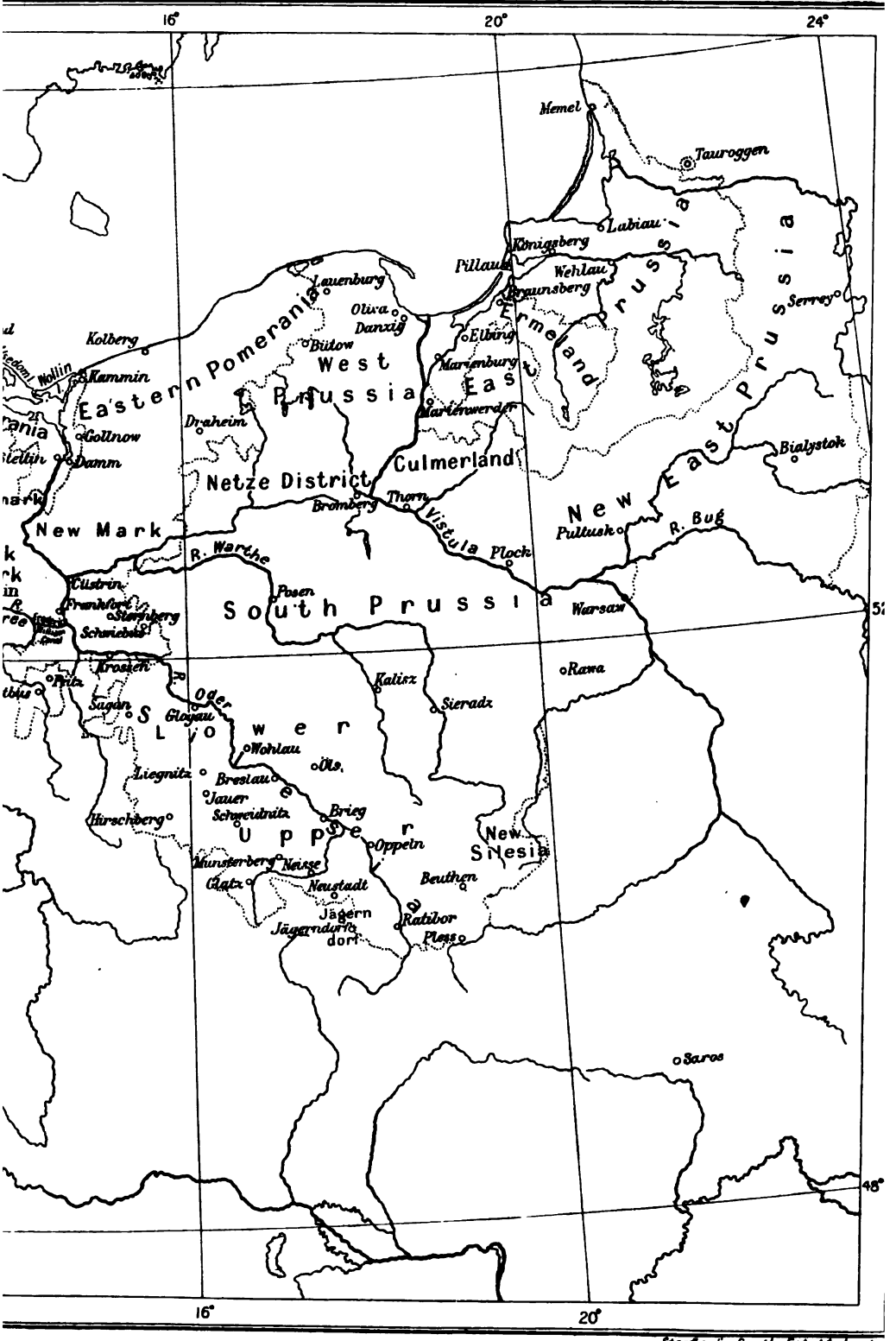
# MAP 59

## Prussia

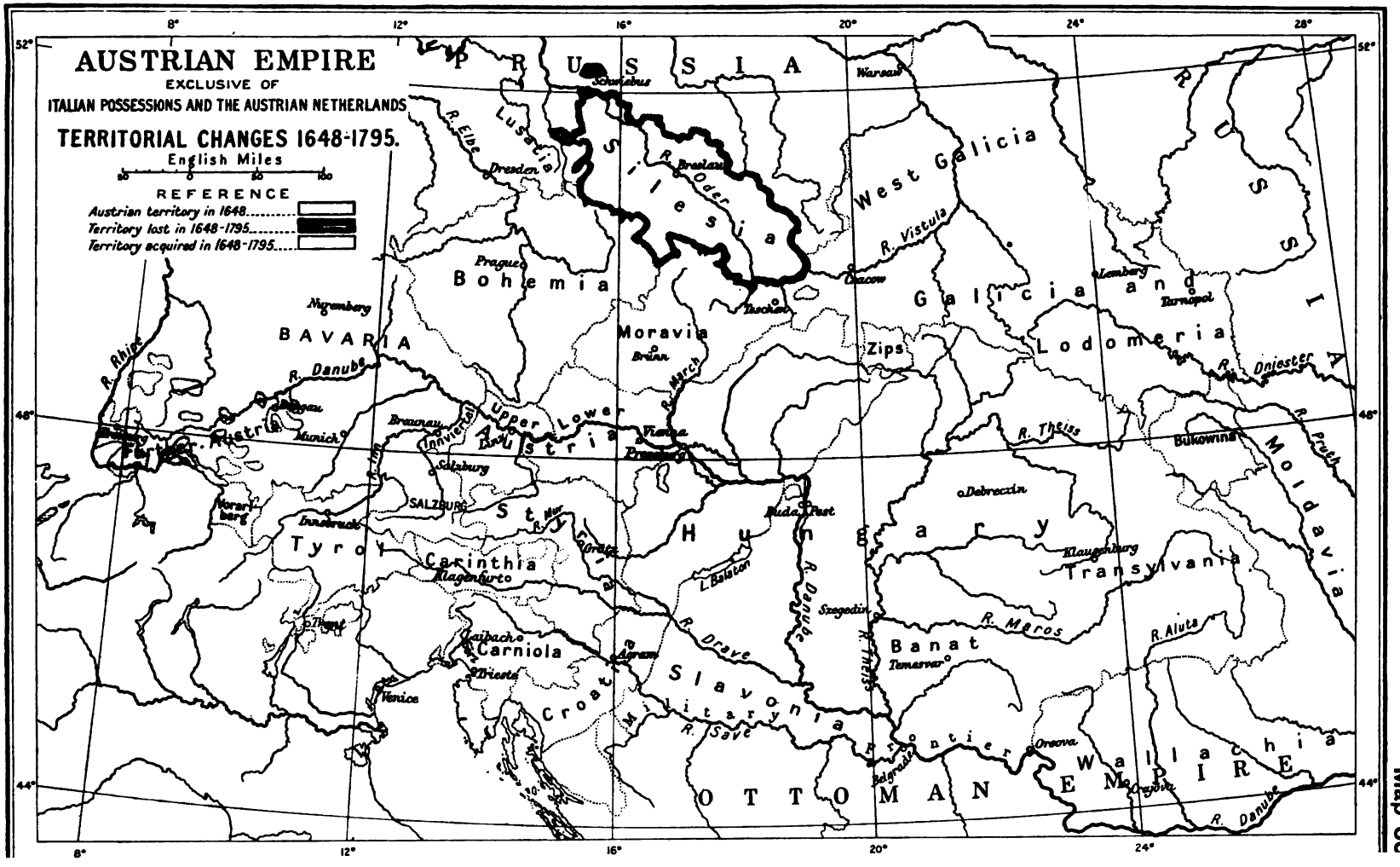
### Territorial Expansion
### 1648–1795




Cambridge University Press




Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t, London


AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
EXCLUSIVE OF
ITALIAN POSSESSIONS AND THE AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS
TERRITORIAL CHANGES 1648-1795.
English Miles
50 0 50 100
REFERENCE
Austrian territory in 1648
Territory lost in 1648-1795
Territory acquired in 1648-1795
PRUSSIA
RUSSIA
Schwiebus
Warsaw
Lusatia
R. Elbe
Dresden
Silesia
R. Oder
Breslau
West Galicia
R. Vistula
Cracow
Galicia and Lodomeria
Lemberg
Tarnopol
R. Dniester
Prague
Bohemia
Teschen
Moravia
Brünn
R. March
Zips
Nuremberg
BAVARIA
R. Danube
R. Rhine
Munich
Braunau
Innviertel
Upper Lower Austria
Vienna
Pressburg
R. Theiss
Bukowina
R. Pruth
Moldavia
Salzburg
SALZBURG
Innsbruck
Vorarlberg
Tyrol
Carinthia
Klagenfurt
Graz
Styria
R. Mur
Hungary
Buda Pest
L. Balaton
R. Danube
Debreczin
Klausenburg
Transylvania
Szegedin
R. Maros
R. Aluta
Banat
Temesvar
R. Theiss
Trent
Laibach
Carniola
Trieste
Venice
Croatia
Agram
R. Drave
Slavonia
Military Frontier
R. Save
Belgrade
Oreova
Wallachia
Crajova
R. Danube
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
8°
12°
16°
20°
24°
28°
52°
48°
44°

Map 60

# MAP 61

## Russia

### Territorial Expansion 1725-1795

RUSSIA
TERRITORIAL EXPANSION 1725-1795.
English Miles
100 50 0 100 200
REFERENCE
Russia in 1725
Territorial acquisitions 1725-95
Russian suzerainty was proclaimed over Georgia in 1784.
Governments, shown as in 1740, are written thus Kieff.
10°
20°
30°
40°
50°
60°
70°
60°
Arctic Circle
Samoyedes
WHITE SEA
Archangel
Russia
Archangel
Finland
Nystad
Åbo
Helsingfors
Hussula
Nyslott
Kexholm
Olonets
Ladoga L.
Kargopol
Stockholm
Sveaborg
Kronstadt
Petersburg
Ladoga
Stolbova
Reval
Narva
Esthonia
Dago
Ösel
Windau
Libau
Mittau
Riga
Courland
Livonia
Dorpat
Pskoff
Porkhoff
Novgorod
Staraya Russa
Tver
Velikie Luki
Iaroslavl
Rostoff
Suzdal
Kostroma
Nizhni Novgorod
Vologda
Viatka
Perm
Solikamsk
Berezoff
Pelim
BALTIC SEA
Memel
R. Volga

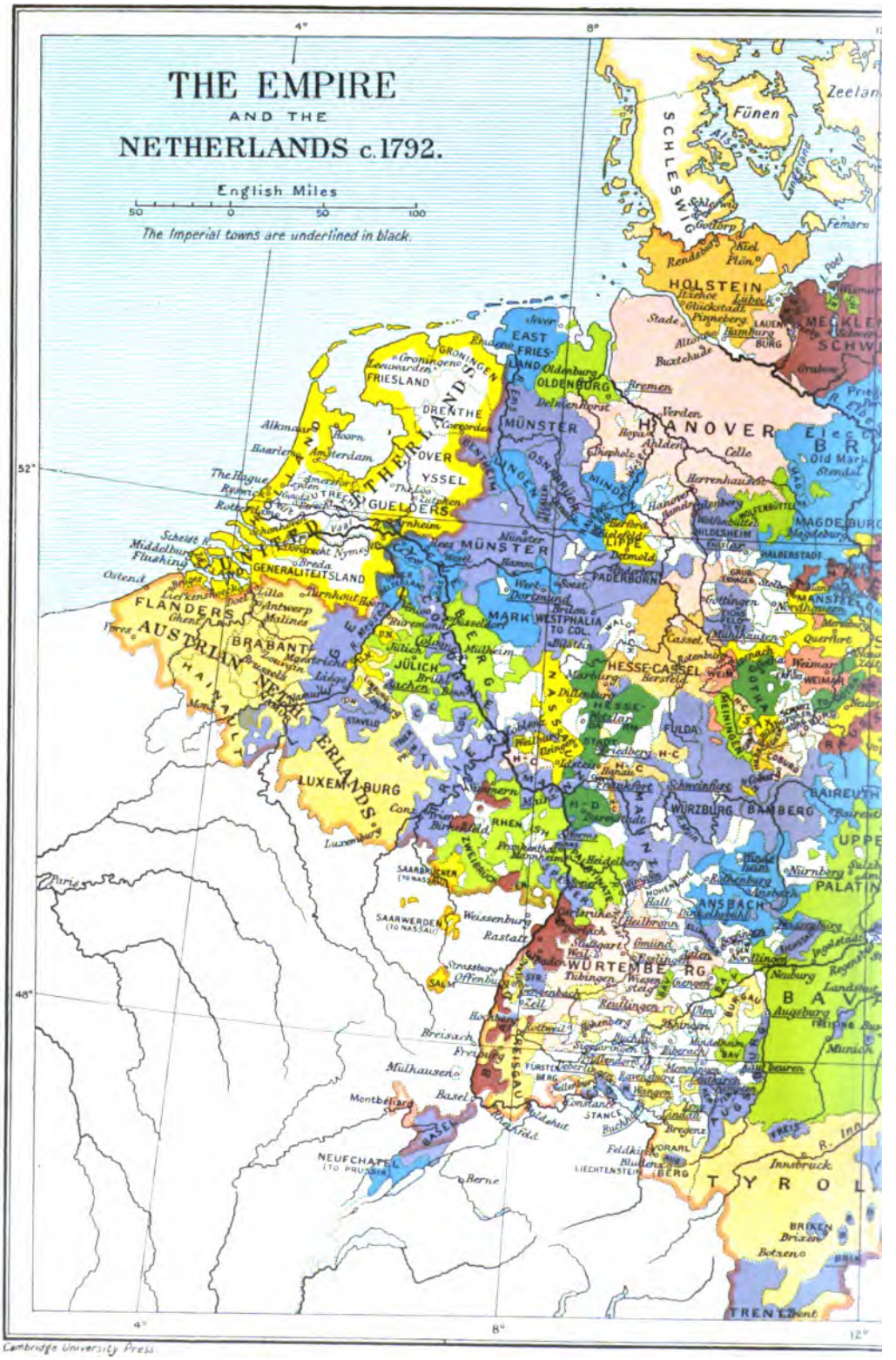
Map 61

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog[l] Estab[t], London.

MAP 62

The Empire
and the
Netherlands
c. 1792

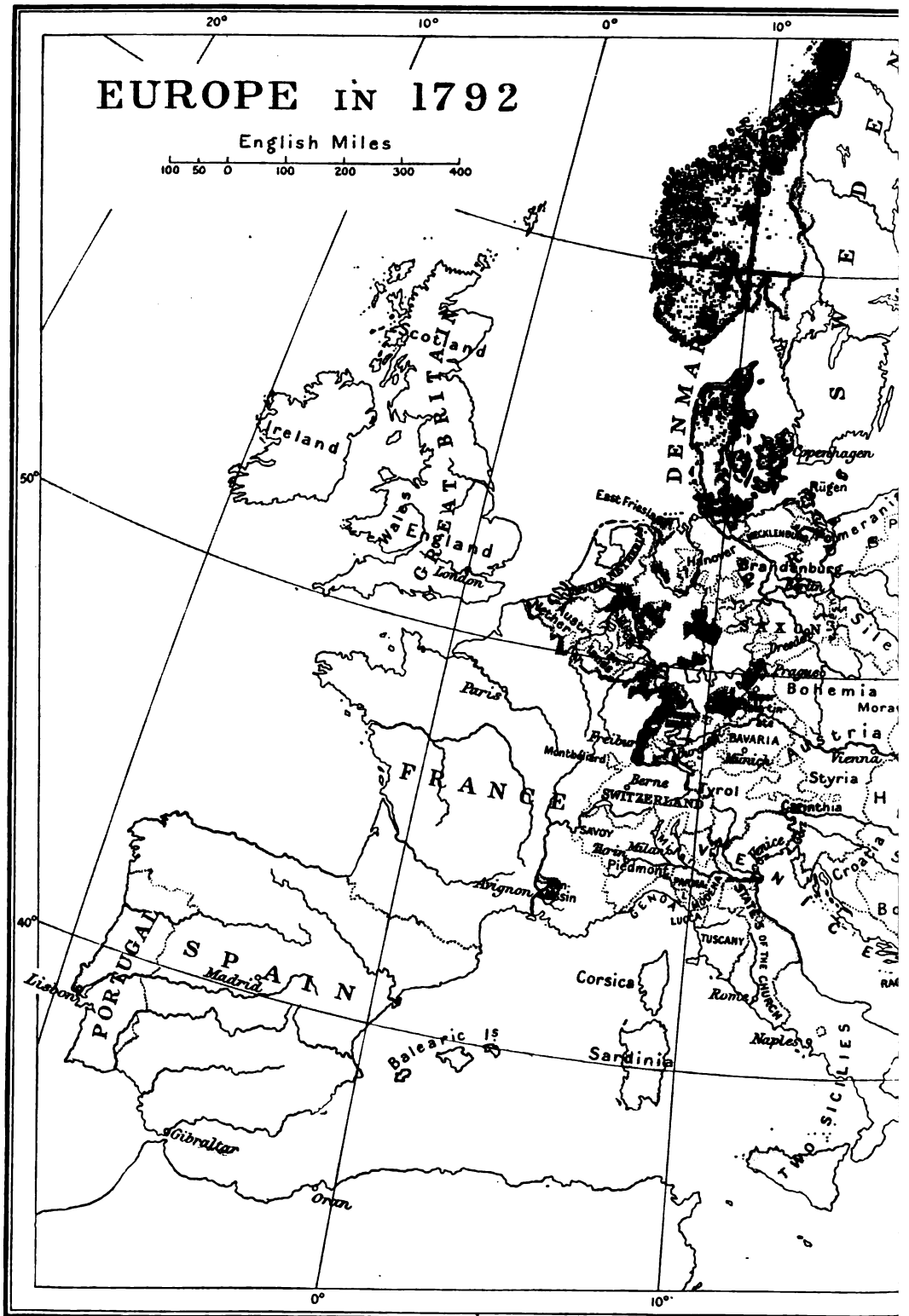

THE EMPIRE
AND THE
NETHERLANDS c.1792.
English Miles
50 0 50 100
The Imperial towns are underlined in black.
4°
8°
12°
52°
48°
Zeeland
Fünen
SCHLESWIG
HOLSTEIN
Kiel
Rendsburg
Lübeck
Hamburg
Bremen
Verden
HANOVER
OLDENBURG
EAST FRIESLAND
FRIESLAND
GRONINGEN
DRENTHE
OVERYSSEL
GUELDERS
MÜNSTER
LIPPE
PADERBORN
MARK
WESTPHALIA TO COL.
JÜLICH
BERG
HESSE-CASSEL
FULDA
WÜRZBURG
BAMBERG
ANSBACH
WÜRTEMBERG
BAVARIA
TYROL
Innsbruck
Brixen
Trent
FLANDERS
BRABANT
AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS
LUXEMBURG
ERLANDS
GENERALITEITSLAND
Amsterdam
The Hague
Utrecht
Arnhem
Münster
Antwerp
Ghent
Brussels
Liège
Namur
Cologne
Aachen
Bonn
Coblenz
Frankfort
Mainz
Worms
Heidelberg
Mannheim
Karlsruhe
Stuttgart
Ulm
Augsburg
München
Freiburg
Basel
Constance
Bregenz
Mulhausen
Montbéliard
NEUFCHATEL (TO PRUSSIA)
Berne
Paris
Metz
Strasbourg
Kehl
Offenburg
Rastatt
Weissenburg
SAARWERDEN (TO NASSAU)
SAARBRÜCKEN (TO NASSAU)
Hanau
Fulda
Marburg
Cassel
Göttingen
Hanover
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Halberstadt
Hildesheim
Wolfenbüttel
Osnabrück
Minden
Paderborn
Detmold
Bielefeld
Münster
Lingen
Meppen
Leeuwarden
Groningen
Oldenburg
Bremen
Verden
Lübeck
Hamburg
Rendsburg
Kiel
Flensburg
Schleswig
Alsen
Langeland
Femarn
Stade
Buxtehude
Lauenburg
Mecklenburg
Schwerin
Old Mark
Stendal
Brandenburg
Berlin
Dresden
Leipzig
Weimar
Eisenach
Fulda
Hesse-Darmstadt
Hesse-Homburg
Nassau
Coburg
Baireuth
Nürnberg
Ansbach
Hall
Ellwangen
Ingolstadt
Regensburg
Landshut
Passau
Salzburg
Augsburg
Memmingen
Kempten
Lindau
Bregenz
Feldkirch
Vorarlberg
Liechtenstein
Brixen
Bolzano
Trent
Cambridge University Press

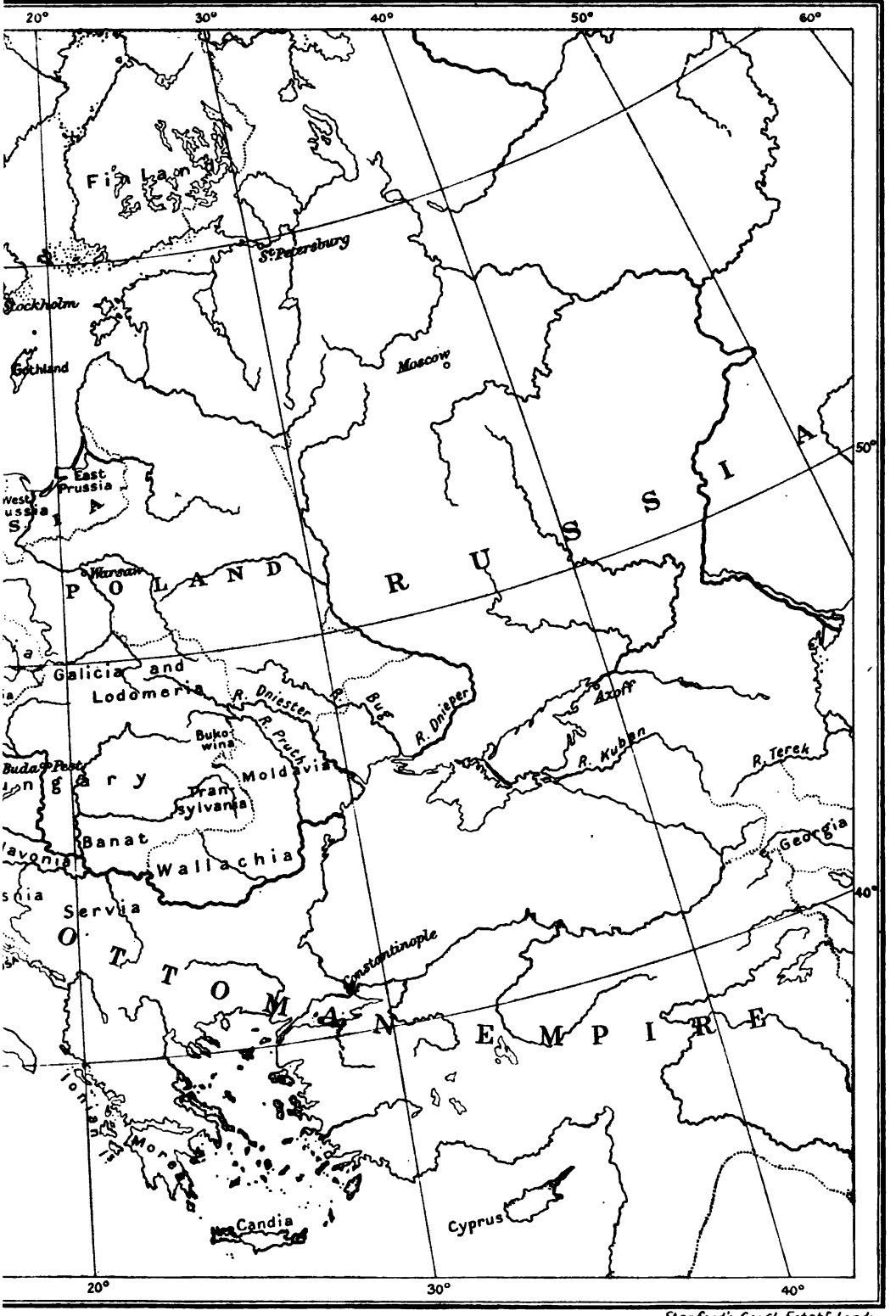
Map 62

16°
20°
52°
48°
Königsberg
EAST PRUSSIA
Danzig
Schlawe
WEST PRUSSIA
EASTERN POMERANIA
Colberg
Cammin
Wollin
Usedom
Rügen
SWEDISH
POMERANIA
WESTERN POMERANIA
Stettin
Pyritz
Ukermark
Prenzlau
Thorn
R. Vistula
Warsaw
Posen
Schwiebus
Frankfort
Lebus
Berlin
Middle Mark
Guben
Peitz
Cottbus
LUSATIA
Sagan
Glogau
Spremberg
Torgau
Dresden
Bautzen
Görlitz
Liegnitz
Breslau
Pitschen
Ols
Pillnitz
Freiberg
Herrnhut
Schweidnitz
Reichenbach
Münsterberg
Neisse
Neustadt
Glatz
Nachod
Braunau
Leitmeritz
Bunzlau
Prag
Rakonitz
Königsberg
Beraun
Czaslau
Neustadt
Olmütz
Tabor
Iglau
Brünn
Hradisch
Budweis
Znaym
Cham
Ortenburg
Krems
Vienna
Pressburg
Linz
Wels
Salzburg
Werfen
Schwarzach
Grätz
Villach
Marburg
Cilli
Buda
Beuthen
Ratibor
Loslau
Teschen
Gratz
Innviertel
Danube
R. Danube
R. Oder
R. Mur
R. Enns
R. Drave
SALZBURG
CARINTHIA
CARNIOLA
BRIX
SALZ
SAL
FR
P R U S S I A
N D E N B U R G
A X O N Y
B O H E M I A
M O R A V I A
A U S T R I A
S I L E S I A
P O L A N D
G A L I C I A
H U N G A R Y
Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London.

MAP 63

Europe in 1792


EUROPE IN 1792
English Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
20° 10° 0° 10°
50°
40°
Scotland
Ireland
Wales
England
GREAT BRITAIN
London
DENMARK
Copenhagen
Rügen
East Friesland
Hanover
Brandenburg
Berlin
Dresden
Prague
Bohemia
Paris
FRANCE
Freiburg
Munich
BAVARIA
Vienna
Styria
Berne
SWITZERLAND
Tyrol
Carinthia
Savoy
Milan
Piedmont
Venice
Croatia
Avignon
Genoa
Lucca
TUSCANY
STATES OF THE CHURCH
Rome
Naples
Corsica
Sardinia
Balearic Is
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
Lisbon
Madrid
Gibraltar
Oran
TWO SICILIES
Cambridge University Press.

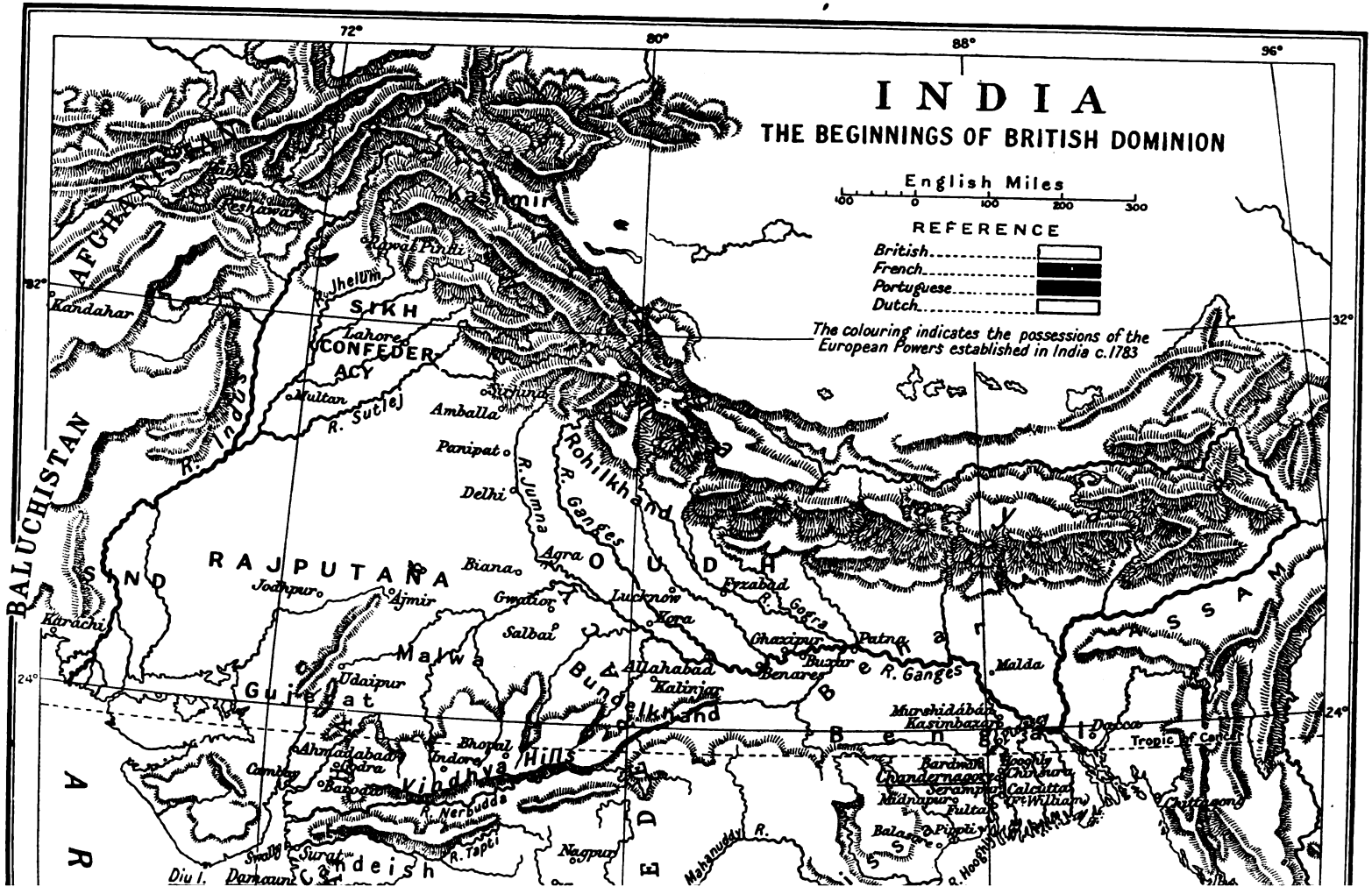


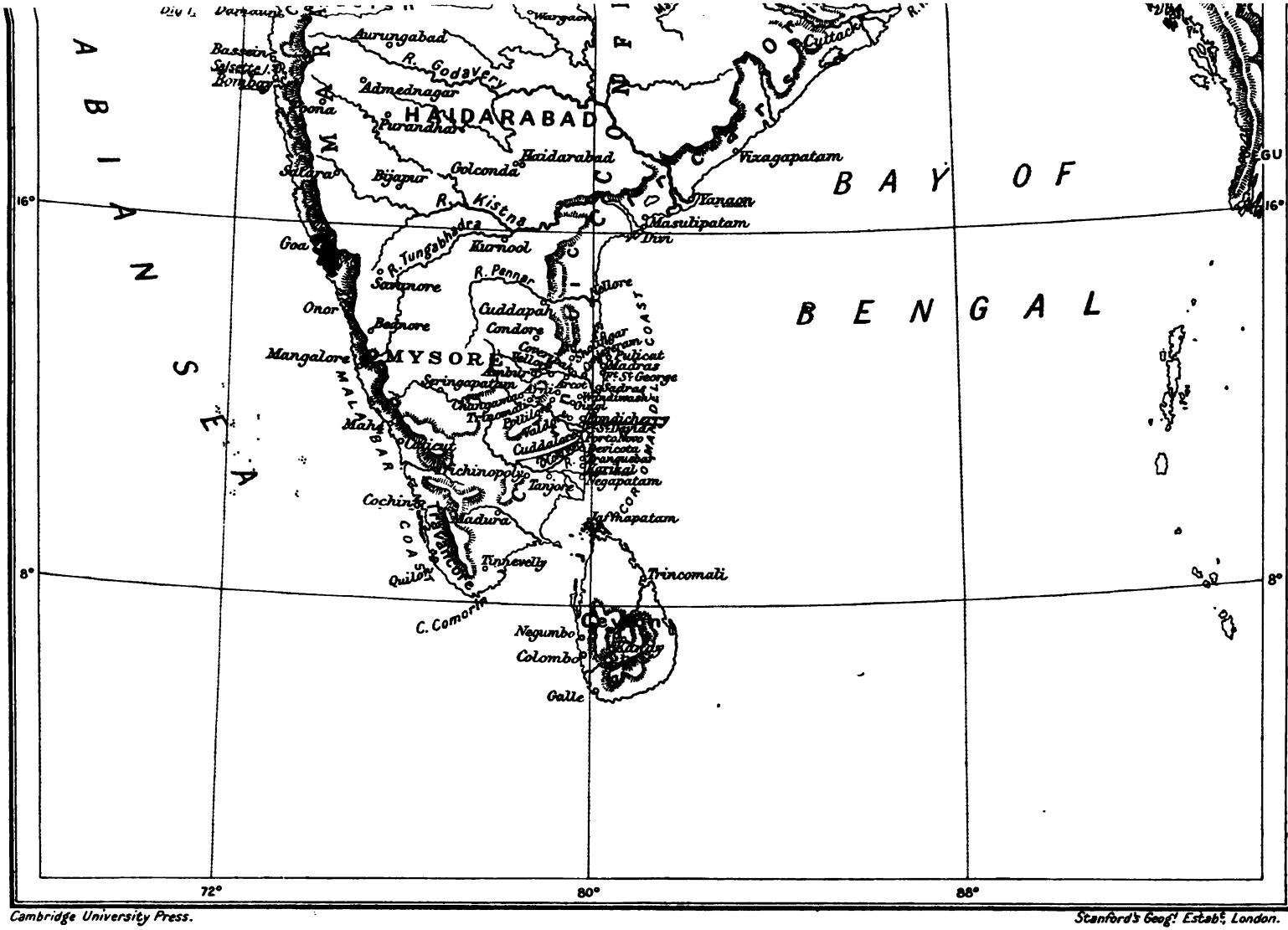

Stanford's Geog! Estab! London

# MAP 64

## India

### The Beginnings of British Dominion


INDIA
THE BEGINNINGS OF BRITISH DOMINION
English Miles
100 0 100 200 300
REFERENCE
British
French
Portuguese
Dutch
The colouring indicates the possessions of the European Powers established in India c.1783
72°
80°
88°
96°
32°
24°
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
Kandahar
Peshawar
Kashmir
Rawal Pindi
R. Jhelum
SIKH CONFEDERACY
Lahore
Multan
R. Indus
R. Sutlej
Sirhind
Amballa
Panipat
Delhi
R. Jumna
Rohilkhand
R. Ganges
Agra
OUDH
Lucknow
Kora
Fyzabad
R. Gogra
Ghazipur
Patna
Buxar
Benares
R. Ganges
Malda
Murshidábád
Kasimbazar
Dacca
Tropic of Cancer
Chittagong
Bengal
Bardwan
Hooghly
Chandernagore
Chinsura
Serampur
Calcutta
(Ft William)
Midnapur
Fulta
Balasore
Pipli
R. Hooghly
Mahanuddy R.
Nagpur
Bundelkhand
Allahabad
Kalinjar
Bhopal
Indore
Vindhya Hills
R. Nerbudda
R. Tapti
Surat
Swally
Damaun
Diu I.
Cambay
Ahmadabad
Godra
Baroda
Gujerat
Udaipur
Malwa
Salbai
Gwalior
Biana
Ajmir
Jodhpur
RAJPUTANA
SIND
Karachi
Candeish
ASSAM




Map 84

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geogl Estabt London.

# MAP 65

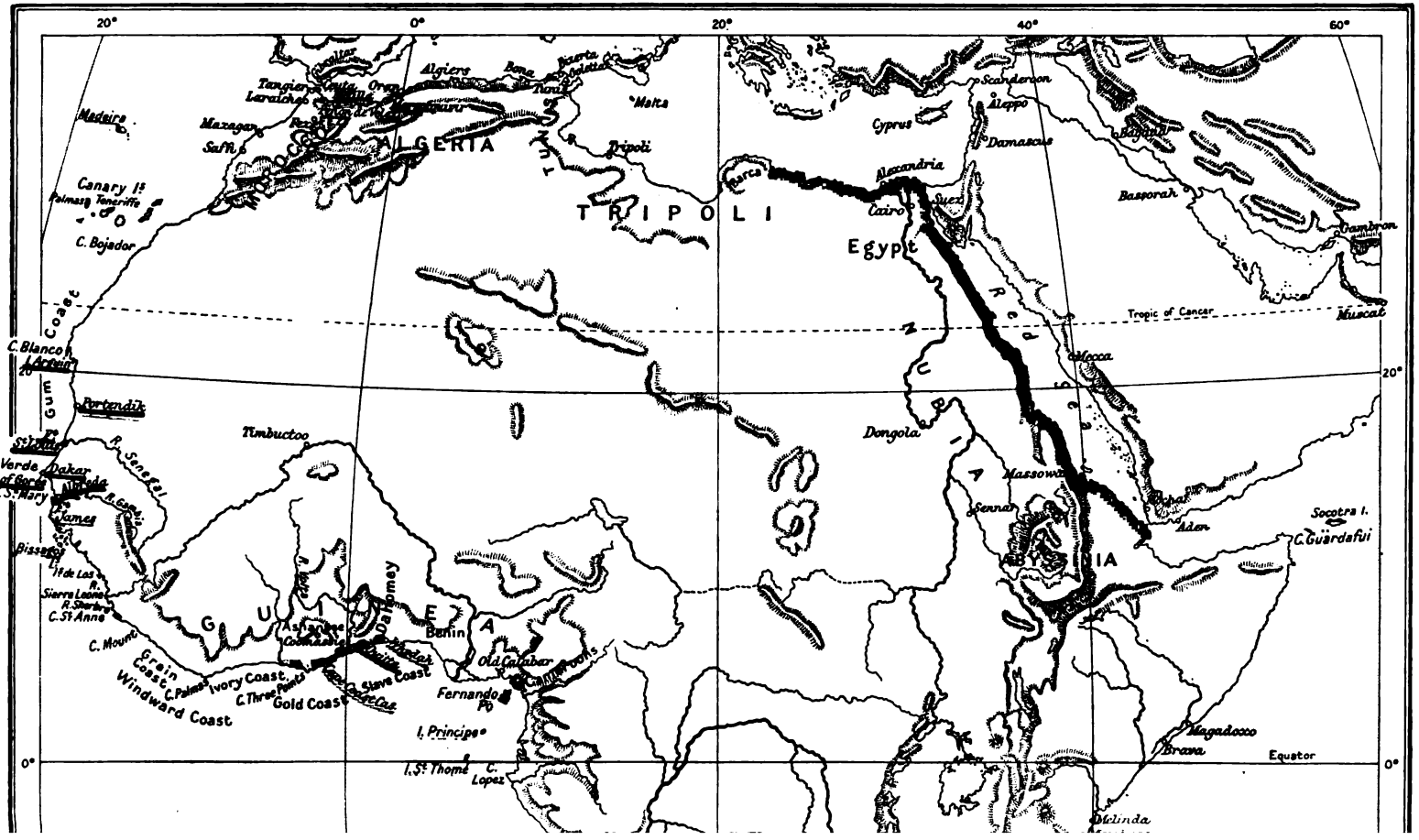
## Africa

in the

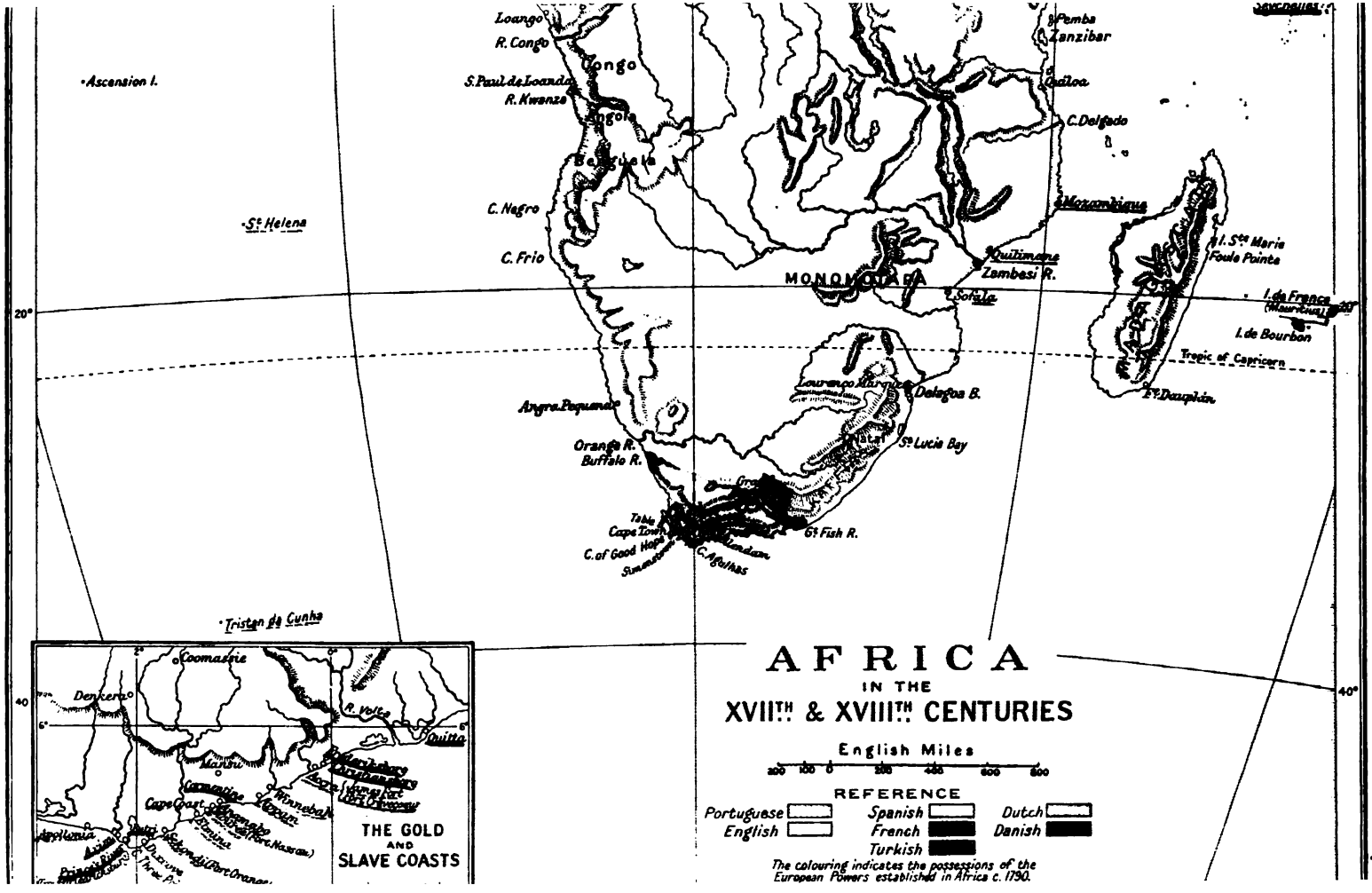
## XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries

*with Inset*

The Gold and Slave Coasts



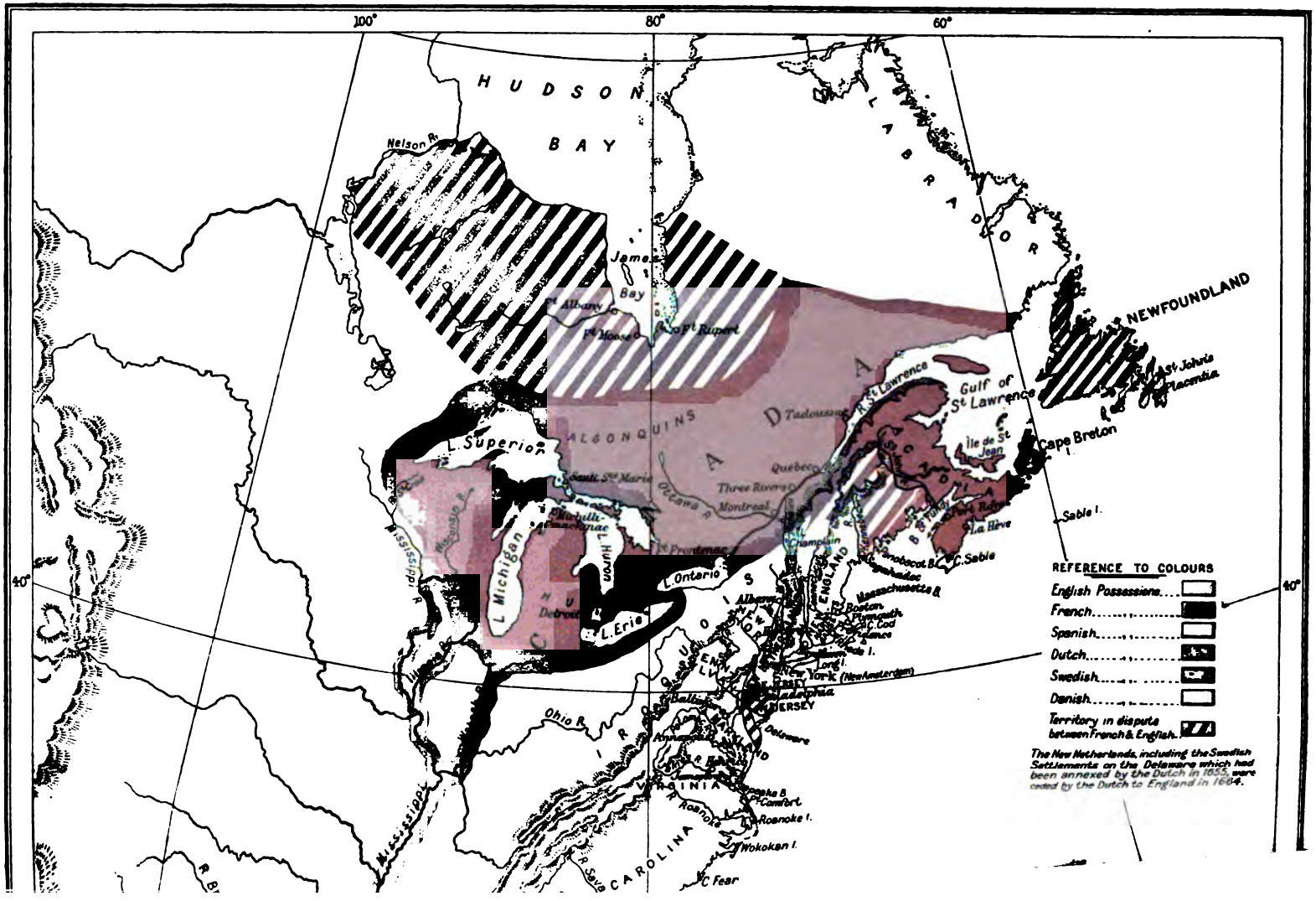
20°
0°
20°
40°
60°
Algiers
Bona
Tunis
Malta
Tangier
Laraiche
Oran
Mazagan
Saffi
Madeira
Canary Is
Palmas
Teneriffe
C. Bojador
ALGERIA
TRIPOLI
Tripoli
Barca
Cyprus
Scanderoon
Aleppo
Damascus
Alexandria
Cairo
Suez
Egypt
Bassorah
Gambron
Muscat
Tropic of Cancer
Red Sea
Mecca
NUBIA
Dongola
Massowa
Sennar
Aden
Socotra I.
C. Guardafui
ABYSSINIA
Gum Coast
C. Blanco
Portendik
Timbuctoo
R. Senegal
C. Verde
Dakar
C. St. Mary
James
Bissagos
Sierra Leone
R. Sherbro
C. St. Anne
C. Mount
GUINEA
Ashantee
Coomassie
Dahomey
Benin
Old Calabar
Cameroons
Grain Coast
C. Palmas
Ivory Coast
C. Three Points
Gold Coast
Slave Coast
Windward Coast
Fernando Po
I. Principe
I. St. Thomé
C. Lopez
Magadoxo
Brava
Equator
Melinda


AFRICA
IN THE
XVII.TH & XVIII.TH CENTURIES
English Miles
200 100 0 200 400 600 800
REFERENCE
Portuguese
English
Spanish
French
Turkish
Dutch
Danish
The colouring indicates the possessions of the European Powers established in Africa c. 1790.
THE GOLD AND SLAVE COASTS
Ascension I.
St. Helena
Tristan da Cunha
Loango
R. Congo
Congo
S. Paul de Loanda
R. Kwanza
Angola
Benguela
C. Negro
C. Frio
Angra Pequena
Orange R.
Buffalo R.
Table
Cape Town
C. of Good Hope
Simonstown
C. Agulhas
Gt. Fish R.
Natal
St. Lucia Bay
Delagoa B.
Lourenço Marques
MONOMOTAPA
Sofala
Quilimane
Zambesi R.
Mozambique
Quiloa
C. Delgado
Pemba
Zanzibar
I. Ste. Marie
Foule Pointe
I. de France
(Mauritius)
I. de Bourbon
Tropic of Capricorn
Ft. Dauphin
20°
40°
Coomassie
Denkera
R. Volta
Quitta
Mansu
Cape Coast
Winnebah
Apollonia
Elmina
Sekondi (Fort Orange)
Dixcove
Three Pts.

Map

# MAP 66

## European Colonisation in North America to 1700



100°
80°
60°
40°
HUDSON BAY
LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
St Johns
Placentia
Nelson R.
James Bay
Ft Albany
Ft Moose
Ft Rupert
ALGONQUINS
L. Superior
Sault Ste Marie
Michilli-Mackinac
L. Michigan
L. Huron
L. Erie
L. Ontario
Detroit
Ottawa R.
Ft Frontenac
Montreal
Three Rivers
Quebec
Tadoussac
R. St Lawrence
Gulf of St Lawrence
Île de St Jean
Cape Breton
Sable I.
La Hève
C. Sable
Port Royal
Champlain
Mississippi R.
Ohio R.
Mississippi
Albany
New York (New Amsterdam)
Philadelphia
JERSEY
Delaware
Boston
Plymouth
C. Cod
Massachusetts B.
Long I.
Roanoke I.
Wokokan I.
C Fear
CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
REFERENCE TO COLOURS
English Possessions
French
Spanish
Dutch
Swedish
Danish
Territory in dispute between French & English
The New Netherlands, including the Swedish Settlements on the Delaware which had been annexed by the Dutch in 1655, were ceded by the Dutch to England in 1664.

EUROPEAN COLONISATION
IN
NORTH AMERICA
TO 1700.
Scale of Miles.
200 100 0 200 300
GULF OF MEXICO
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA
BAHAMAS
CUBA
YUCATAN
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
NEW SPAIN
Campeachy Bay
Bay of Honduras
Mosquito Coast
Mexico
Vera Cruz
San Juan d'Ulloa
Laguna de Terminos
Acapulco
Matagorda B.
Corpus Christi B.
Pensacola
Charlestown
St Augustine
N. Providence I.
Eleuthera I.
B. of Matanzas
Havana
C. Catoche
Belize River
Truxillo
C. Gracias à Dios
Providence I.
Porto Bello
Gulf of Darien
Cartagena
Maracaybo
Oruba
Curaçao
Buen Ayre
Caracas
Cumana
R. Orinoco
Tobago
Trinidad
Grenada
St Vincent
St Lucia
Martinique
Dominica
Guadeloupe
Antigua
Montserrat
Santa Cruz
St Thomas
St Martin
St Eustatius
Lee Ward Islands
Windward Islands
Barbados
PORTO RICO
Tortuga I.
JAMAICA
Kingston
20°
20°

Map 66

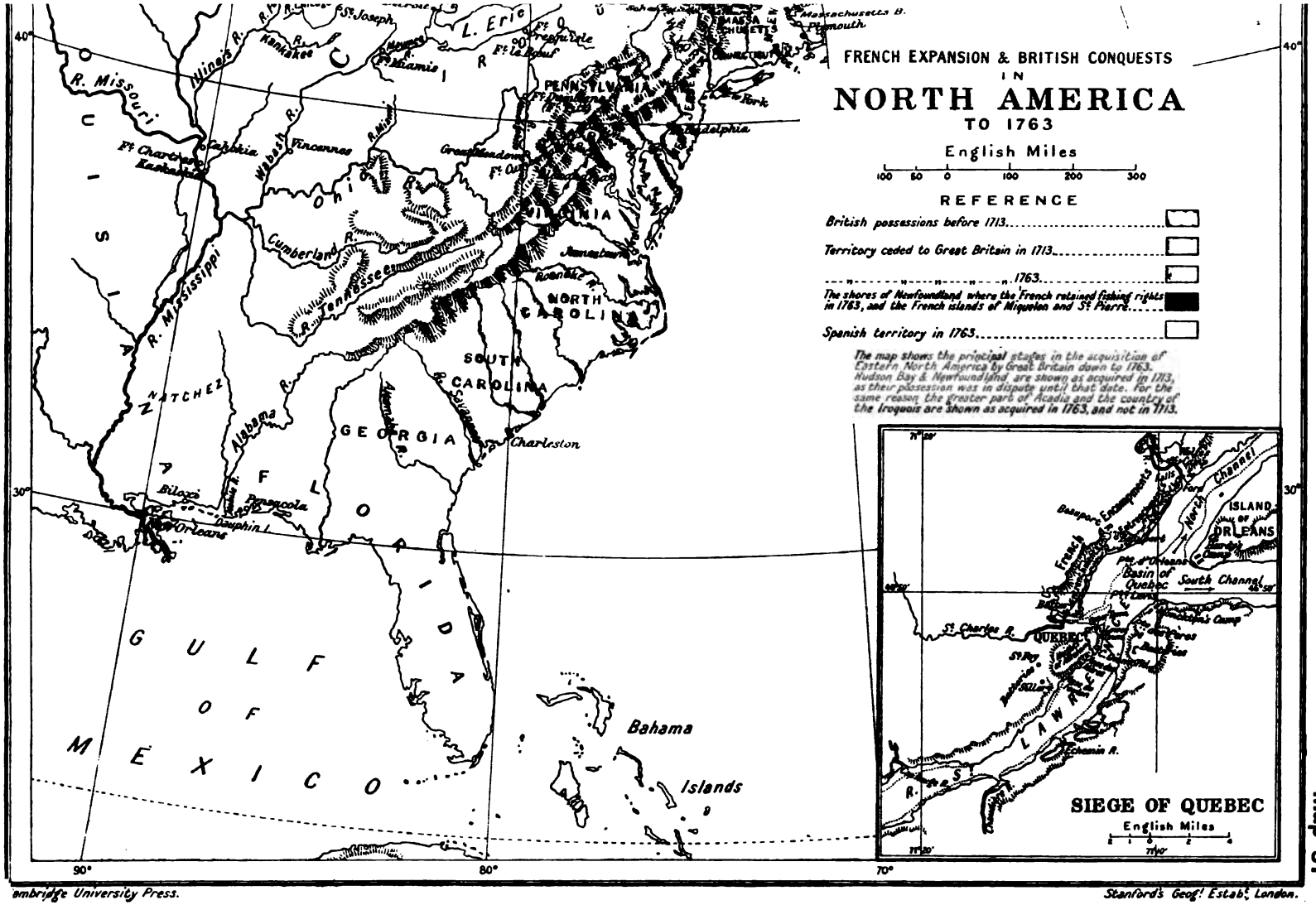
# MAP 67

## French Expansion and British Conquests in North America to 1763

*with inset*

Quebec

100°
90°
80°
70°
60°
50°
Hudson Bay
James Bay
LABRADOR
R. Nelson
Ft. York
R. Severn
Saskatchewan R.
Ft. Bourbon
Lake Winnipeg
Ft. Dauphin
L. Manitoba
Ft. Maurepas
Ft. Rouge
Ft. La Reine
Ft. St. Charles
L. of the Woods
Albany R.
Ft. Albany
Ft. Moose
Ft. Rupert
Rupert R.
Missinaibi R. (Moose R.)
Abitibi R.
ALGONQUINS
NADA
Red R.
L. Superior
Sault Ste. Marie
St. Ignace
Michillimackinac
Wisconsin R.
Green B.
L. Michigan
L. Huron
HURON
L. Nipissing
R. Ottawa
Three Rivers
Montreal
L. St. Francis
Ogdensburg
Ft. Frontenac
Simcoe
Ft. Toronto
L. Ontario
Ft. Niagara
Crown Point
Ticonderoga
Oswego
Champlain
Ft. Edward
Maine
Penta-gouet
St. Sauveur
Kennebec R.
Penobscot B. & R.
Boston
Gaspé
Tadoussac
Quebec
Orleans
Cap Rouge
R. St. Maurice
R. St. Charles
R. Saguenay
R. St. John
R. St. Croix
R. St. Lawrence
Anticosti I.
Gulf of St. Lawrence
B. of Chaleurs
Ile de St. Jean (Pr. Edward I.)
Cape Breton I. (Ile Royale)
Louisbourg
C. Canso
Canso
Ft. Beauséjour
B. of Fundy
Port Royal
Halifax
La Hève
C. Sable
Sable I.
Pt. Riche
NEWFOUNDLAND
C. Bonavista
Baie de la Concepcion
St. Johns
Placentia
Miquelon I.
St. Pierre I.




Map 67

ambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab! London.

# THE THIRTEEN COLONIES
## AT THE END OF THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

English Miles

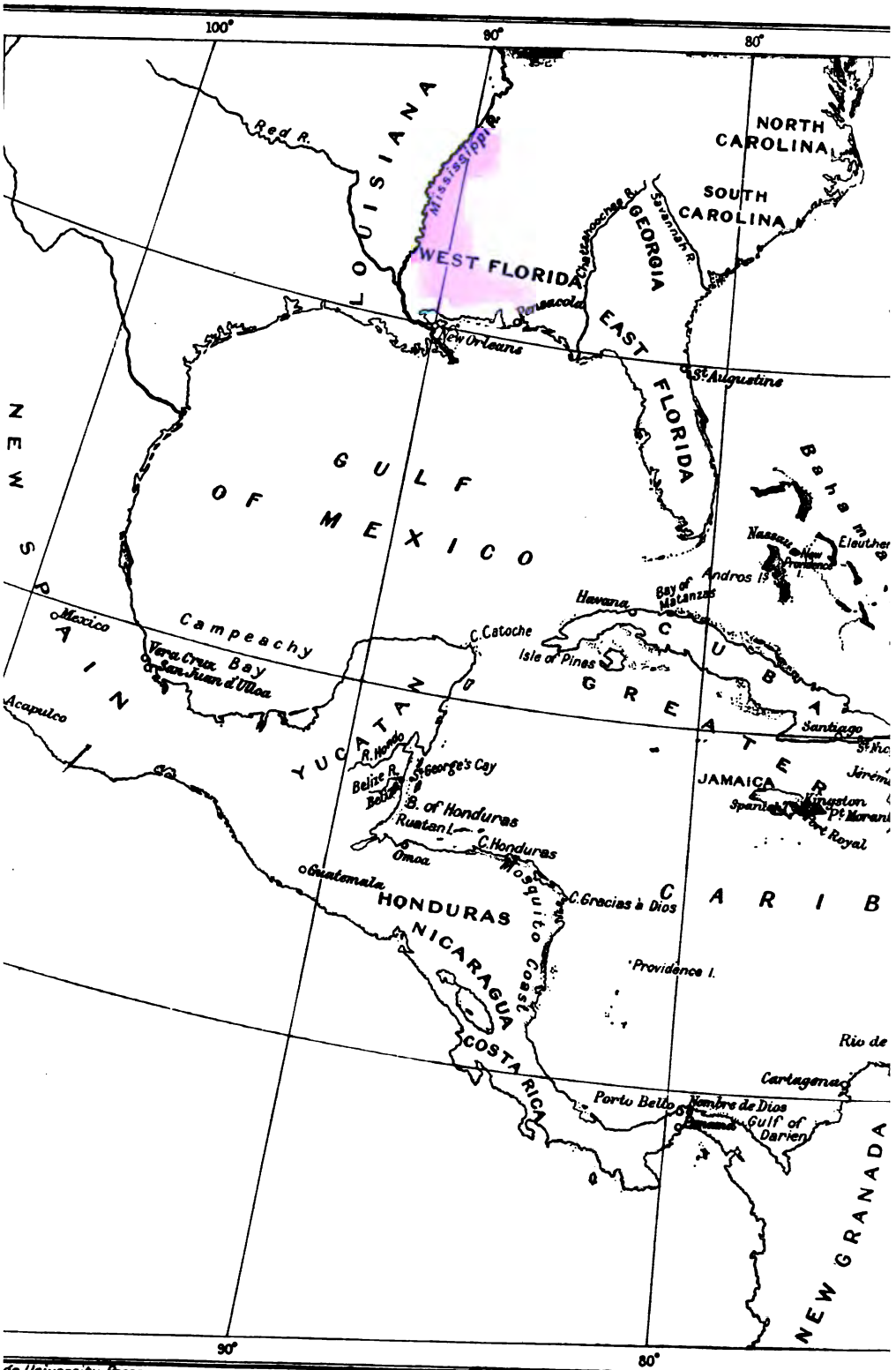
100 0 100 200

Note: The uncoloured territory east of the Mississippi and south of the great lakes, was claimed by Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut, by virtue of their charters. The part north of the Ohio is shown in this map as part of the province of Quebec, to which it was added in 1774.

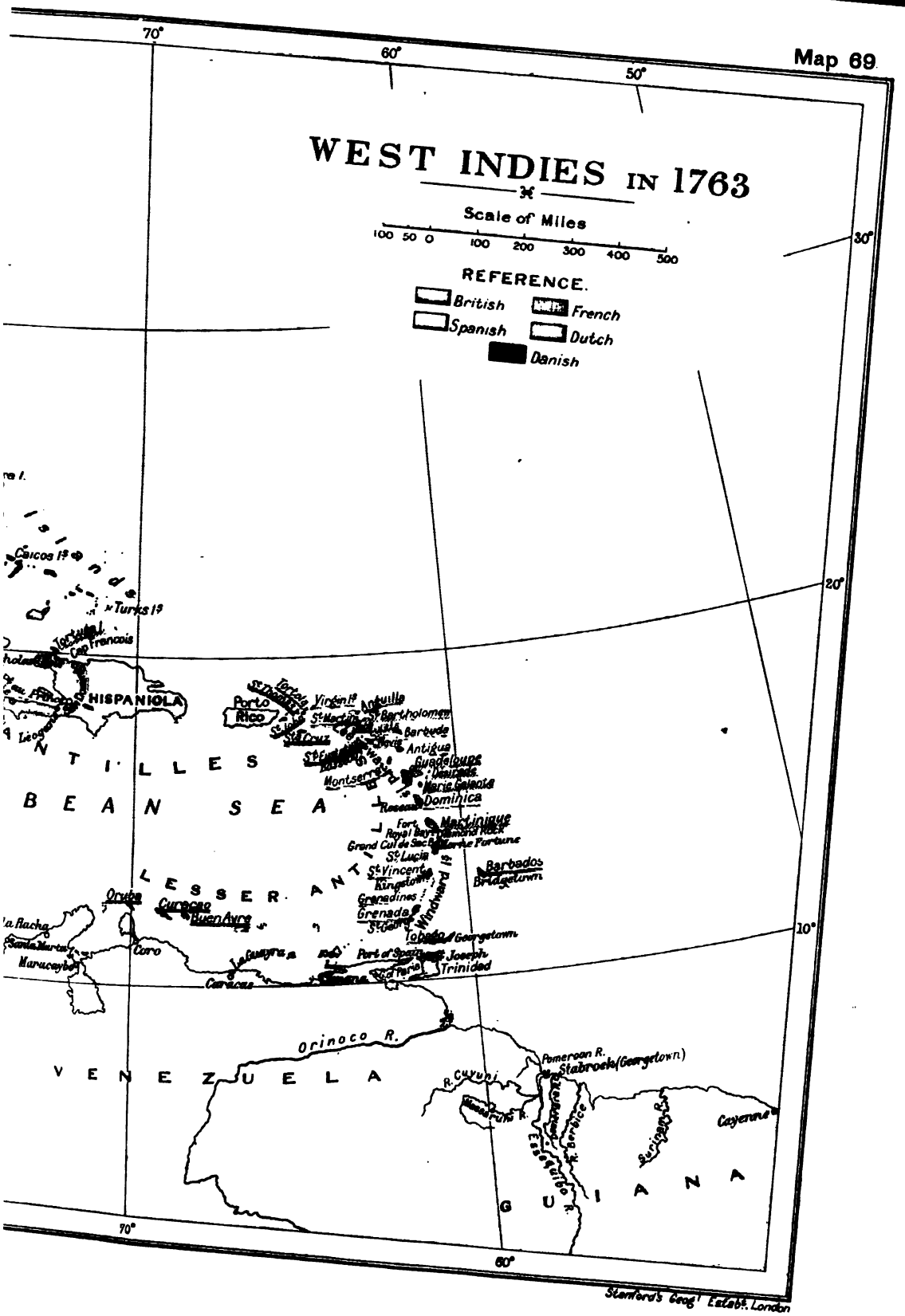
Cambridge University Press. Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t London

MAP 69

West Indies in 1763




ge University Press.


WEST INDIES IN 1763
Scale of Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
REFERENCE.
British
French
Spanish
Dutch
Danish
70°
60°
50°
30°
20°
10°
Caicos Is
Turks Is
Cap François
HISPANIOLA
Porto Rico
Virgin Is
Anguilla
St Bartholomew
Barbuda
Antigua
Guadeloupe
Montserrat
Marie Galante
Dominica
Martinique
Fort Royal Bay
Grand Cul de Sac
St Lucia
St Vincent
Kingstown
Grenadines
Grenada
St George
Tobago
Georgetown
Barbados
Bridgetown
Windward Is
Aruba
Curaçao
Buen Ayre
La Rancha
Santa Marta
Maracaybo
Coro
La Guayra
Caracas
Port of Spain
St Joseph
Trinidad
Orinoco R.
VENEZUELA
Pomeroon R.
Stabroek (Georgetown)
R. Cuyuni
Essequibo R.
Berbice R.
Surinam R.
Cayenne
GUIANA
Stanford's Geog! Estab!. London

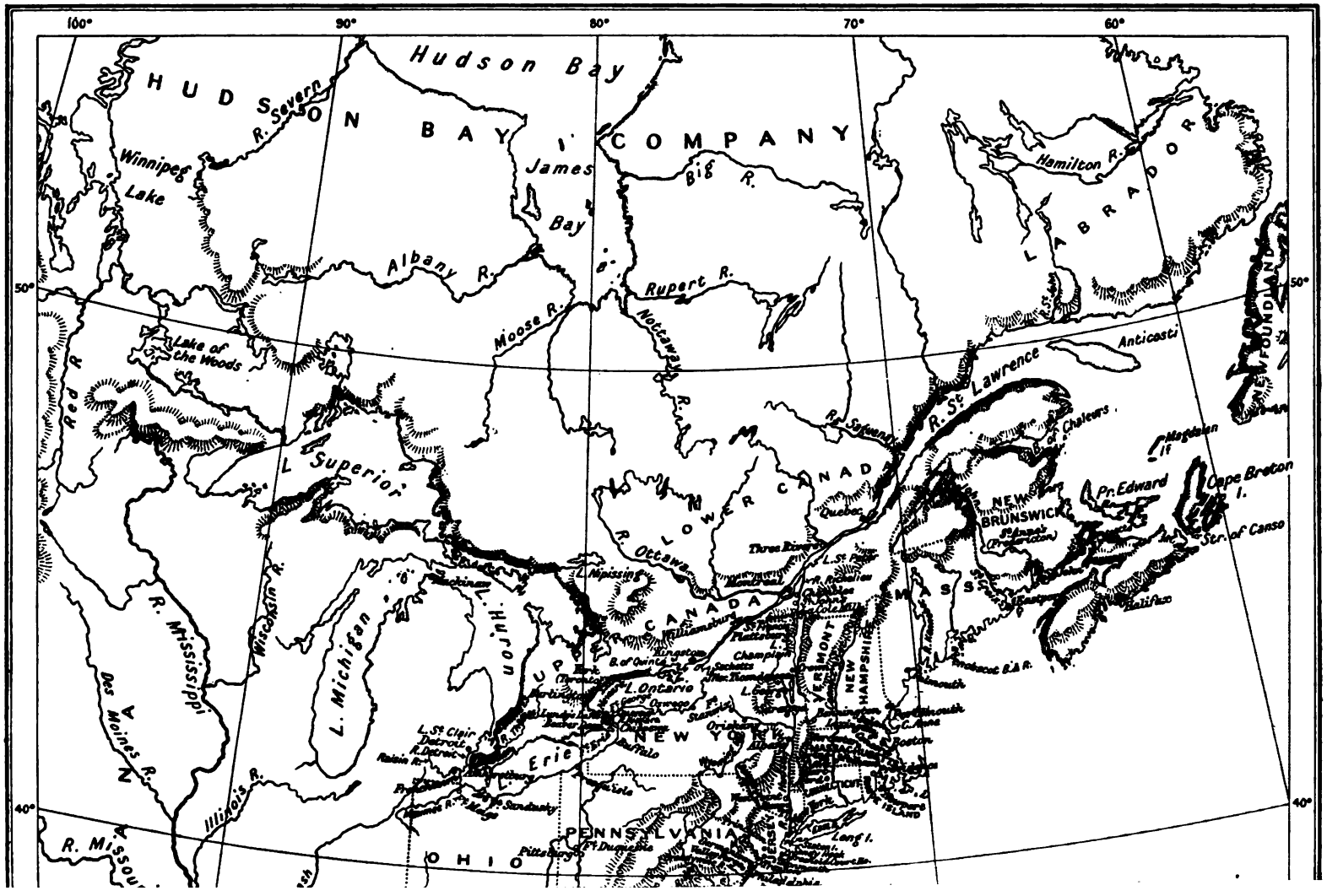
# MAP 70

## Eastern North America in 1812

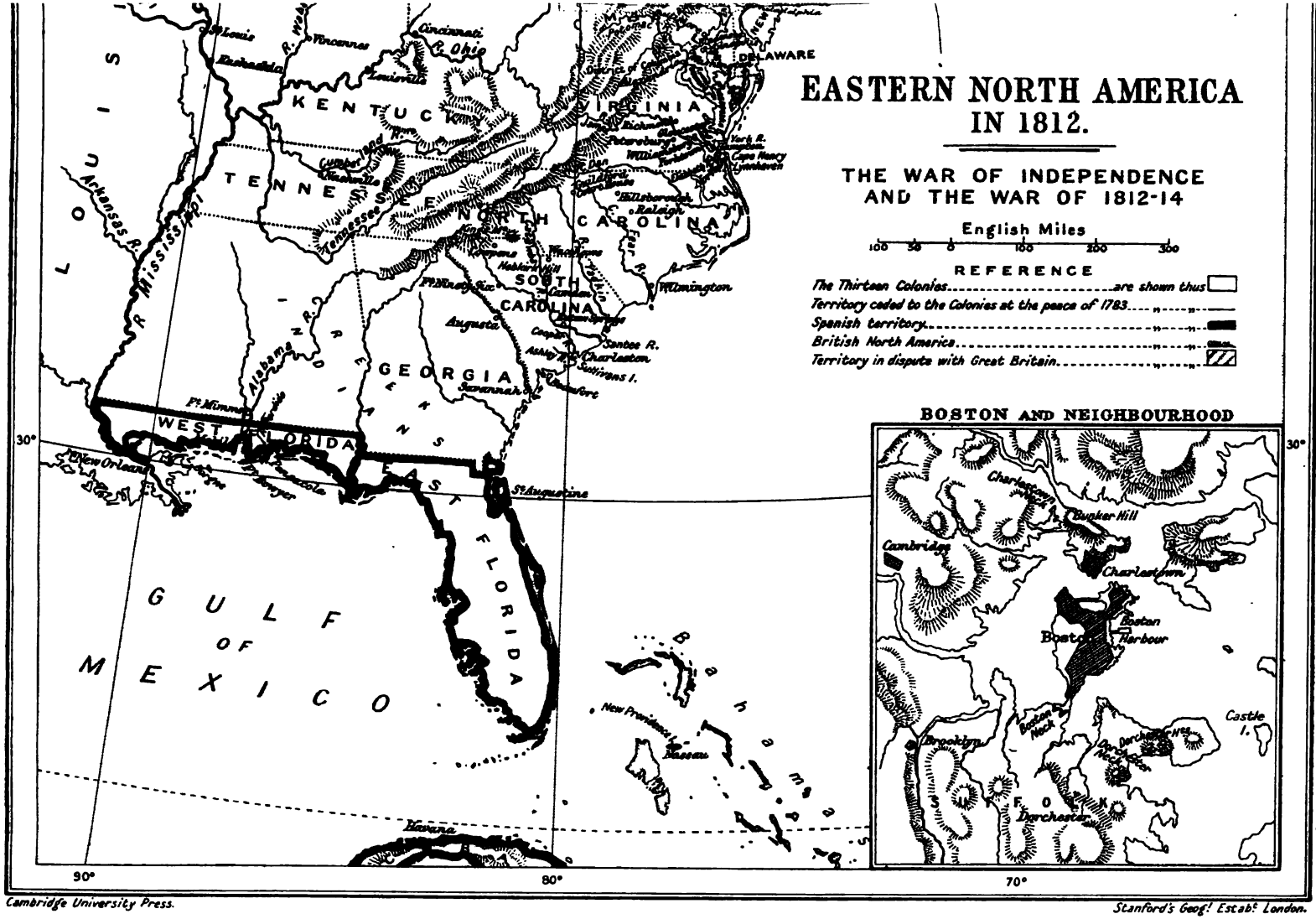
The War of Independence and the War of 1812–14

*with inset*

Boston



100°
90°
80°
70°
60°
50°
40°
Hudson Bay
HUDSON BAY COMPANY
R. Severn
Winnipeg Lake
James Bay
Big R.
Albany R.
Rupert R.
Moose R.
Nottaway R.
Hamilton R.
LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
Anticosti
R. St Lawrence
Lake of the Woods
Red R.
L. Superior
LOWER CANADA
R. Saguenay
Quebec
Three Rivers
Montreal
R. Ottawa
L. Nipissing
UPPER CANADA
Kingston
B. of Quinte
L. Ontario
Oswego
Champlain
Schuyler
Albany
Oriskany
Buffalo
NEW YORK
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASS.
Boston
Portsmouth
Halifax
Pr. Edward
Cape Breton I.
Str. of Canso
NEW BRUNSWICK
Magdalen I.
Chaleurs
L. Huron
L. Michigan
Wisconsin R.
R. Mississippi
Des Moines R.
Illinois R.
L. St Clair
Detroit
Raisin R.
L. Erie
Sandusky
Pittsburg
Ft Duquesne
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
Long I.
R. Missouri

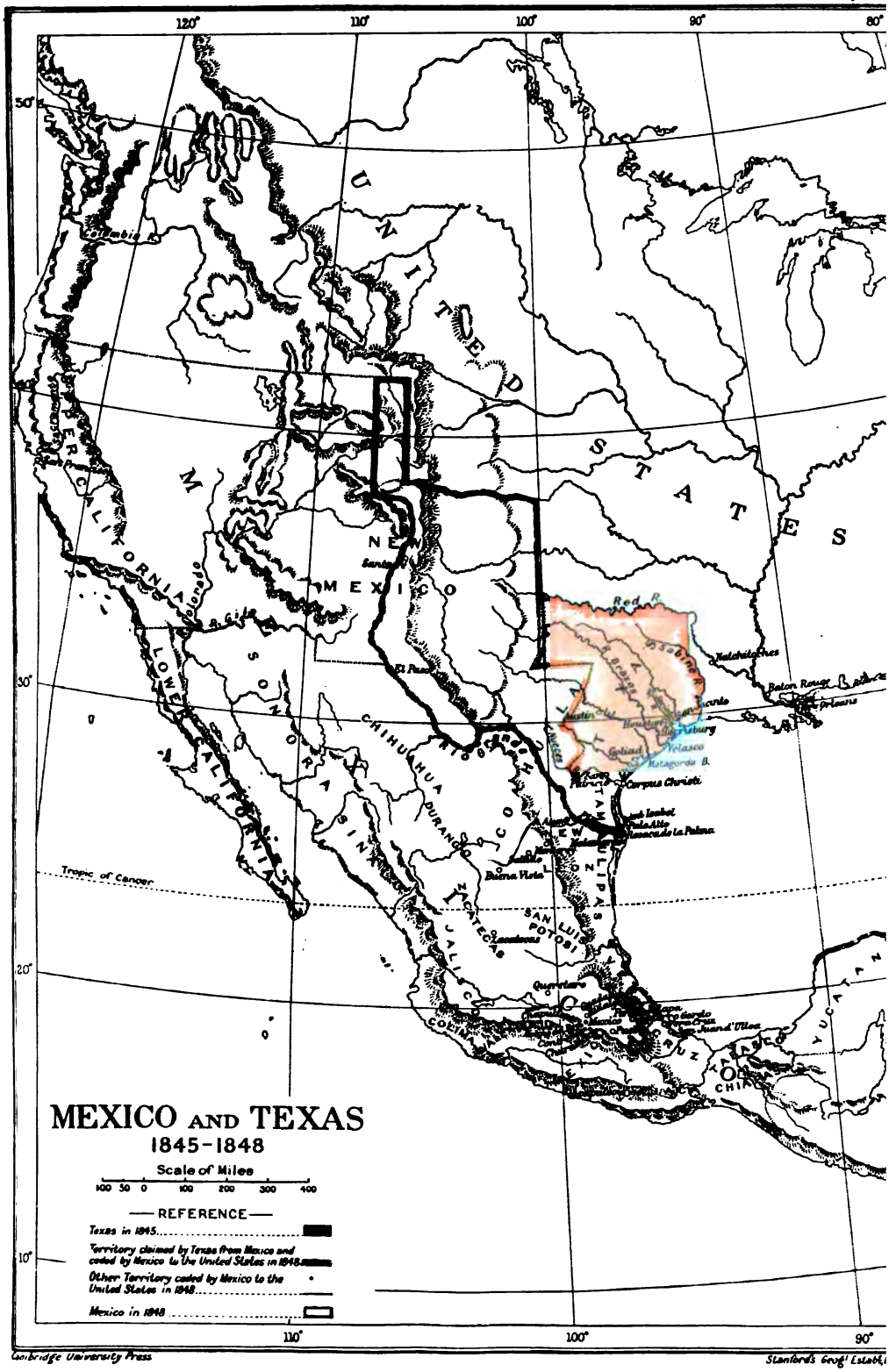



Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog! Estabs London.

Map 70

Map 7



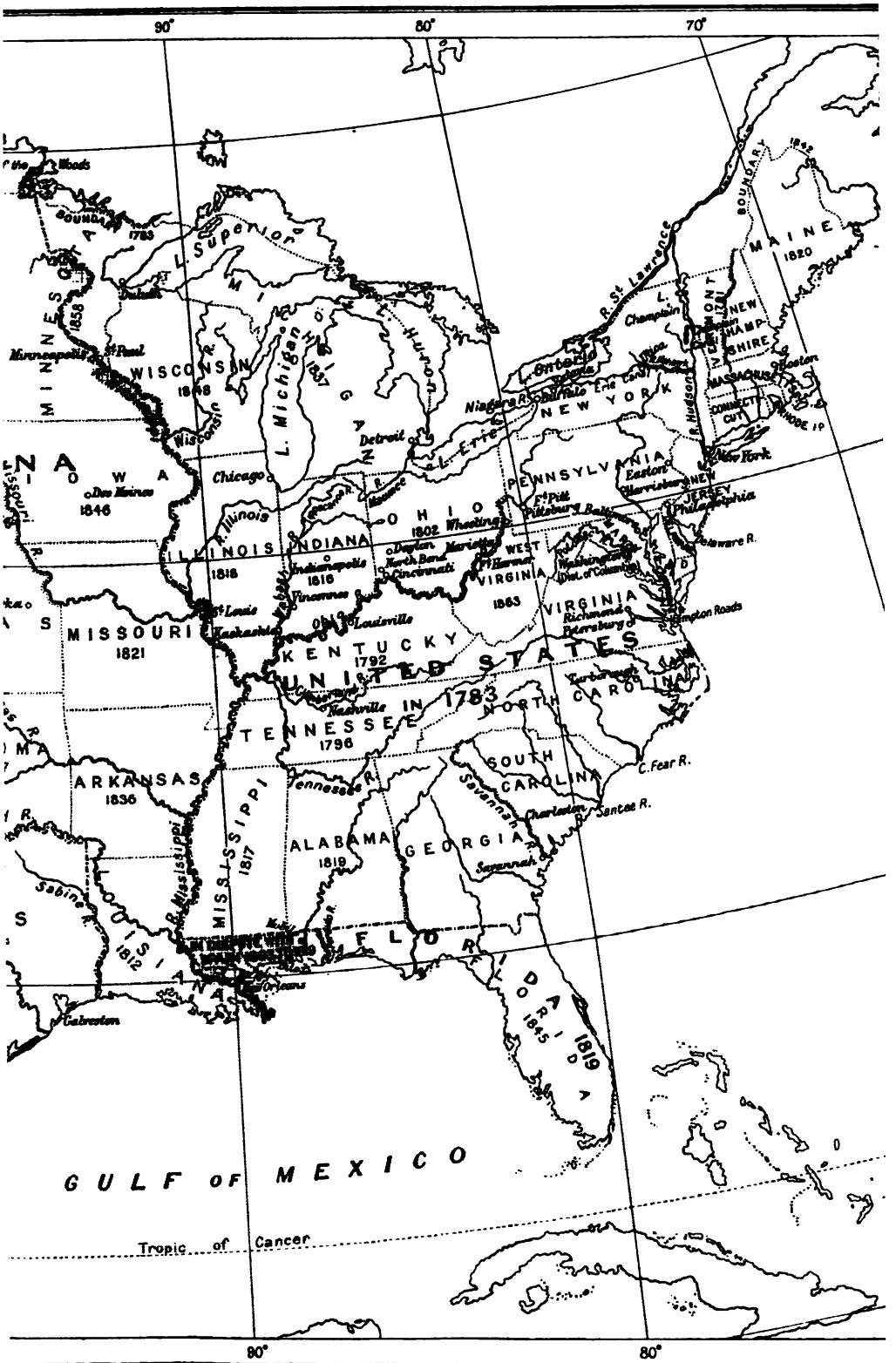
MEXICO AND TEXAS
1845-1848
Scale of Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
REFERENCE
Texas in 1845
Territory claimed by Texas from Mexico and ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848
Other Territory ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848
Mexico in 1848
UNITED STATES
NEW MEXICO
CALIFORNIA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
DURANGO
COAHUILA
NEW LEON
TAMAULIPAS
SAN LUIS POTOSI
ZACATECAS
JALISCO
COLIMA
MICHIGAN
GUAYMAS
TABASCO
CHIAPAS
YUCATAN
Tropic of Cancer
Red R.
Sabine R.
Colorado
Columbia R.
Santa Fe
El Paso
Natchitoches
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Harrisburg
Velasco
Matagorda B.
Corpus Christi
Isabel
Rosaca de la Palma
Buena Vista
Lacatecas
Queretaro
Mexico
Juan d'Ulloa
120°
110°
100°
90°
80°
50°
40°
30°
20°
10°
Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geog'l Estabt.

**MAP 72**

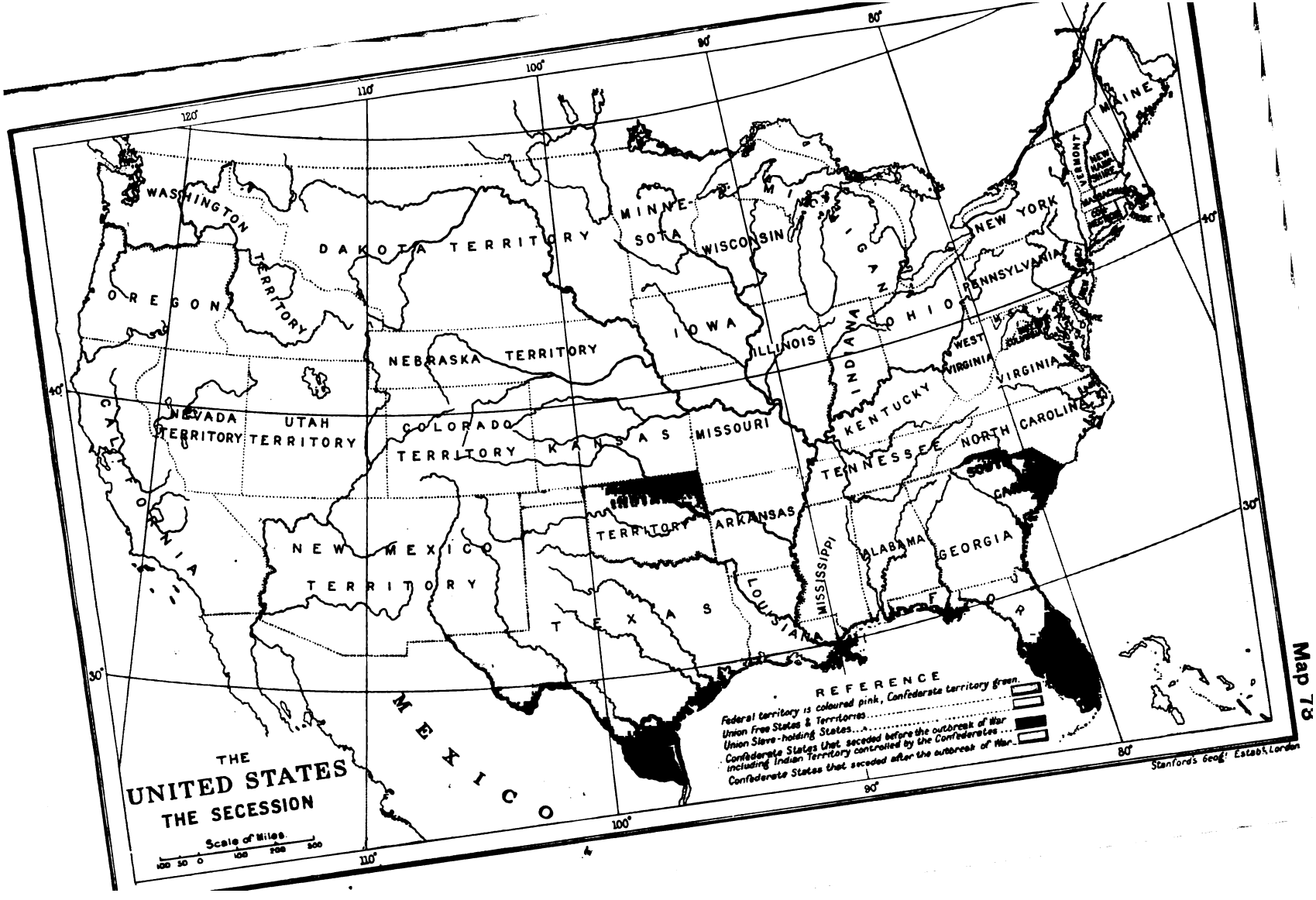
**Expansion**
**of the**
**United States**

Cambridge University Press.

Map 7



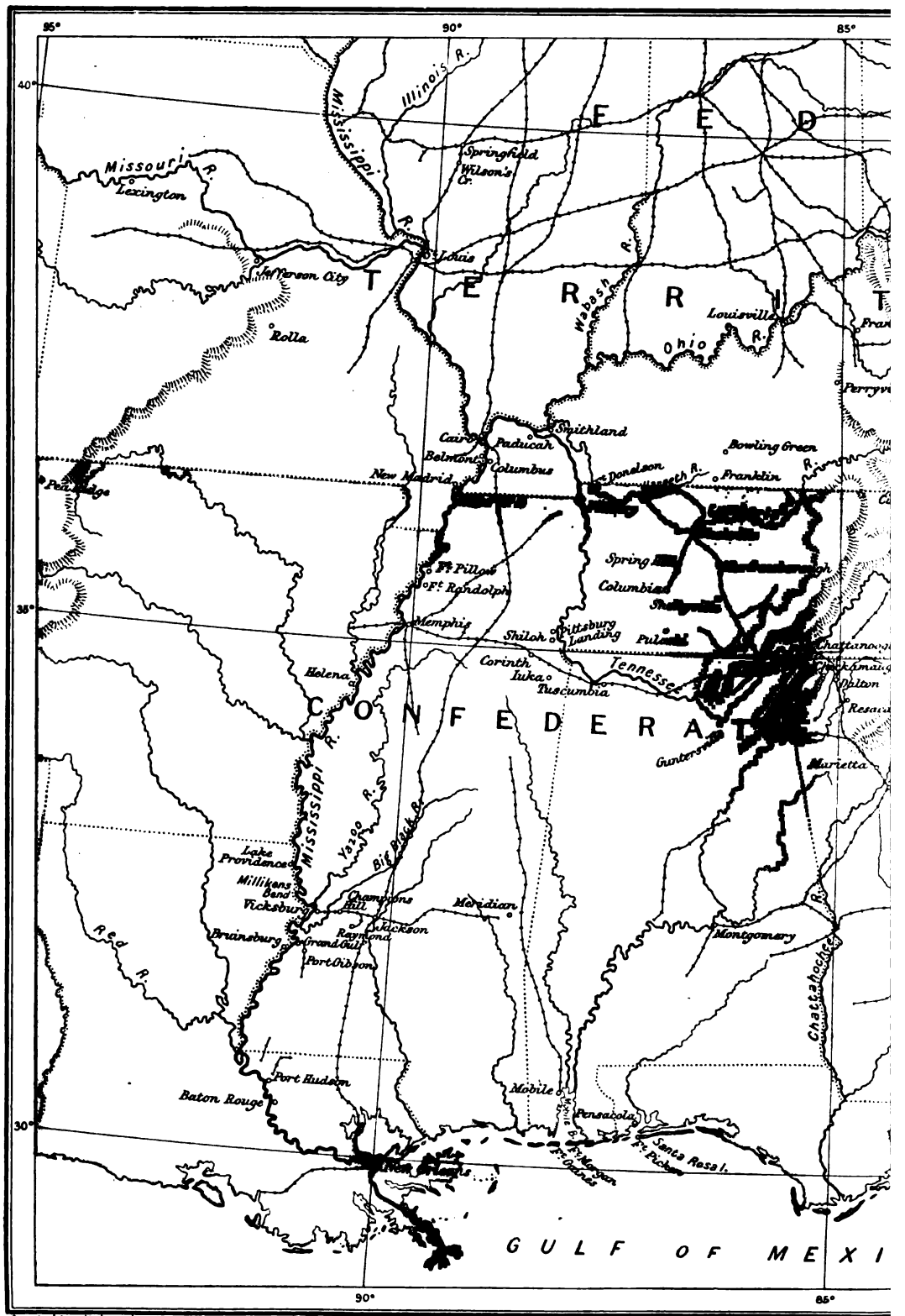
90°
80°
70°
MINNESOTA
1858
Minneapolis
St Paul
WISCONSIN
1848
Wisconsin R.
L. Superior
MICHIGAN
1837
L. Michigan
L. Huron
Detroit
L. Erie
Niagara R.
L. Ontario
Buffalo
Erie Canal
NEW YORK
R. St Lawrence
L. Champlain
VERMONT
1791
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MAINE
1820
BOUNDARY
1842
Boston
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
RHODE IS
R. Hudson
New York
NEW JERSEY
Philadelphia
Delaware R.
Easton
Harrisburg
PENNSYLVANIA
Ft Pitt
Pittsburg
Baltimore
Washington
Dist. of Columbia
VIRGINIA
Richmond
Petersburg
Hampton Roads
Turborough
NORTH CAROLINA
C. Fear R.
SOUTH CAROLINA
Santee R.
Charleston
Savannah R.
Savannah
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
1819
Tennessee R.
MISSISSIPPI
1817
R. Mississippi
LOUISIANA
1812
Sabine R.
Galveston
New Orleans
FLORIDA
1845
1819
FLORIDA
OHIO
1802
Wheeling
Marietta
Ft Harmer
WEST VIRGINIA
1863
Dayton
North Bend
Cincinnati
Indianapolis
1816
Vincennes
Louisville
Ohio
KENTUCKY
1792
Nashville
TENNESSEE
1796
UNITED STATES IN 1783
ILLINOIS
1818
Illinois
Chicago
Des Moines
1846
IOWA
Missouri R.
St Louis
Kaskaskia
MISSOURI
1821
ARKANSAS
1836
GULF OF MEXICO
Tropic of Cancer
Stanford's Geog! Estab!


THE
UNITED STATES
THE SECESSION
Scale of Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300
REFERENCE
Federal territory is coloured pink, Confederate territory green.
Union Free States & Territories
Union Slave-holding States
Confederate States that seceded before the outbreak of War including Indian Territory controlled by the Confederates
Confederate States that seceded after the outbreak of War
Stanford's Geog! Estab! London
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA TERRITORY
UTAH TERRITORY
DAKOTA TERRITORY
NEBRASKA TERRITORY
COLORADO TERRITORY
KANSAS
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
VERMONT
MAINE
MEXICO
120°
110°
100°
90°
80°
40°
30°

Map 78

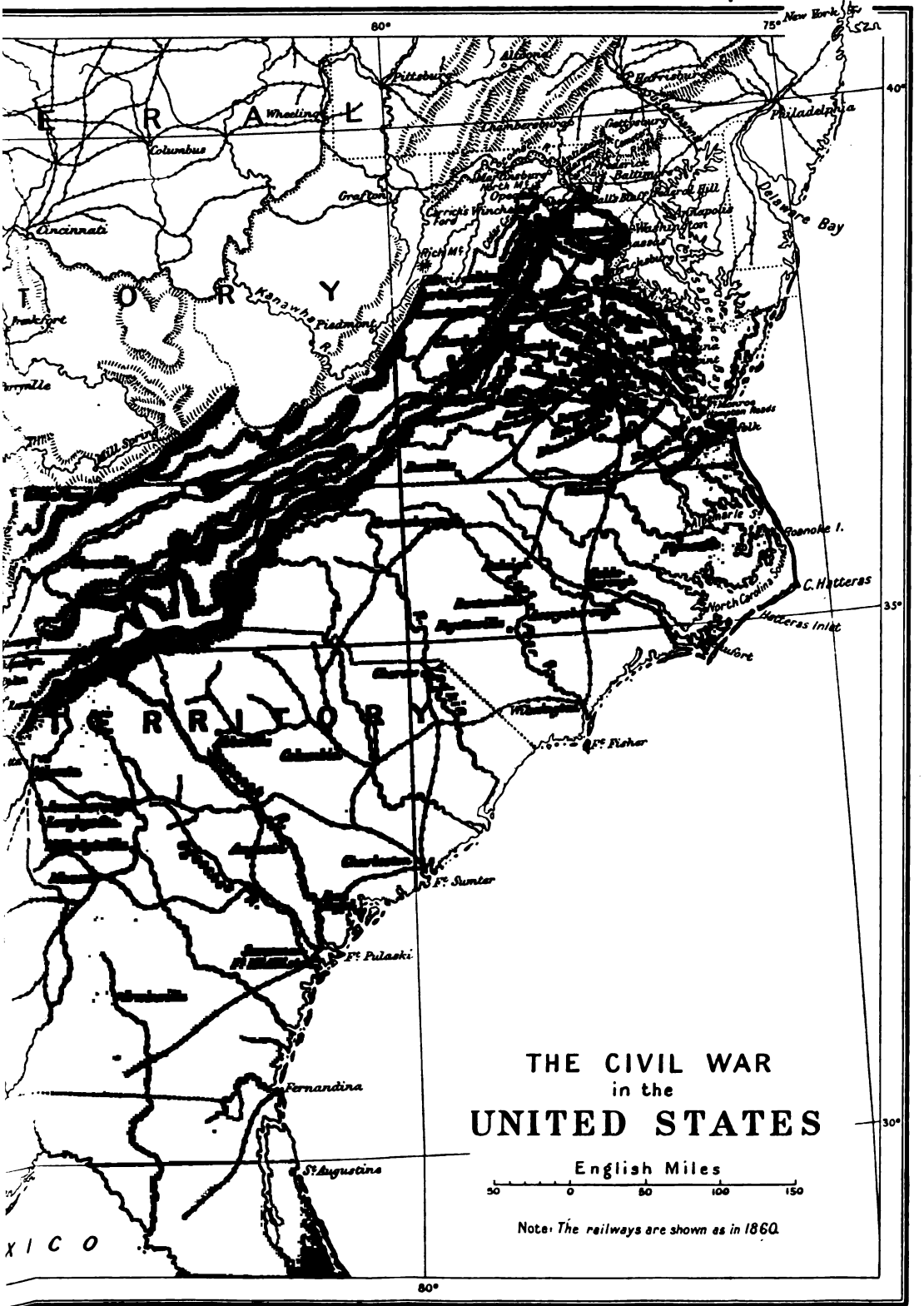
MAP 74

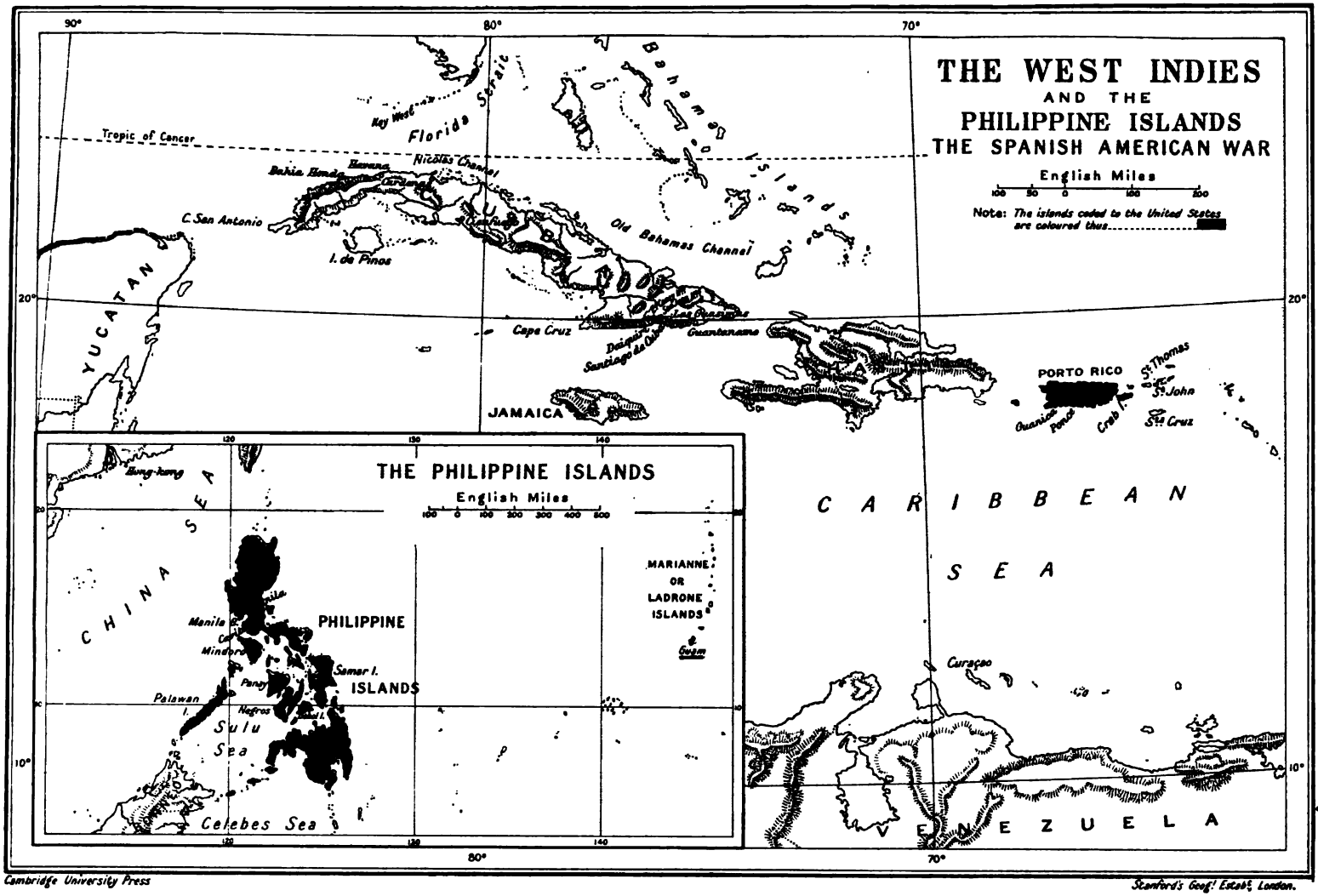
# The Civil War in the United States




Cambridge University Press.

Map 74

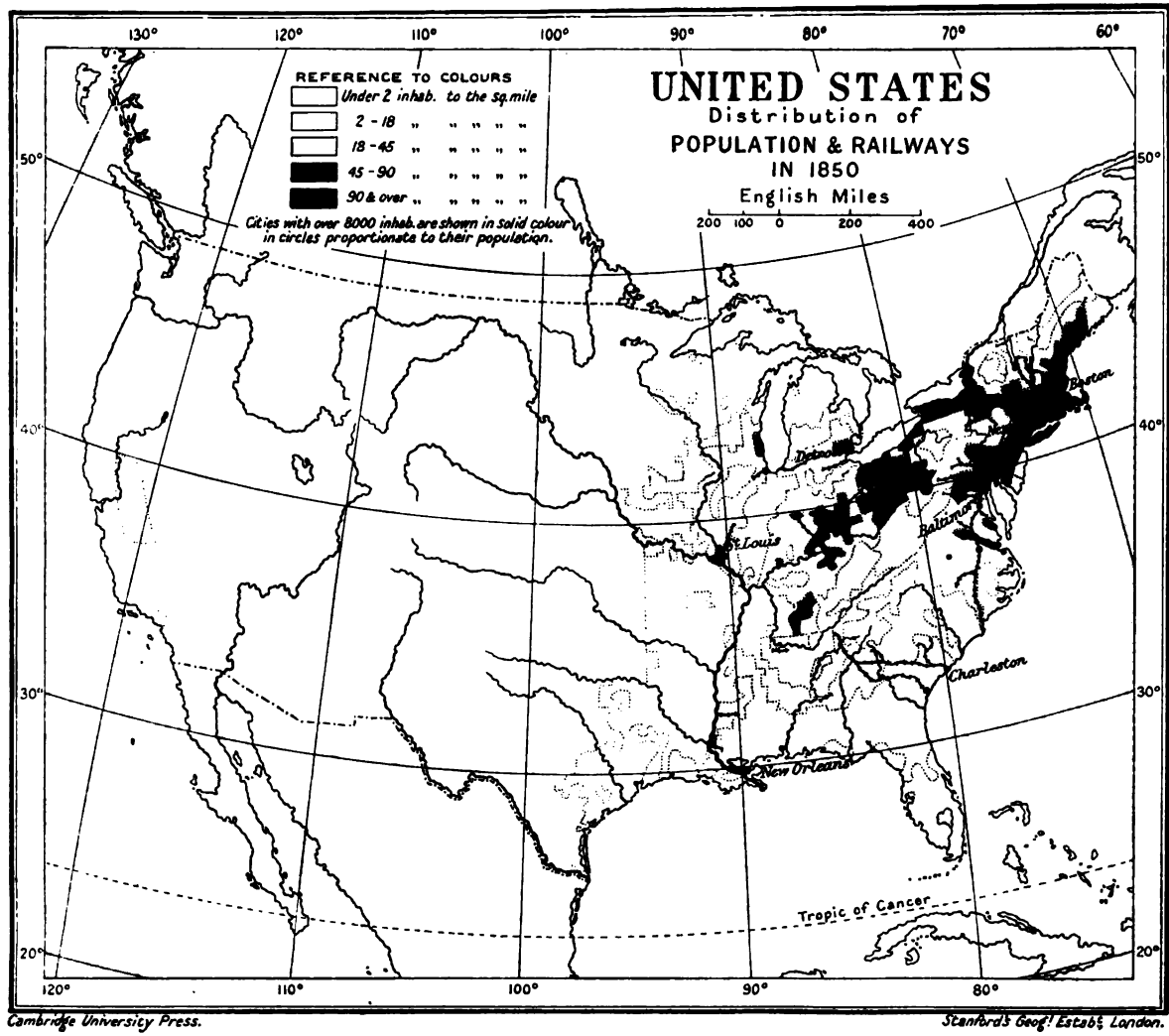

80°
75°
New York
40°
Philadelphia
Delaware Bay
Pittsburg
Wheeling
Columbus
Cincinnati
Frankfort
Kanawha
Piedmont
Richmond
Baltimore
Washington
Petersburg
Norfolk
Roanoke I.
C. Hatteras
North Carolina
Hatteras Inlet
Wilmington
Ft. Fisher
Charleston
Ft. Sumter
Ft. Pulaski
Fernandina
St. Augustine
35°
30°
THE CIVIL WAR
in the
UNITED STATES
English Miles
50 0 50 100 150
Note: The railways are shown as in 1860.
Stanford's Geog! Estabt, London




Cambridge University Press

Stanford's Geog! Estabt, London.

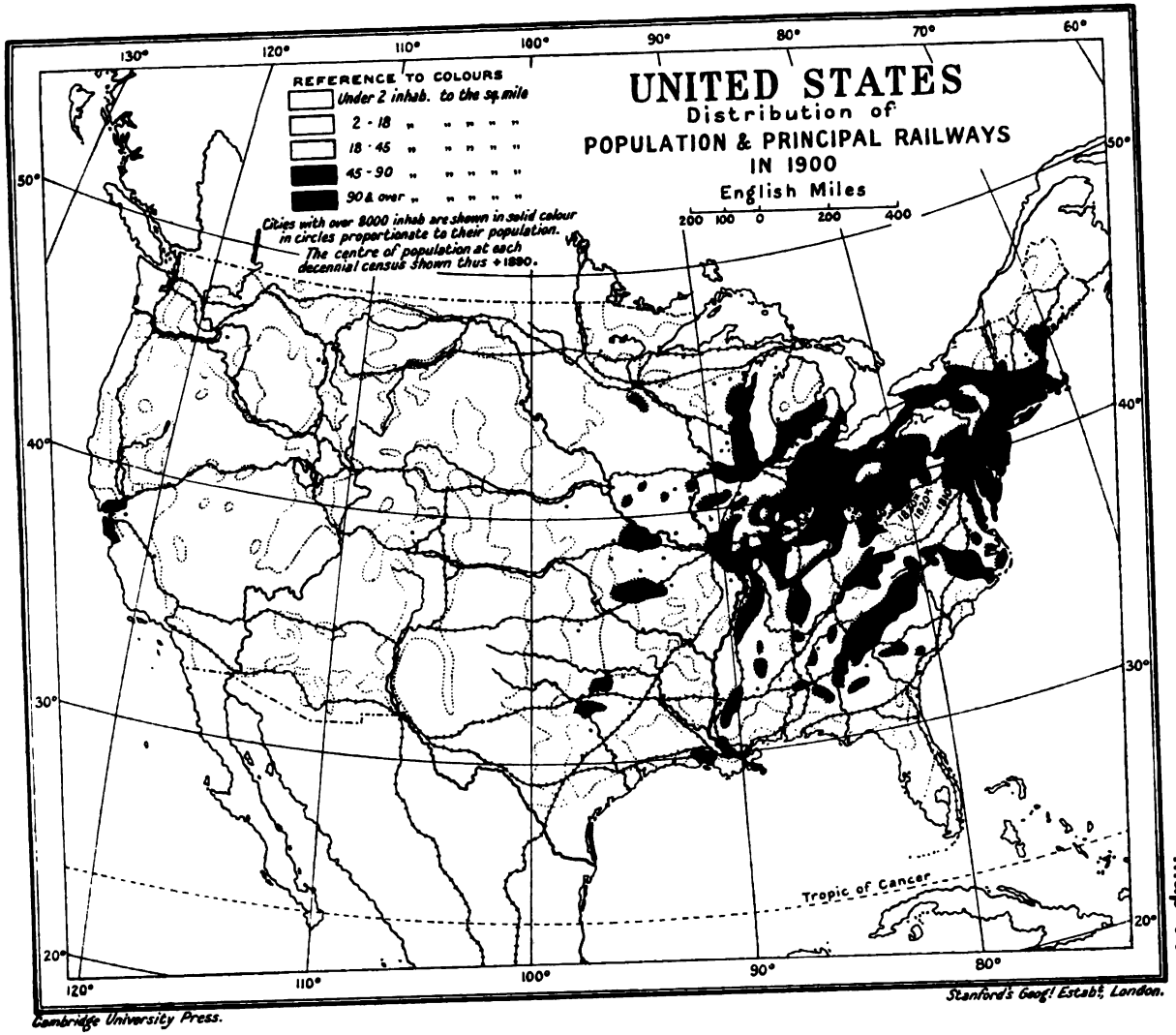
Map 75



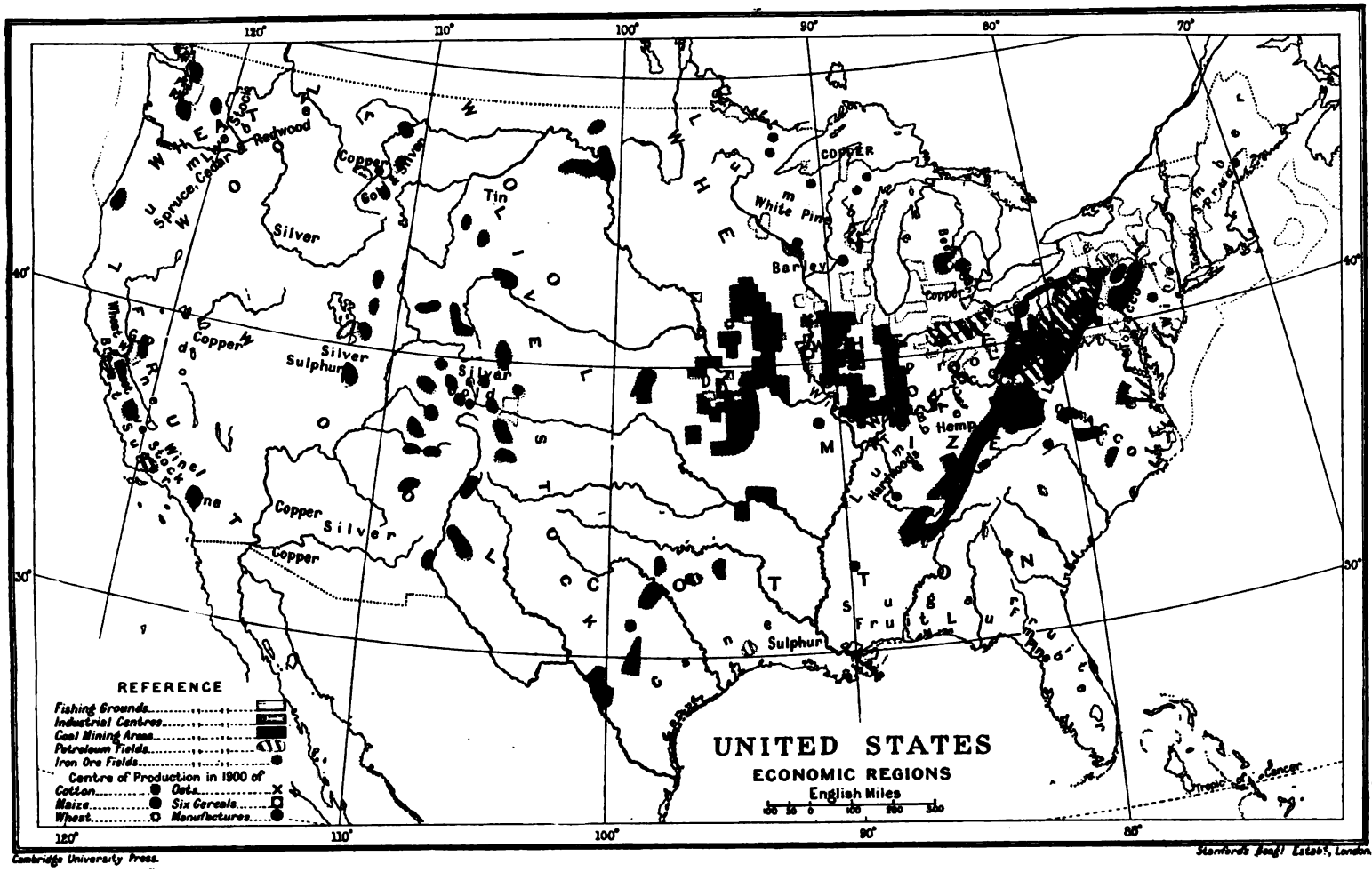

Map 76

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog! Estabt London.


UNITED STATES
Distribution of
POPULATION & PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS
IN 1900
English Miles
200 100 0 200 400
REFERENCE TO COLOURS
Under 2 inhab. to the sq. mile
2 - 18 " " " "
18 - 45 " " " "
45 - 90 " " " "
90 & over " " " "
Cities with over 8000 inhab are shewn in solid colour in circles proportionate to their population.
The centre of population at each decennial census shown thus + 1890.
Tropic of Cancer
130° 120° 110° 100° 90° 80° 70° 60°
50° 40° 30° 20°
Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London.
Cambridge University Press.

Map 77



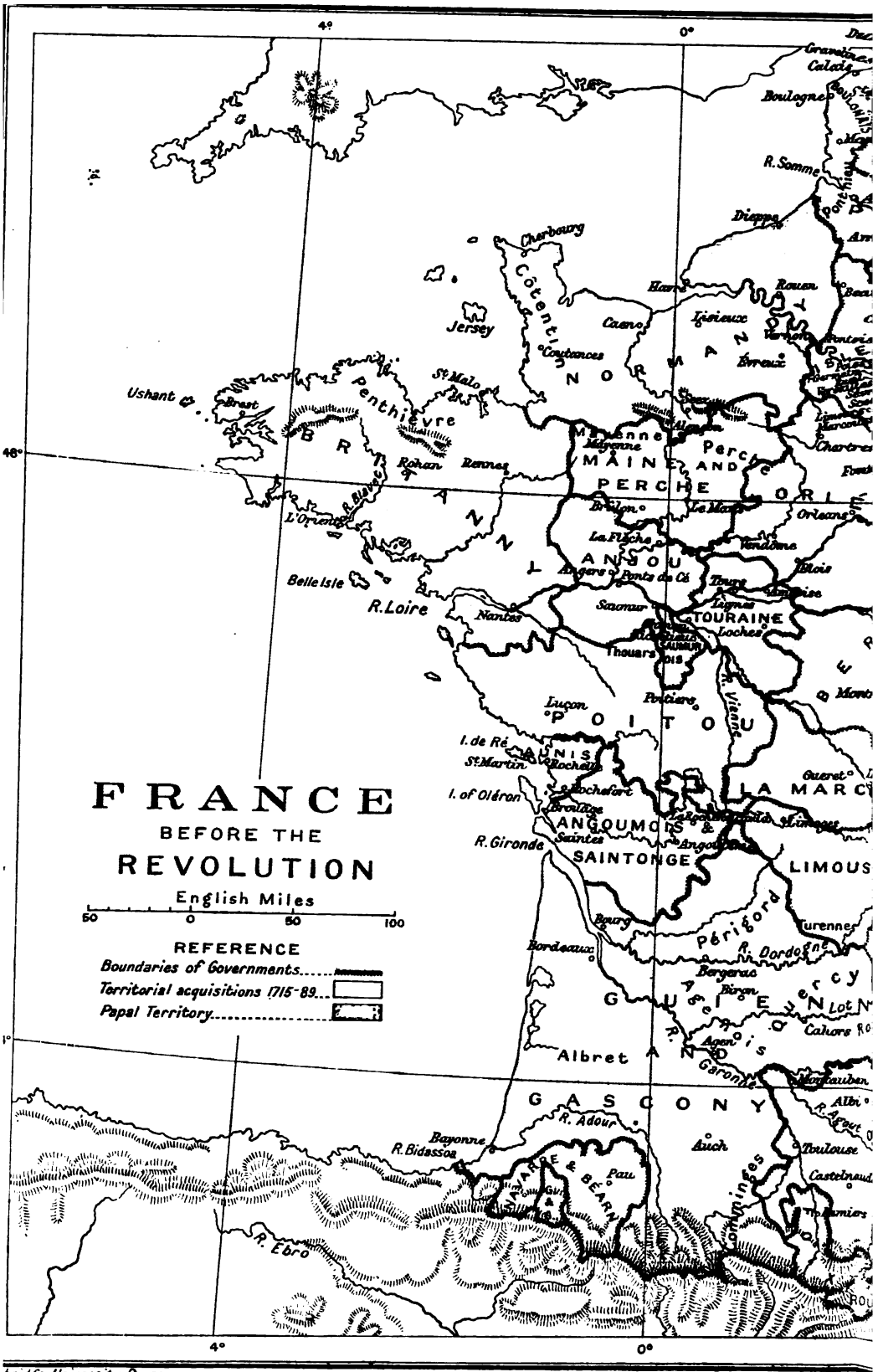

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London

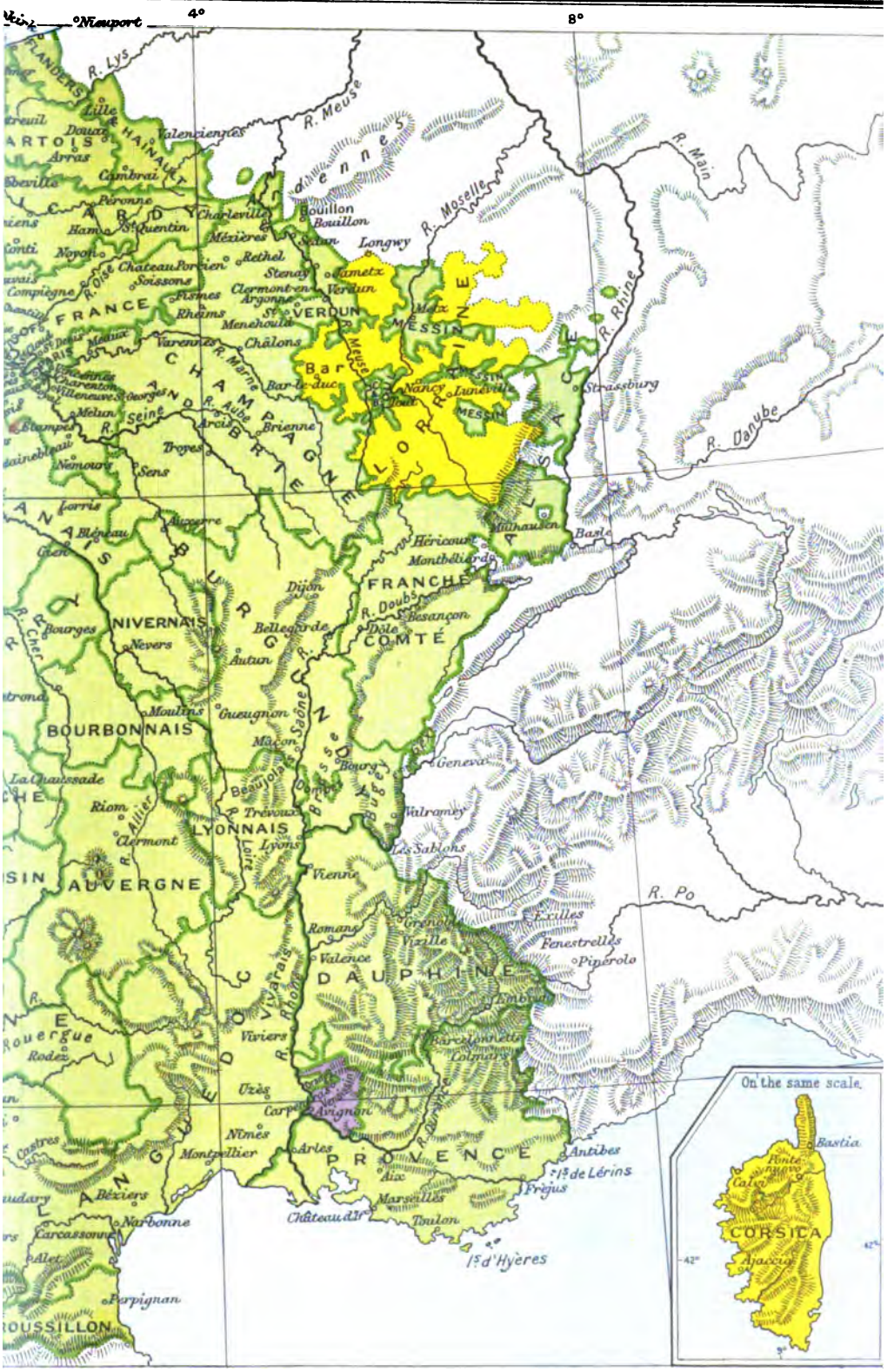
Map 78

# MAP 79

## France before the Revolution

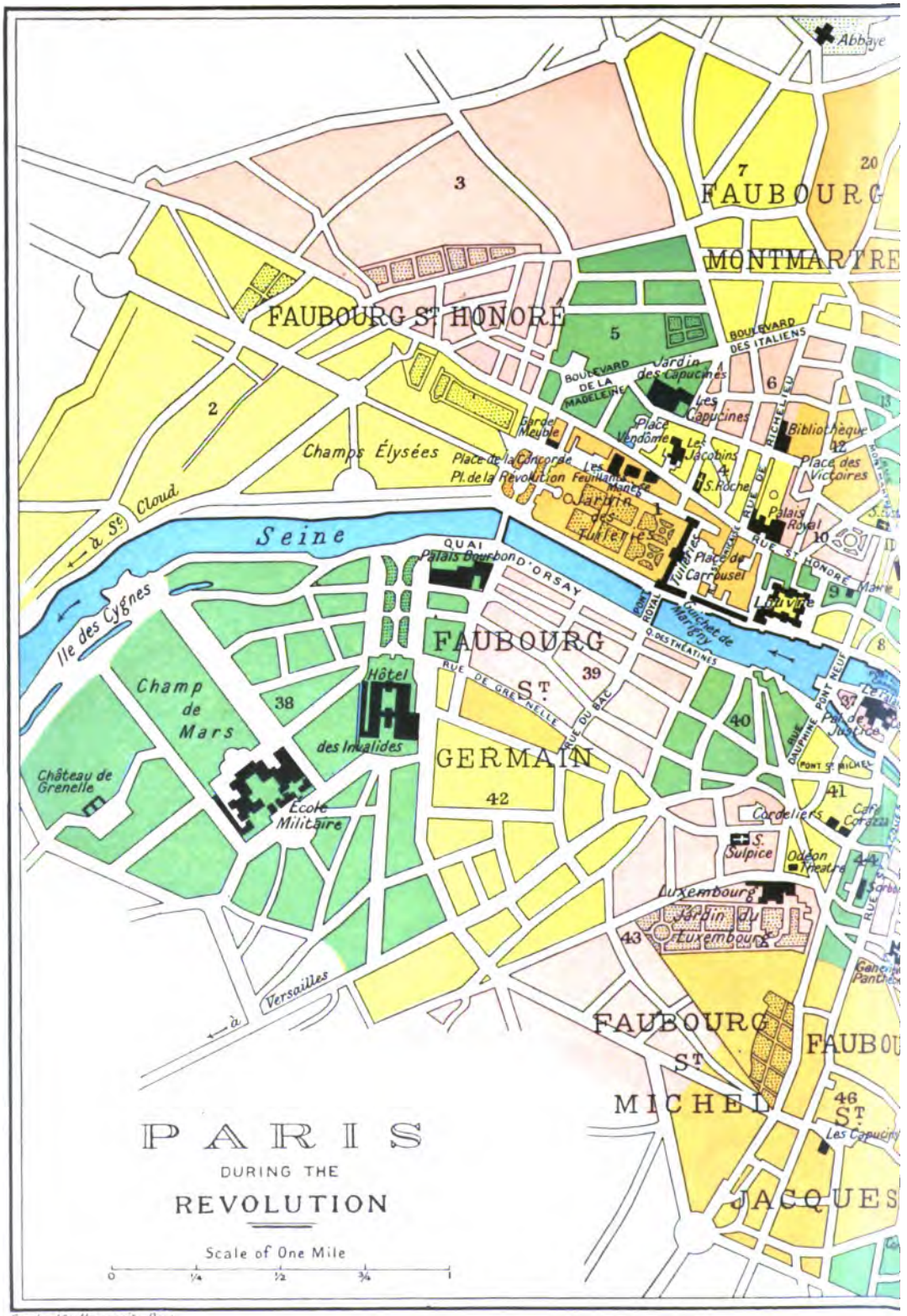



bridge University Press.

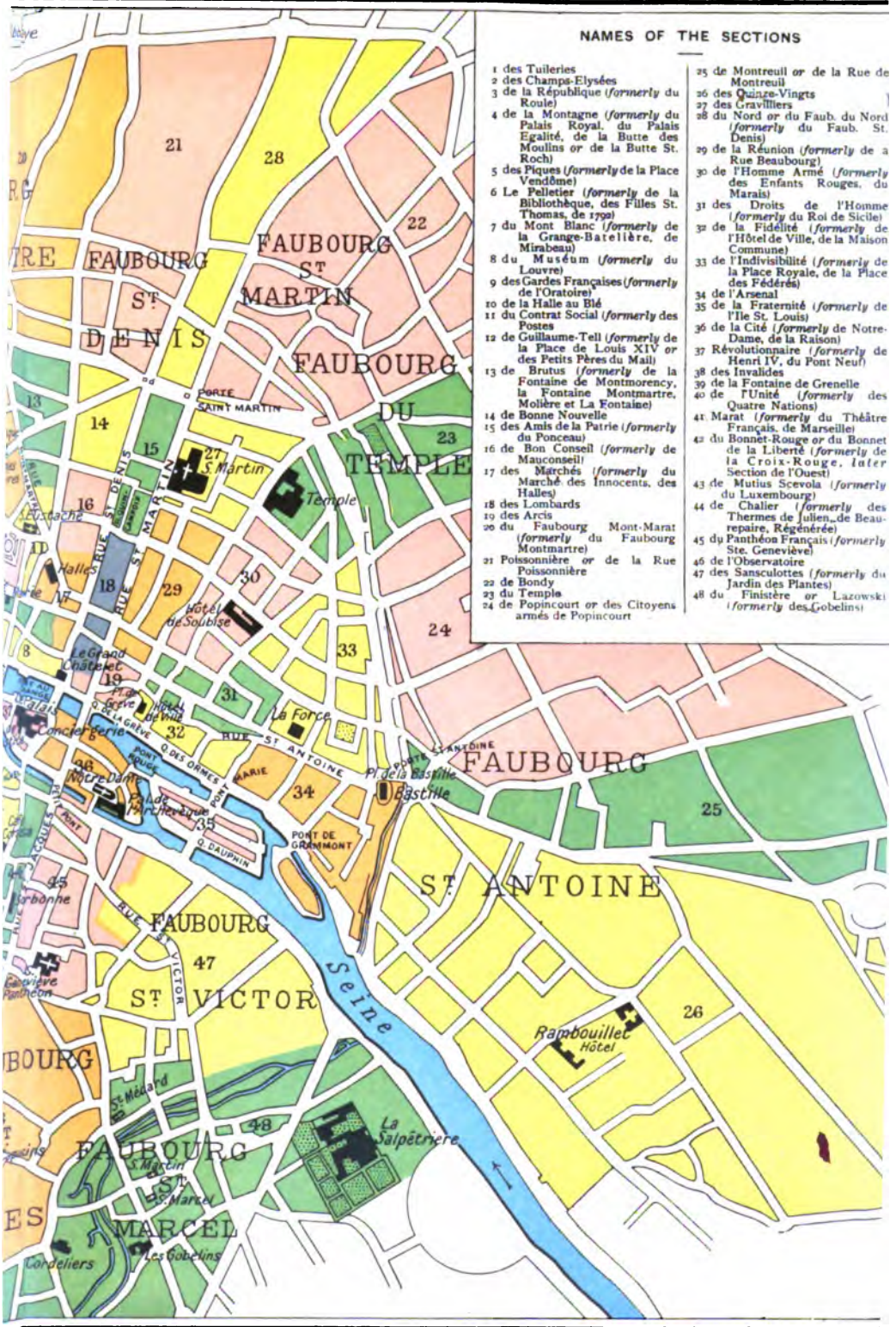

Nieuport
4°
8°
R. Lys
FLANDERS
HAINAULT
Lille
Douai
Arras
Valenciennes
Cambrai
Péronne
Ham
St Quentin
Noyon
Château Porcien
Soissons
Compiègne
R. Oise
FRANCE
Fismes
Rheims
Meaux
Varennes
Châlons
Bar-le-duc
Bar
Nancy
Lunéville
Toul
Strassburg
R. Rhine
R. Main
R. Moselle
R. Meuse
Ardennes
Bouillon
Charleville
Mézières
Sedan
Longwy
Rethel
Stenay
Jametz
Clermont-en-Argonne
Verdun
St VERDUN
Menehould
Metz
MESSIN
LORRAINE
ALSACE
R. Danube
Melun
R. Seine
Arcis
Brienne
Troyes
Sens
Nemours
Lorris
Bléneau
Auxerre
Hericourt
Montbéliard
Mulhausen
Basle
FRANCHE COMTÉ
Dijon
Bellegarde
Dôle
Besançon
R. Doubs
NIVERNAIS
Nevers
Bourges
R. Cher
Autun
Moulins
Gueugnon
BOURBONNAIS
Mâcon
Saône
Bourg
Geneva
La Chaussade
Riom
R. Allier
Clermont
Trévoux
LYONNAIS
Lyons
Loire
Valromey
Les Sablons
Vienne
AUVERGNE
R. Po
Romans
Grenoble
Vizille
Exilles
Fenestrelles
Pinerolo
Valence
DAUPHINE
Embrun
Viviers
R. Rhône
Barcelonnette
Colmars
Rouergue
Rodez
Uzès
Carpentras
Avignon
Nîmes
Montpellier
Arles
PROVENCE
Antibes
Is de Lérins
Aix
Frejus
Marseilles
Château d'If
Toulon
Is d'Hyères
Béziers
Narbonne
Carcassonne
Alet
Perpignan
ROUSSILLON
On the same scale.
Bastia
Ponte nuovo
Calvi
CORSICA
Ajaccio
42°
9°
4°
8°

# MAP 80

## Paris
during the
## Revolution




Cambridge University Press

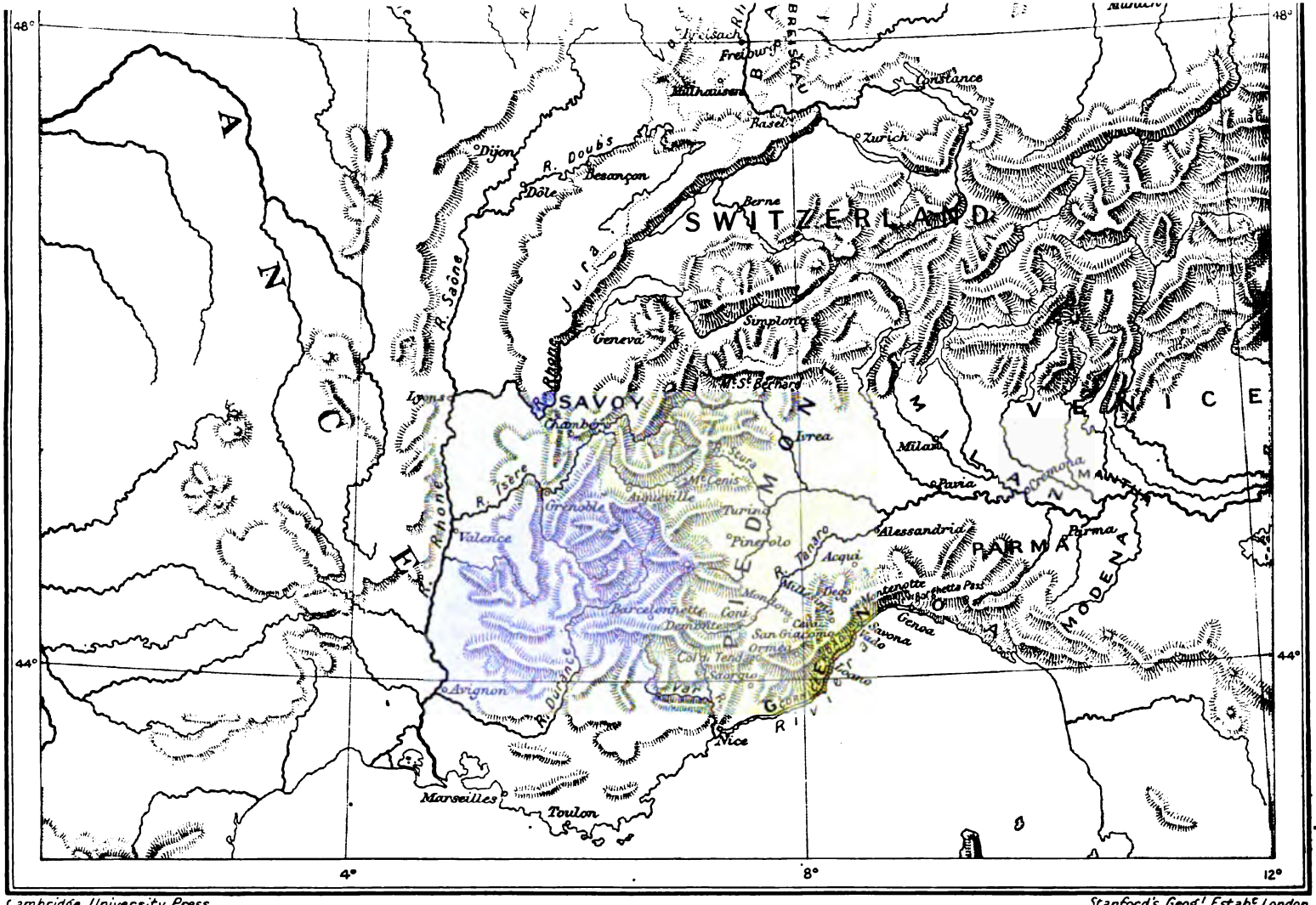



Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t London.

# MAP 81

## Eastern Frontier
## of
## France
### Revolutionary Campaigns
### 1792-5

EASTERN FRONTIER
OF
FRANCE
REVOLUTIONARY CAMPAIGNS
1792-5
English Miles
20 0 20 40 60 80
4°
8°
12°
52°
HANOVER
MÜNSTER
SAXONY
HESSE
CASSEL
MARK
JÜLICH
NETHERLANDS
PALATINATE
BAMBERG
UPPER
ANSBACH
WÜRZBURG
WÜRTEMBERG
Bremen
Texel
Helder
Amsterdam
Amersfort
The Hague
Gouda
Rotterdam
Nimeguen
Wesel
Düsseldorf
Cologne
Bonn
Coblenz
Frankfort
Mannheim
Worms
Kaiserslautern
Luxemburg
Sedan
Arlon
Metz
Nancy
Toul
Strassburg
Lauterburg
Philippsburg
Landau
Maestricht
Aix-la-Chapelle
Liège
Namur
Antwerp
Malines
Louvain
Brussels
Ostend
Bruges
Dunkirk
Lille
Tournay
Valenciennes
Maubeuge
Cambrai
Arras
Amiens
Soissons
Paris
Grenelle
Châlons
Vitry le François
Troyes
Verdun
Clermont
Valmy
Montmédy
Thionville
Saarlouis
Saarbrücken
Bitsch
Weissenburg
Haguenau
Saverne
Kehl
Bingen
Kreuznach
Bacharach
Oppenheim
Darmstadt
Aschaffenburg
Amberg
Mézières
Breda
Venloo
Bergen-op-Zoom
Hertogenbosch
Dordrecht
R. Rhine
R. Meuse
R. Moselle
R. Main
R. Nidda
R. Danube
R. Seine
R. Marne
R. Aisne
R. Oise
R. Somme
R. Yser
R. Roer
R. Aire
R. Leck
R. Yssel
Ulm
F R




Map 81

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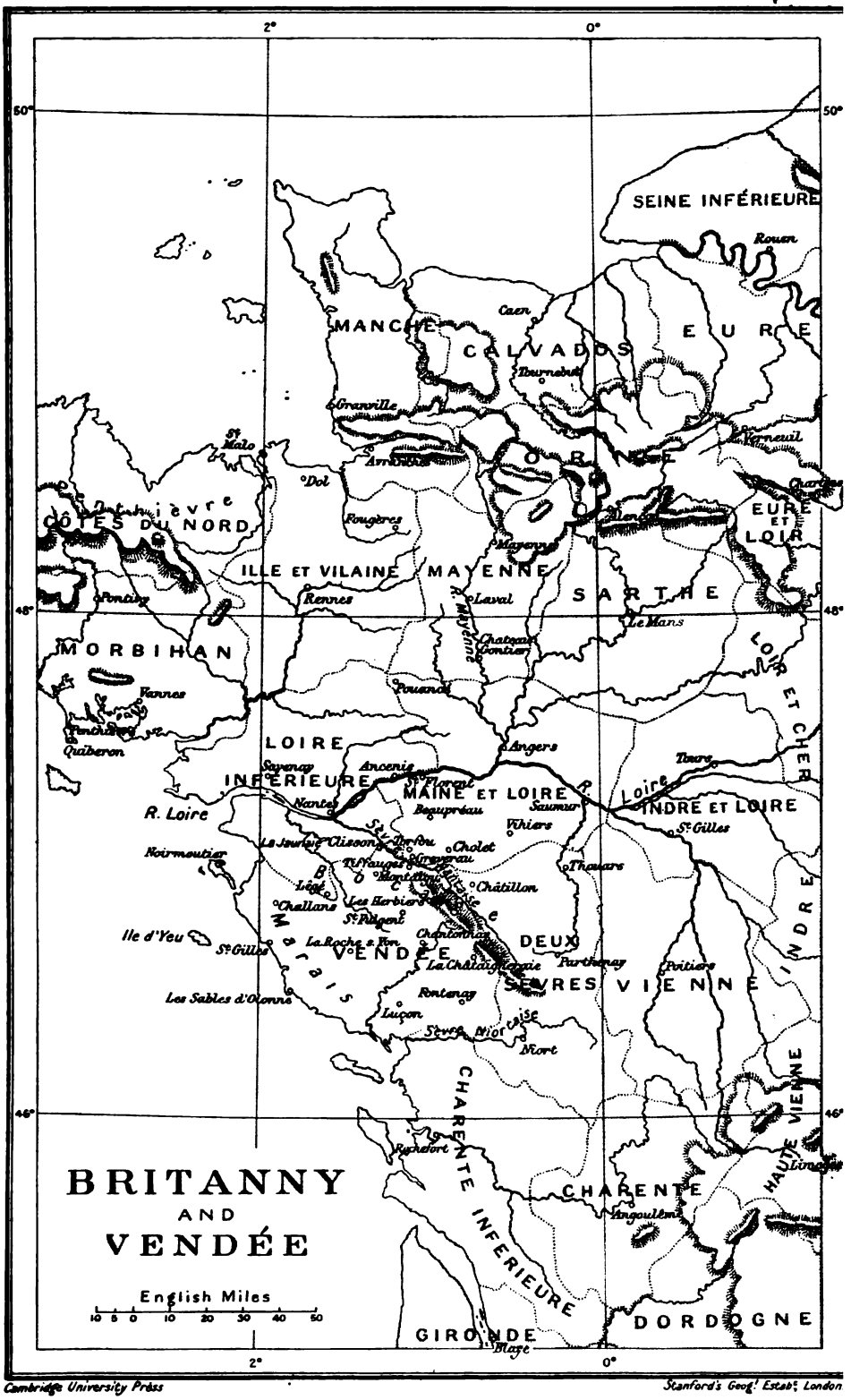


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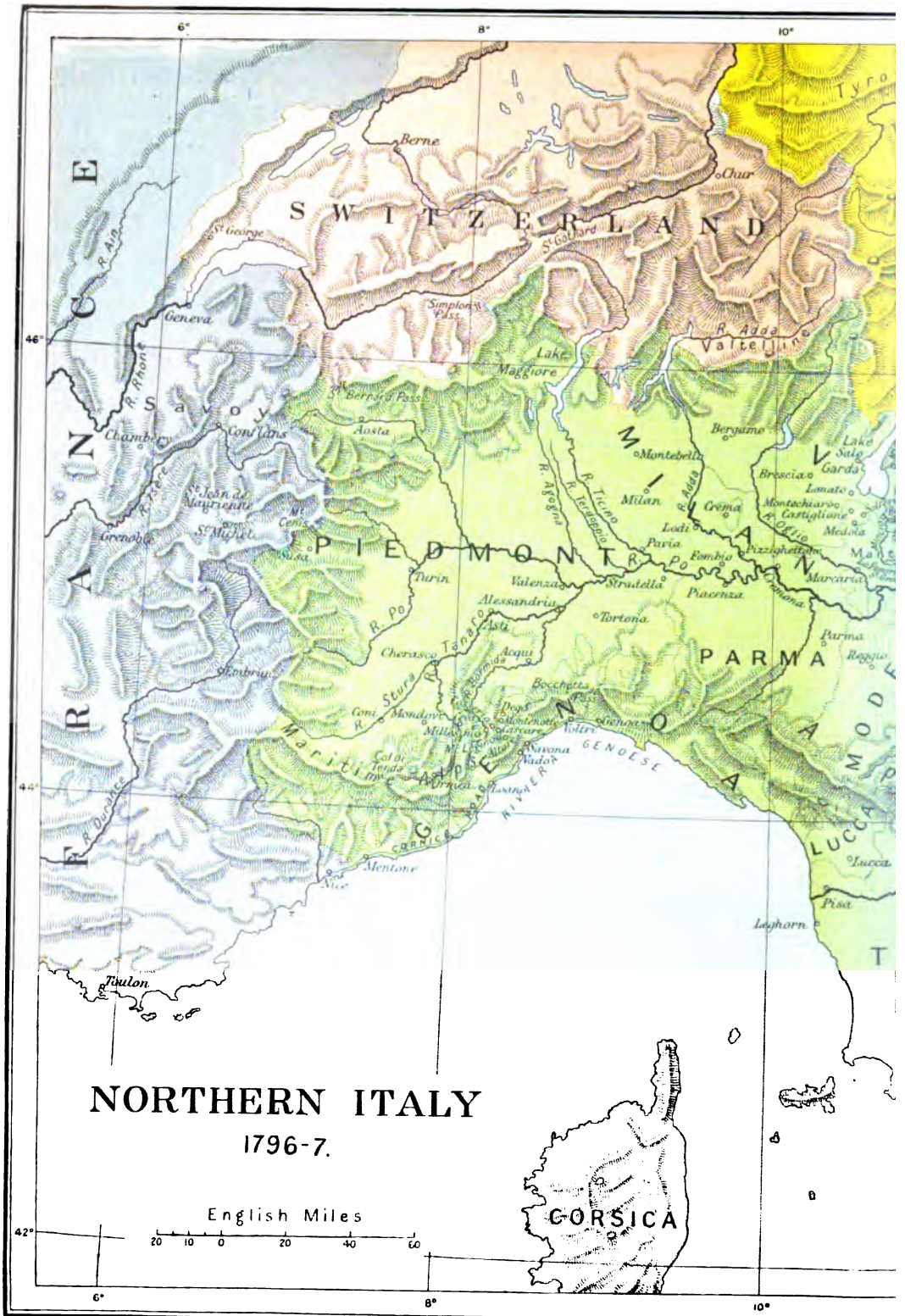
# MAP 83

## Northern Italy

### Bonaparte's Campaign
### 1796-7

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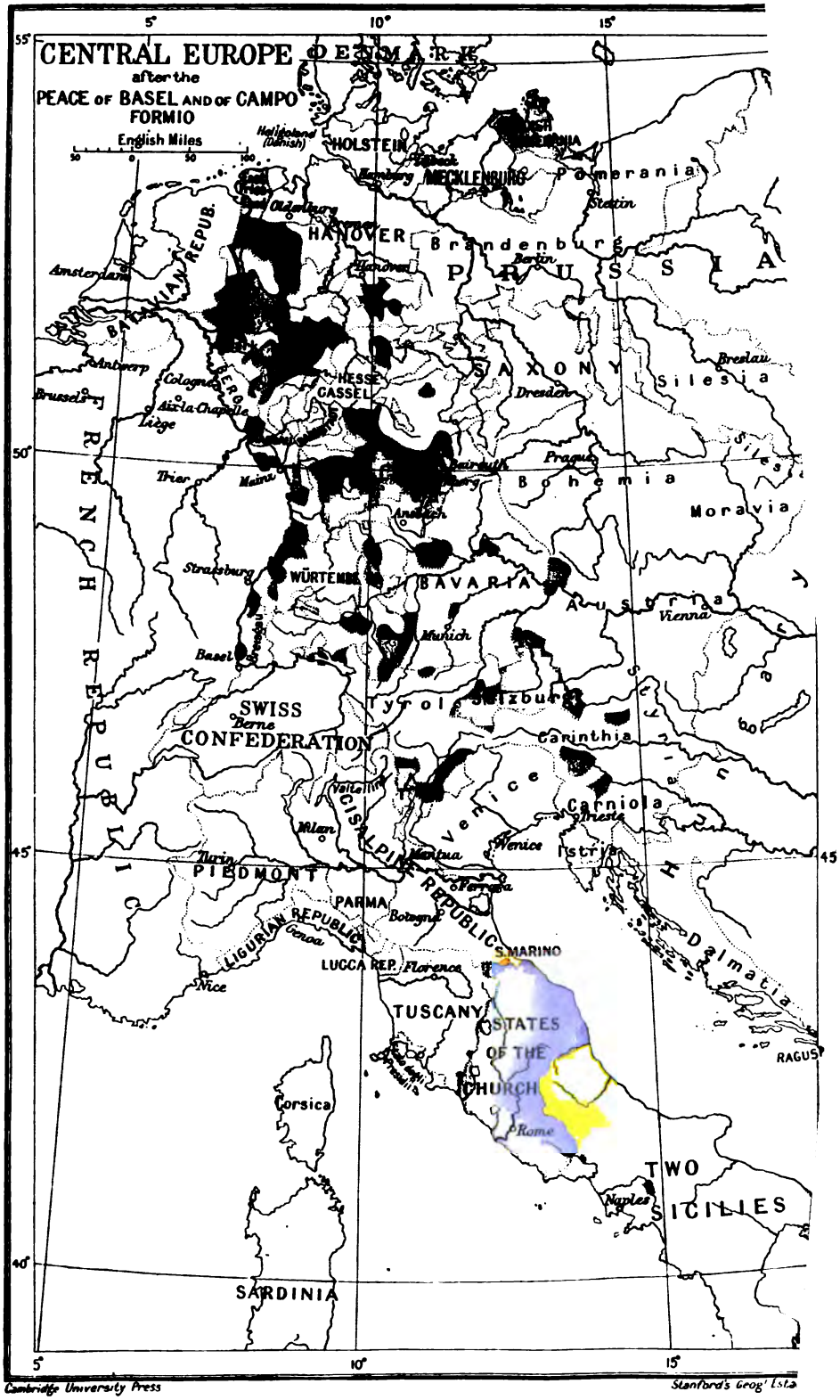


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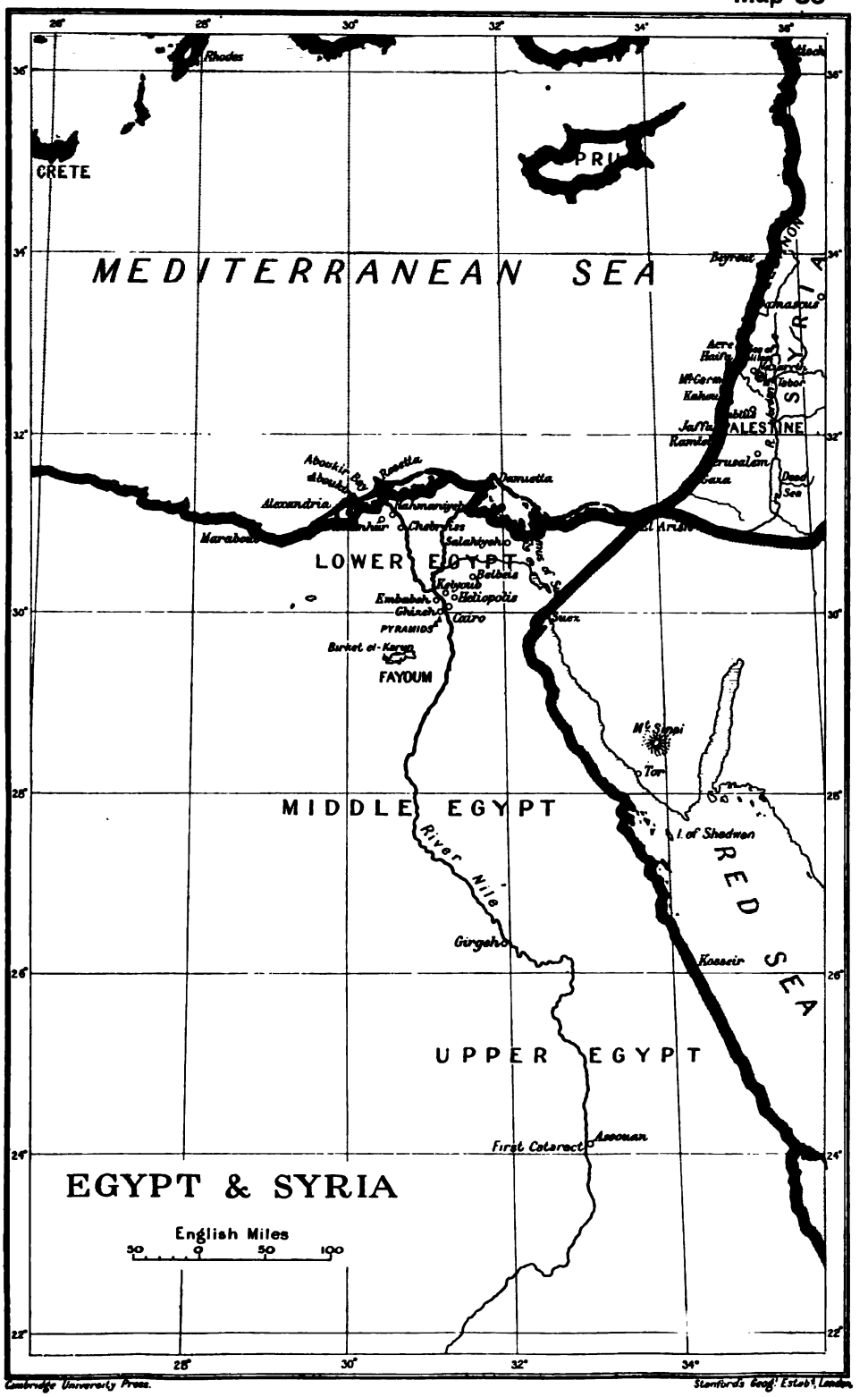
Map 85

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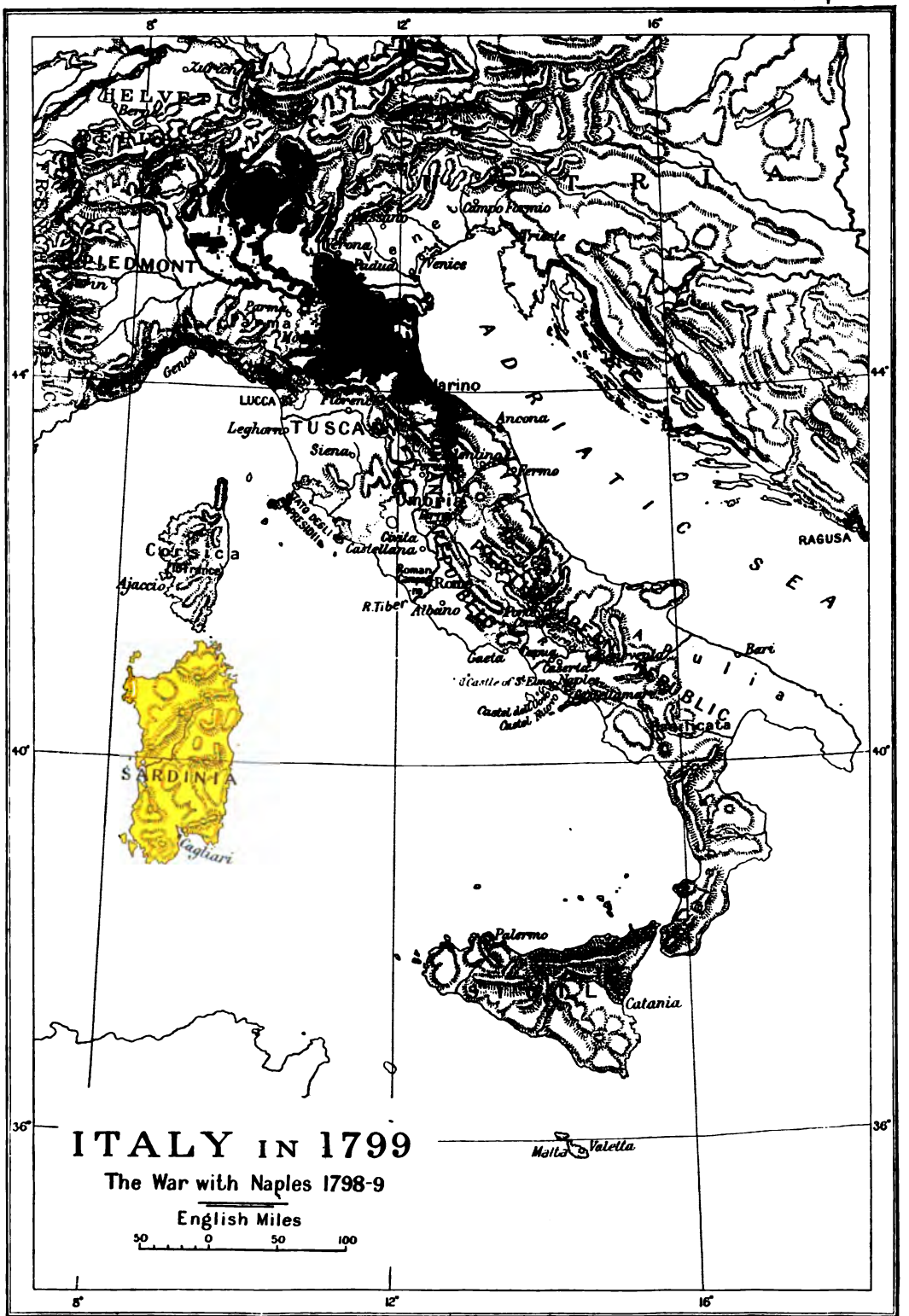


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# MAP 87

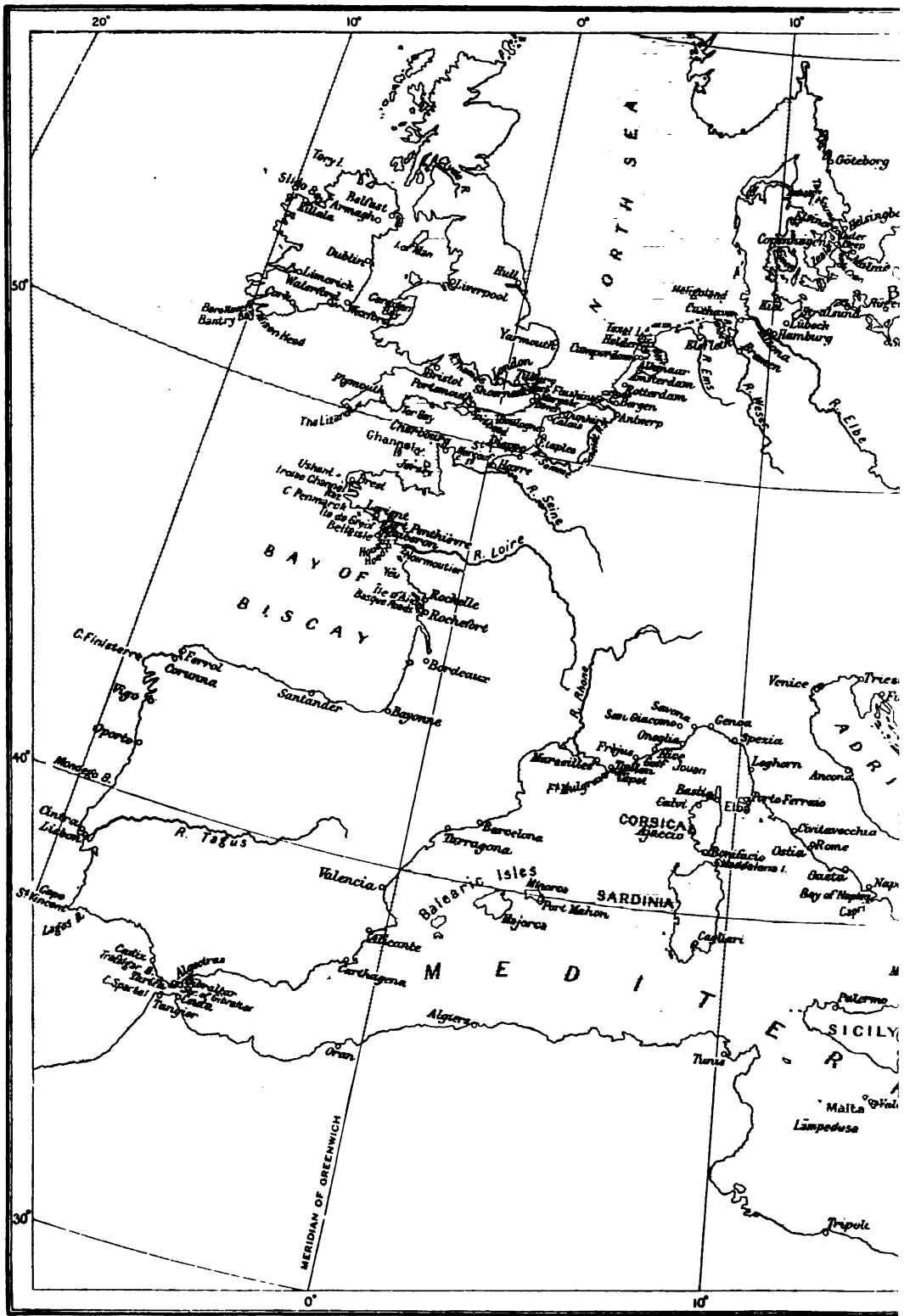
## European Waters

Naval Wars 1792-1815

*with inset*

part of

the French & Flemish coast



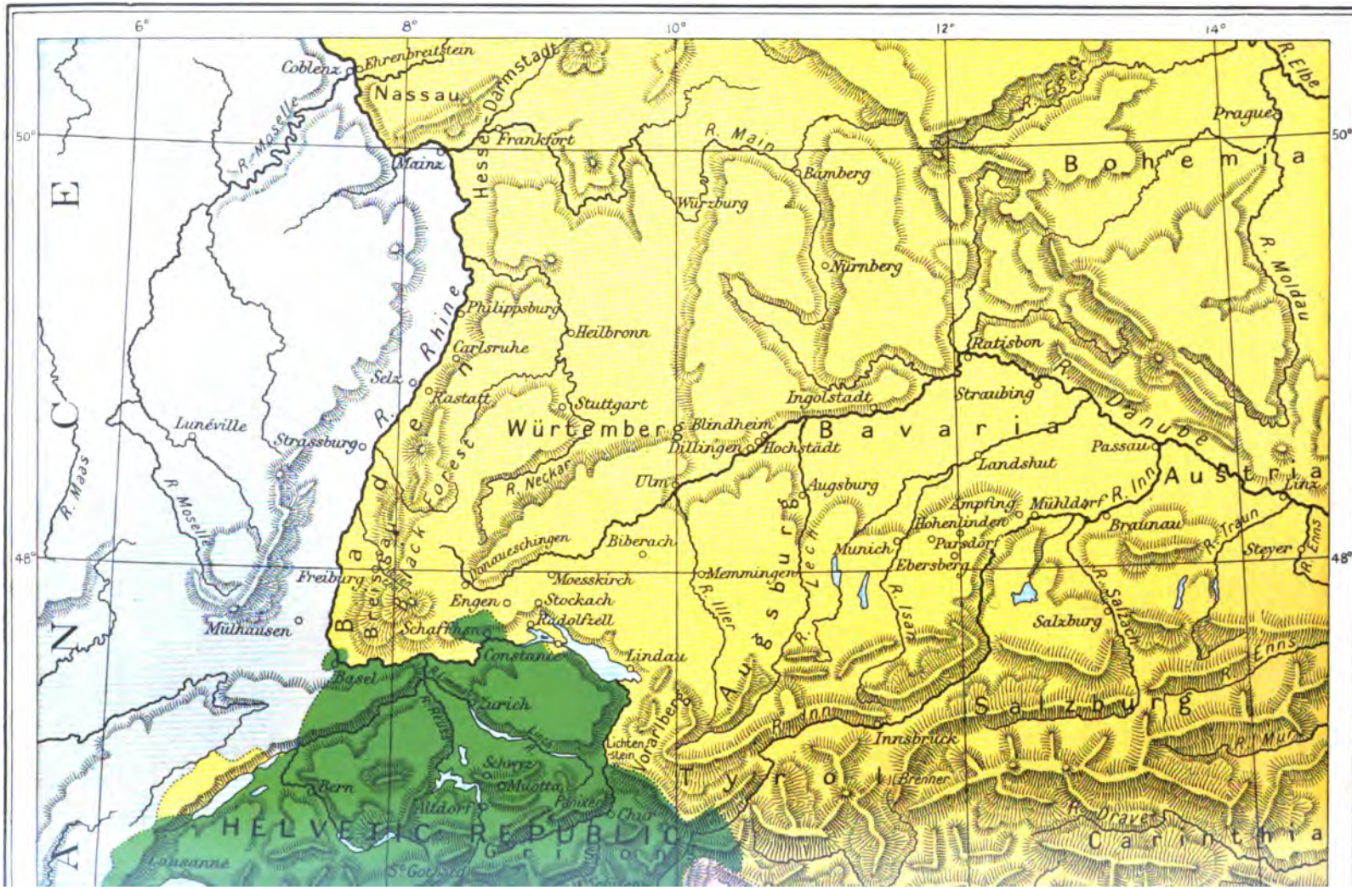

Cambridge University Press

Map
EUROPEAN WATERS
NAVAL WARS 1792 - 1815.
English Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300
PART OF THE
FRENCH & FLEMISH COAST
50 Mls.
Rotterdam
Dordrecht
R. Meuse
Bergen
Lillo
Antwerp
Cadzand
W. Scheldt
Ostend
Bruges
Furnes
Dunkirk
Calais
Ambleteuse
Boulogne
R. Wimereux
R. Liane
Montreuil
Étaples
R. Canche
R. Somme
Abbeville
R. Scheldt
Margate
Walmer
Downs
S. Foreland
Dover
Sebastopol
BLACK SEA
Constantinople
Scutari
Salonika
Dardanelles
Smyrna
Ragusa
Cattaro
Taranto
Corfu
Ionian Islands
Zante
Candia
Cyprus
Alexandria
Haifa
Acre
Gaza
Mouths of Nile
Aboukir
Alexandria
Marabout
Cairo
Syracuse
Messina
Scylla
Stockholm
Narva
Riga
Memel
Königsberg
Danzig
St. Petersburg
Aland I.
20°
30°
40°
50°
Stanford's Geog. Estab. Lo

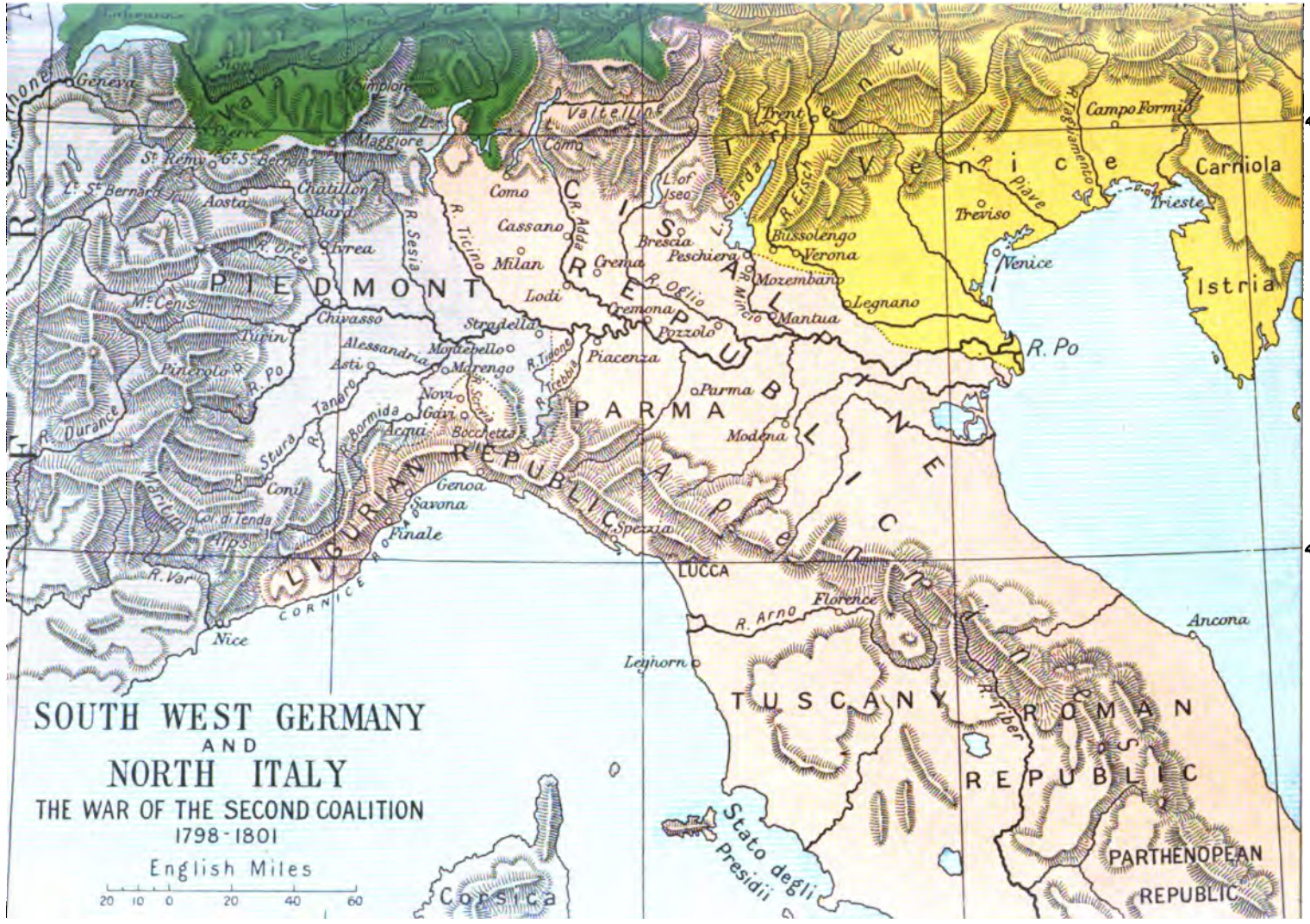
# MAP 88

## South West Germany
and
## North Italy

The War of the Second Coalition
1798-1801



6°
8°
10°
12°
14°
50°
48°
Coblenz
Ehrenbreitstein
Nassau
Hesse-Darmstadt
Frankfort
Mainz
R. Moselle
R. Main
Bamberg
Würzburg
Nürnberg
Prague
R. Eger
R. Elbe
Bohemia
R. Moldau
Philippsburg
Heilbronn
Carlsruhe
Selz
Rastatt
Stuttgart
Würtemberg
Blindheim
Dillingen
Hochstädt
Ingolstadt
Ratisbon
Straubing
R. Danube
Bavaria
Passau
Landshut
Austria
Linz
Lunéville
Strassburg
R. Maas
R. Moselle
R. Rhine
Baden
Black Forest
R. Neckar
Ulm
Augsburg
Ampfing
Mühldorf
R. Inn
Hohenlinden
Braunau
R. Traun
Steyer
R. Enns
Donaueschingen
Biberach
Munich
Parsdorf
Ebersberg
Freiburg
Moesskirch
Memmingen
R. Iller
R. Lech
R. Isar
Engen
Stockach
Radolfzell
Mülhausen
Schaffhausen
Constance
Lindau
Salzburg
R. Salzach
R. Enns
Basel
Zurich
Vorarlberg
Lichtenstein
Salzburg
R. Inn
Innsbruck
R. Mur
Schwyz
Muotta
Bern
Altdorf
Panixer
Chur
Tyrol
Brenner
R. Drave
Carinthia
HELVETIC REPUBLIC
Grisons
Lausanne
St. Gothard


SOUTH WEST GERMANY
AND
NORTH ITALY
THE WAR OF THE SECOND COALITION
1798-1801
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60
PIEDMONT
CISALPINE REPUBLIC
PARMA
LIGURIAN REPUBLIC
TUSCANY
ROMAN REPUBLIC
PARTHENOPEAN REPUBLIC
Venice
Carniola
Istria
Corsica
Stato degli Presidii
Geneva
Simplon
Maggiore
Como
Cassano
Milan
Lodi
Crema
Cremona
Pozzolo
Piacenza
Parma
Modena
Brescia
Peschiera
Mozembano
Mantua
Legnano
Bussolengo
Verona
Treviso
Venice
Trieste
Campo Formio
Trent
Trent
Valtelline
Aosta
Chatillon
Bard
Ivrea
Chivasso
Turin
Pinerolo
Alessandria
Asti
Montebello
Marengo
Novi
Gavi
Acqui
Bocchetta
Genoa
Savona
Finale
Spezzia
LUCCA
Florence
Leghorn
Ancona
Nice
Coni
Col di Tenda
Alps
Maritime
Stura
Tanaro
Bormida
Scrivia
Trebbia
Tidone
Ticino
Adda
Oglio
Mincio
Garda
Eisch
Piave
Tagliamento
Sesia
Orca
Mt Cenis
Durance
Var
Tiber
Arno
Pierre
St Remy
Gt St Bernard
Lt St Bernard
Lt Como
Lt of Iseo
Lt Garda
CORNICE ROAD
R. Po
R. Po
R. Tiber
R. Arno
R. Var
R. Durance
R. Tanaro
R. Sesia
R. Ticino
R. Adda
R. Oglio
R. Mincio
R. Eisch
R. Piave
R. Tagliamento
46°
44°

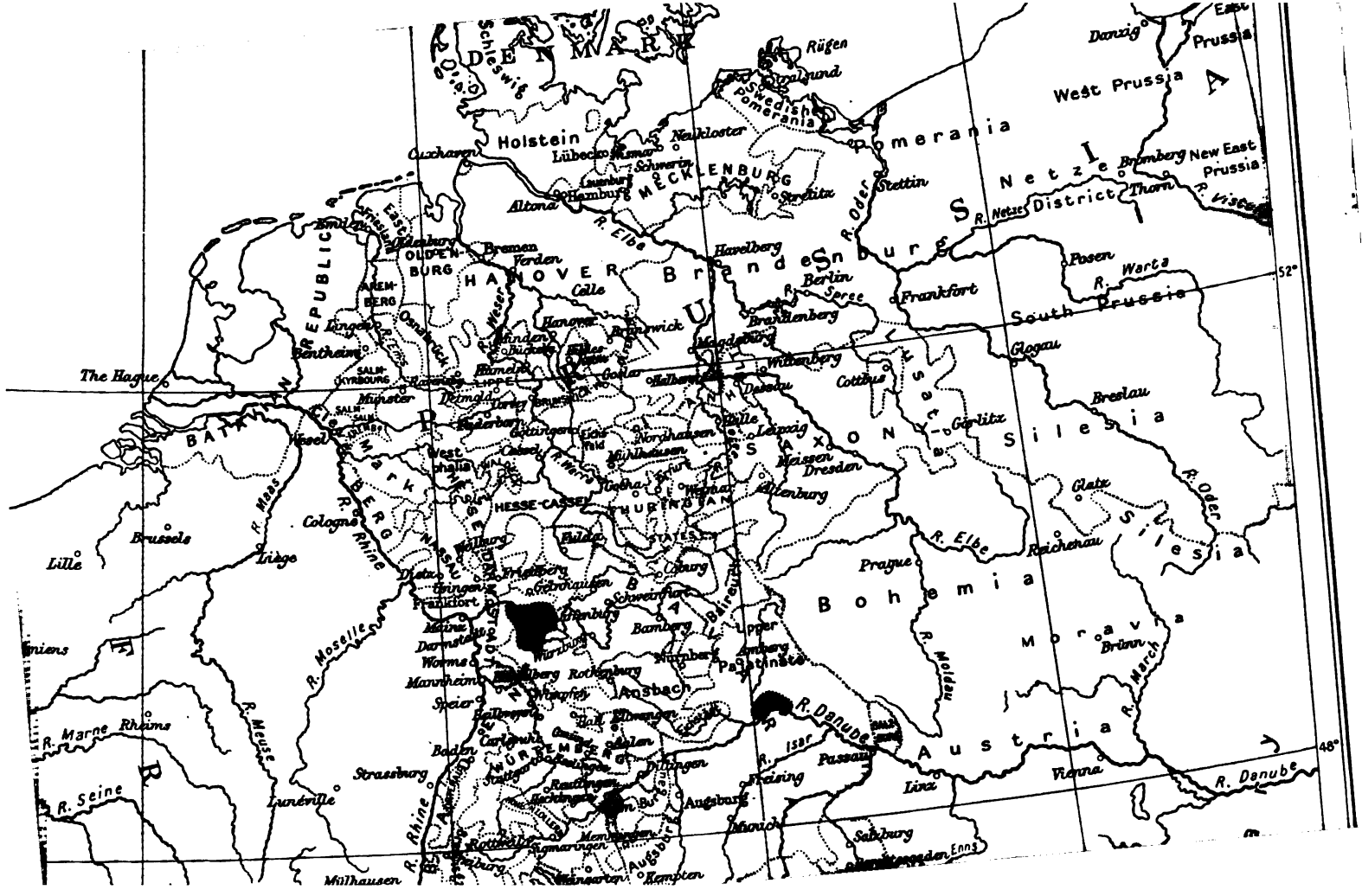
## MAP 89

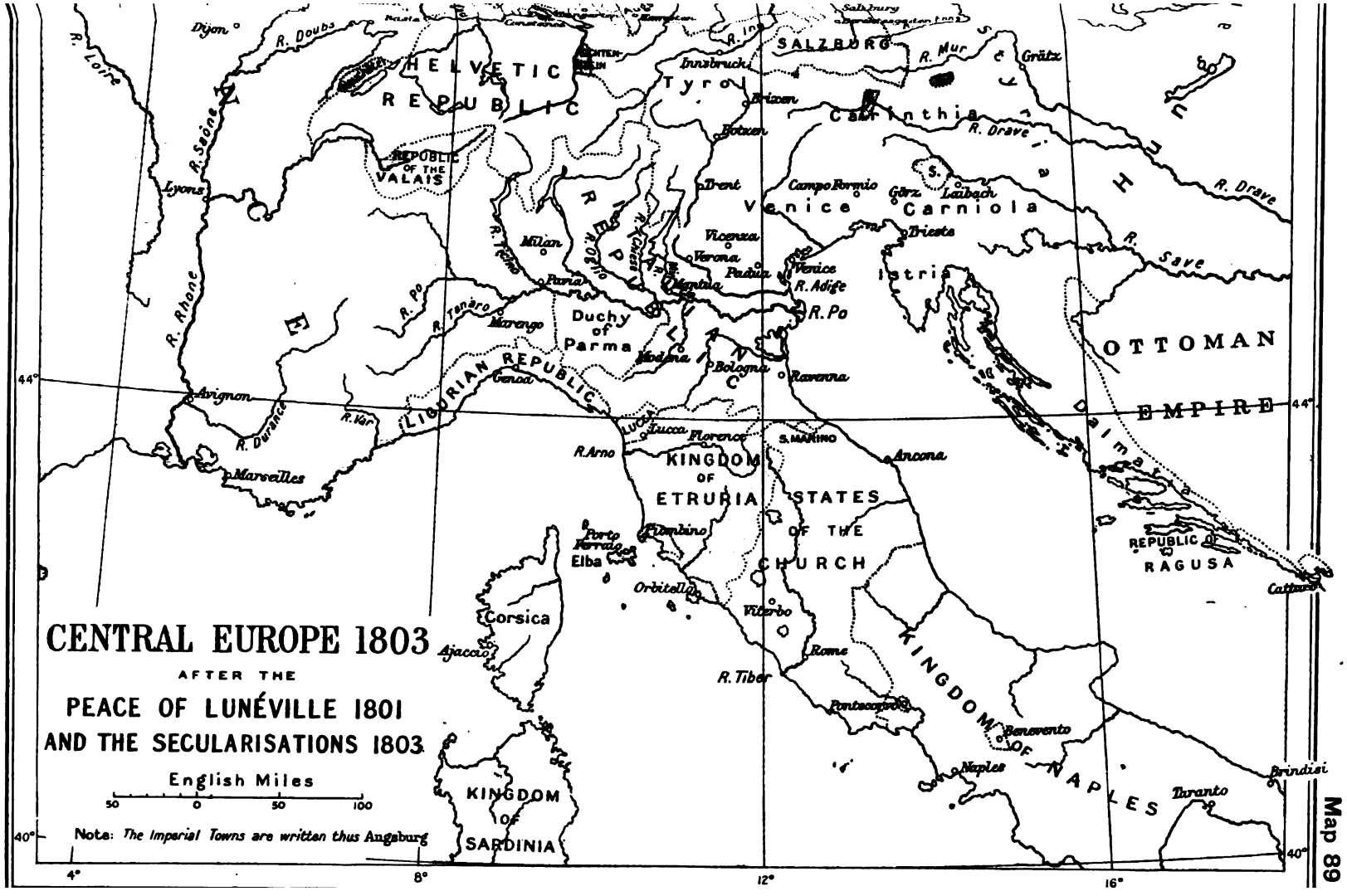
# Central Europe 1803

after the

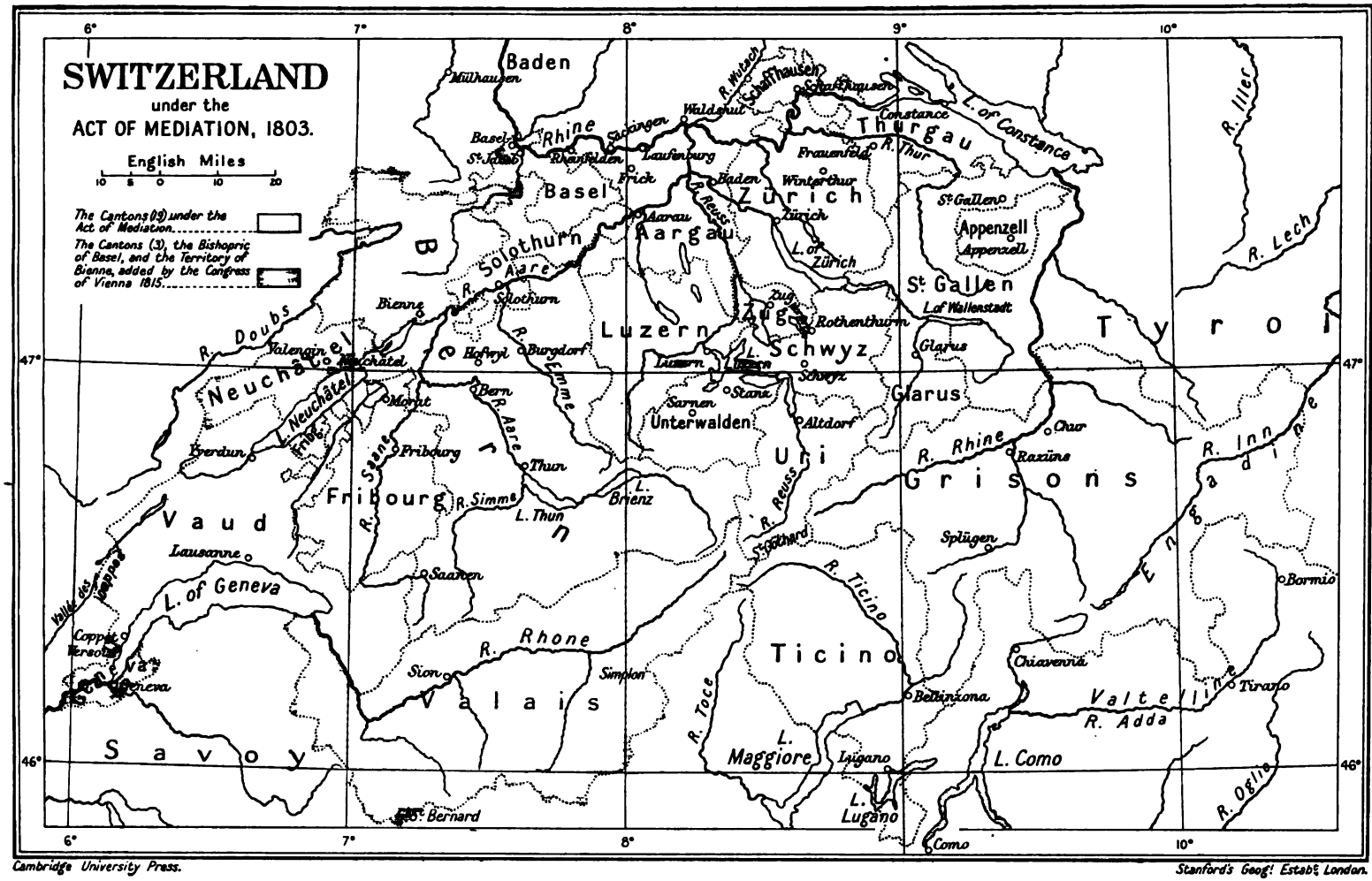
Peace of Lunéville 1801

and the Secularisations 1803


DENMARK
Schleswig
Holstein
Lübeck
Hamburg
Altona
Rügen
Stralsund
Swedish Pomerania
Pomerania
Danzig
East Prussia
West Prussia
Neukloster
Schwerin
MECKLENBURG
Stettin
Netze District
Bromberg
New East Prussia
Thorn
R. Vistula
R. Elbe
R. Oder
Brandenburg
Havelberg
Berlin
Spree
Frankfort
Posen
R. Warta
South Prussia
Glogau
Wittenberg
Magdeburg
Cottbus
Breslau
Silesia
Görlitz
Meissen
Dresden
Leipzig
Halle
Dessau
Brunswick
Celle
Hanover
Minden
Bielefeld
Osnabrück
R. Weser
OLDENBURG
Bremen
Verden
EMBERG
Lingen
Bentheim
SALM-KYRBURG
Münster
Detmold
LIPPE
Paderborn
Göttingen
Eisenach
Gotha
Erfurt
Weimar
Nordhausen
Mühlhausen
Altenburg
Zeitz
SAXONY
Prussia
Westphalia
Cassel
HESSE-CASSEL
THURINGIAN STATES
Fulda
Hanau
Frankfort
Darmstadt
Mainz
Worms
Mannheim
Speier
Heilbronn
Hall
Ellwangen
Aalen
Ansbach
Rothenburg
Würzburg
Bamberg
Upper Palatinate
Amberg
Nuremberg
Schweinfurt
Coburg
Gera
Zwickau
Chemnitz
Prague
Bohemia
Moravia
Brünn
R. Moldau
R. March
R. Elbe
Reichenau
Glatz
R. Oder
Austria
R. Danube
Passau
Linz
Vienna
Salzburg
Enns
Munich
R. Isar
Freising
Augsburg
Ulm
Memmingen
Kempten
Württemberg
Baden
Karlsruhe
Rastatt
Strassburg
Rhine
Rhine Valley
Rottweil
Tübingen
Reutlingen
Ludwigsburg
Stuttgart
Heidelberg
Cologne
Rhine
R. Mosel
R. Maas
R. Meuse
R. Marne
R. Seine
Rheims
Lunéville
Millhausen
Brussels
Liège
Lille
The Hague
Utrecht
Arnhem
Nijmegen
Deventer
Zwolle
Groningen
Leeuwarden
Emden
Oldenburg
Bremerhaven
Cuxhaven
Lauenburg
Neustrelitz
Prenzlau
Stettin
Frankfort
Posen
Glogau
Breslau
Görlitz
Glatz
Reichenau
Brünn
Vienna
Linz
Passau
Salzburg
Munich
Augsburg
Ulm
Kempten
Memmingen
Rottweil
Tübingen
Reutlingen
Ludwigsburg
Stuttgart
Heidelberg
Karlsruhe
Rastatt
Strassburg
Lunéville
Rheims
Brussels
Liège
Lille
The Hague
Utrecht
Arnhem
Nijmegen
Deventer
Zwolle
Groningen
Leeuwarden
Emden
Oldenburg
Bremerhaven
Cuxhaven
Lauenburg
Neustrelitz
Prenzlau
52°
48°


CENTRAL EUROPE 1803
AFTER THE
PEACE OF LUNÉVILLE 1801
AND THE SECULARISATIONS 1803
English Miles
50 0 50 100
Note: The Imperial Towns are written thus Augsburg
HELVETIC REPUBLIC
REPUBLIC OF THE VALAIS
SALZBURG
Tyrol
Carinthia
Venice
Carniola
Istria
Dalmatia
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
REPUBLIC OF RAGUSA
Duchy of Parma
LIGURIAN REPUBLIC
KINGDOM OF ETRURIA
STATES OF THE CHURCH
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
KINGDOM OF SARDINIA
Corsica
Elba
Dijon
Lyons
Avignon
Marseilles
Milan
Pavia
Marengo
Genoa
Lucca
Florence
Modena
Bologna
Ravenna
Ancona
Piombino
Porto Ferraio
Orbitello
Viterbo
Rome
Pontecorvo
Benevento
Naples
Taranto
Brindisi
Cattaro
Trent
Vicenza
Verona
Padua
Venice
Campo Formio
Görz
Laibach
Trieste
Innsbruck
Brixen
Botzen
Grätz
Salzburg
Ajaccio
R. Loire
R. Saône
R. Rhone
R. Durance
R. Var
R. Po
R. Tanaro
R. Ticino
R. Oglio
R. Chiese
R. Adige
R. Mur
R. Drave
R. Save
R. Tiber
R. Arno
44°
40°
4°
8°
12°
16°

Map 89




Map 90

Cambridge University Press.

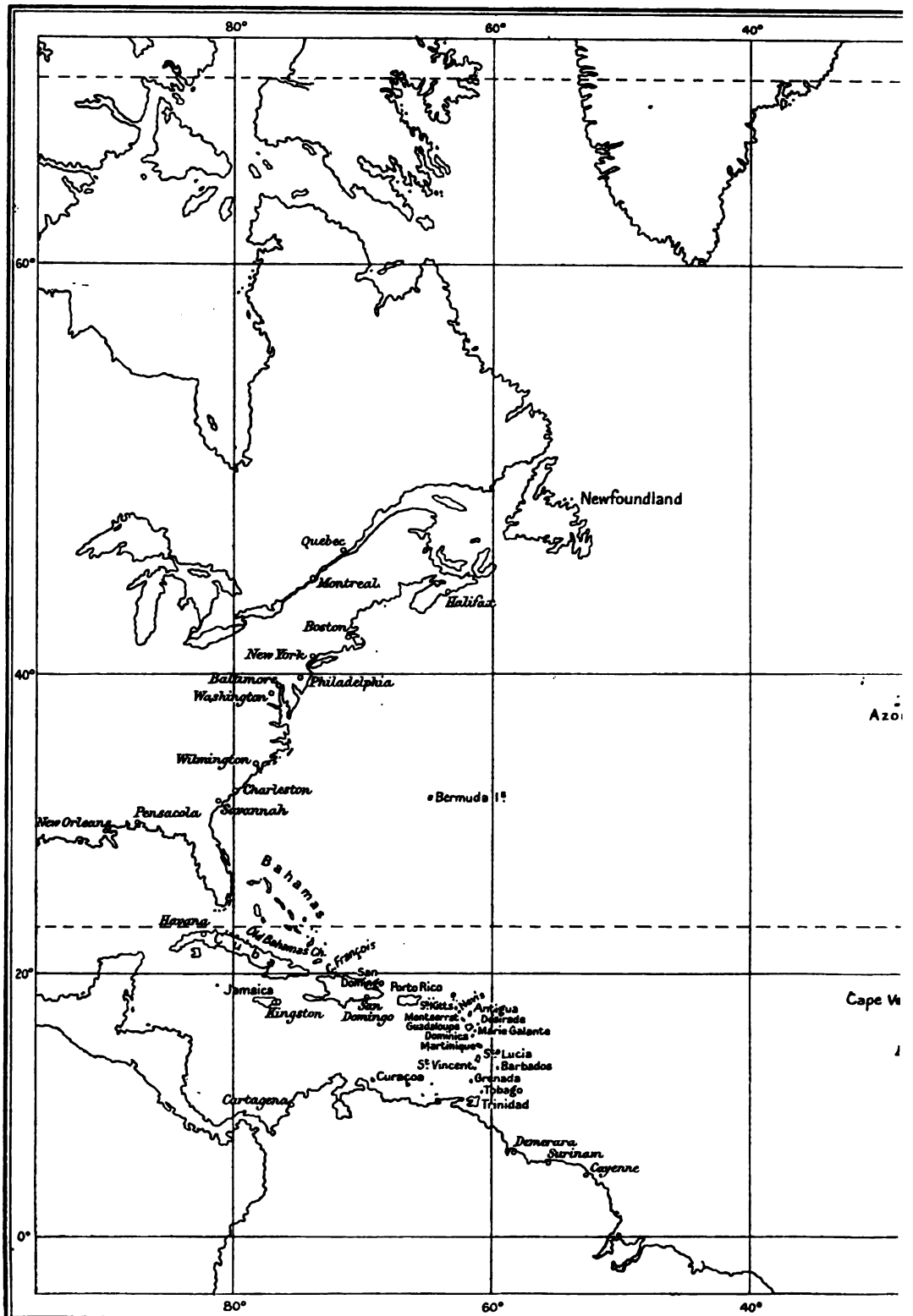
Stanford's Geogl Estabt London.

# MAP 91

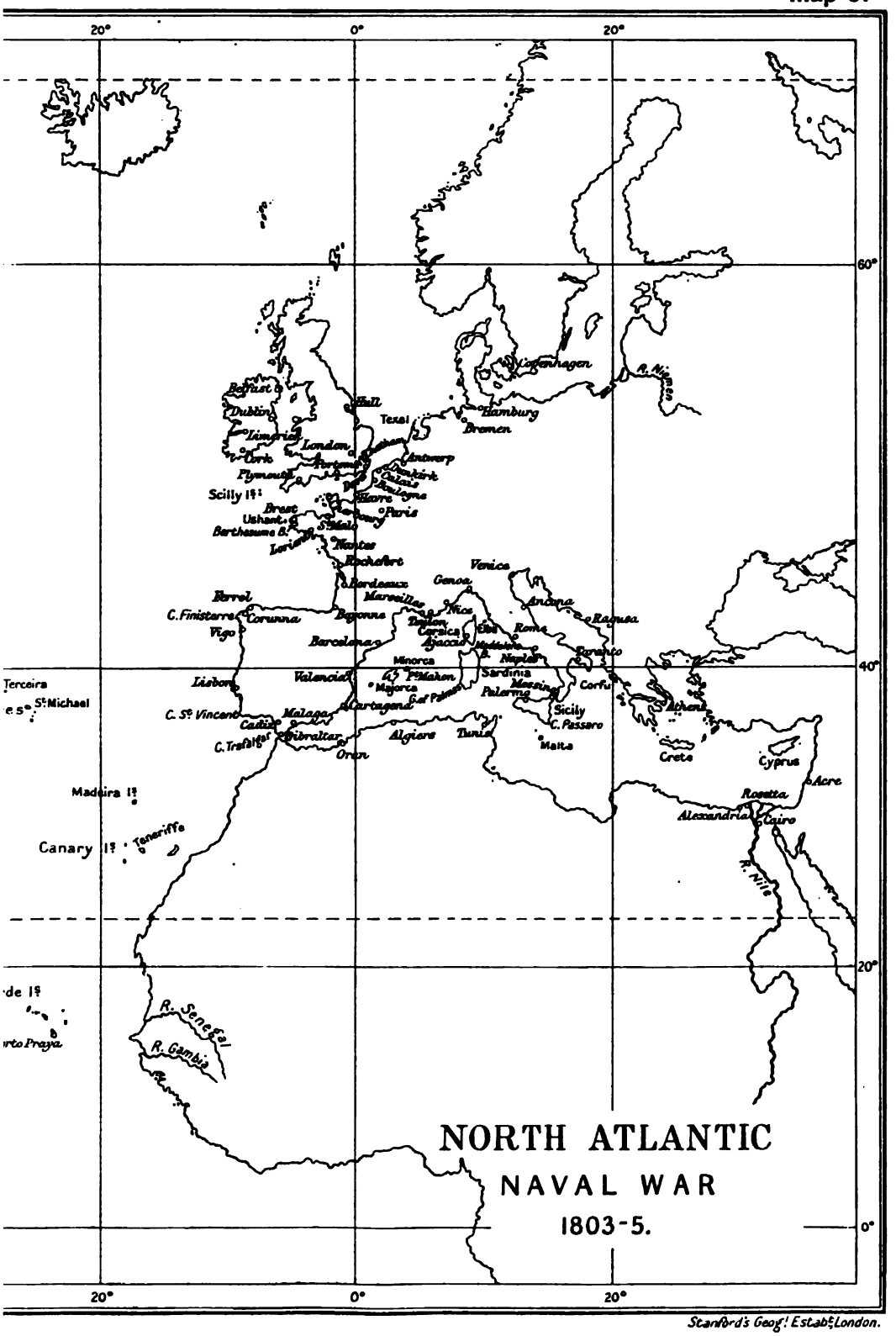
## North Atlantic

### Naval War

### 1803-5




Cambridge University Press.



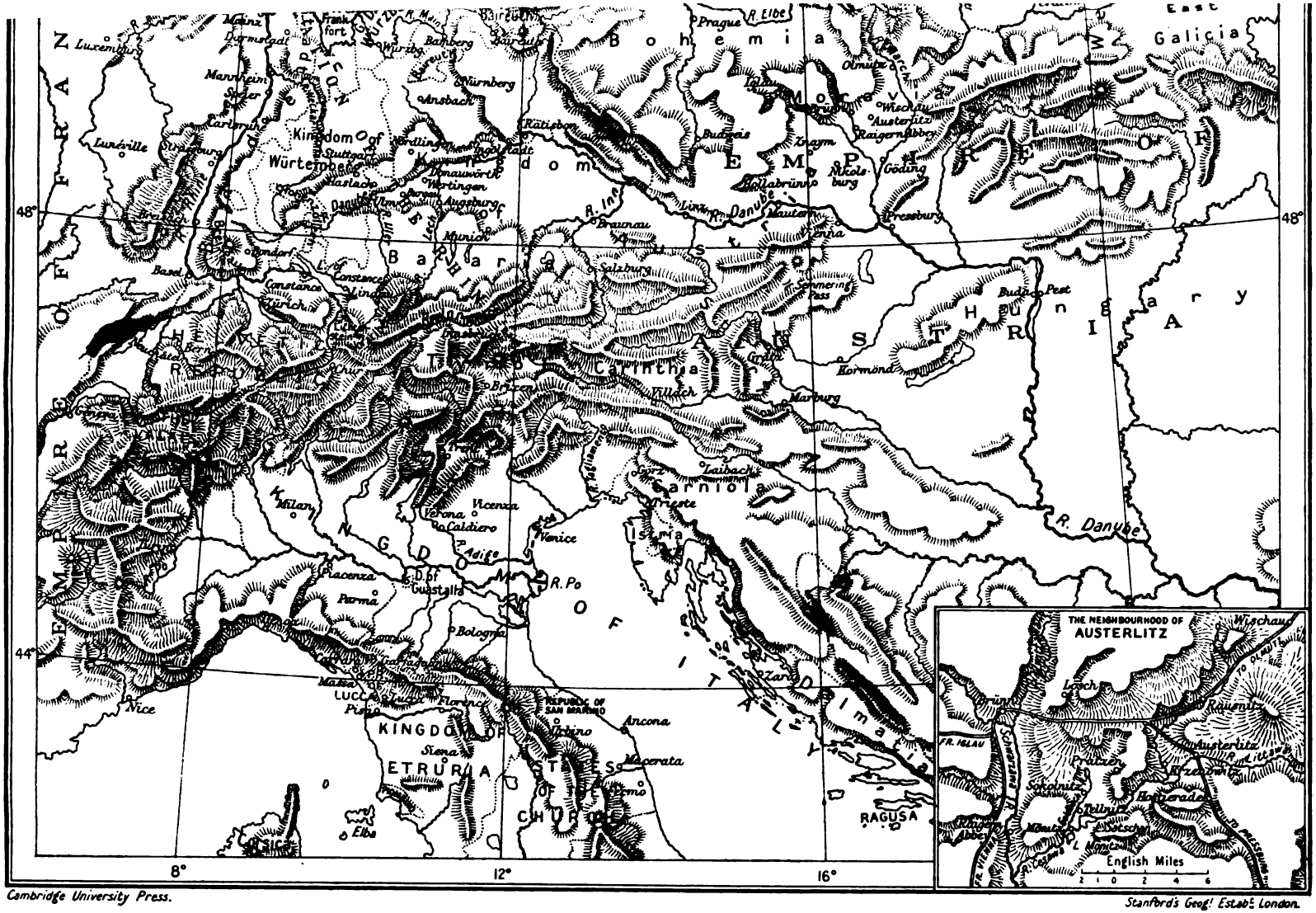

Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t London.

# MAP 92

## Central Europe

Wars of the
Third Coalition 1805–7
*with Inset*
The Neighbourhood of Austerlitz

CENTRAL EUROPE
WARS OF THE THIRD COALITION 1805-7
English Miles
20 0 20 40 60 80
Note: The political divisions are shown as they were at the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire 1806.
4°
8°
12°
16°
20°
24°
56°
52°
SWEDEN
DENMARK
Holstein
Kiel
Lübeck
Rügen
Stralsund
Swedish Pomerania
Hamburg
Altona
Lauenburg
R. Elbe
MECKLENBURG
Strelitz
Pomerania
Stettin
Prenzlau
Zehdenick
Ruppin
Oder
Netze District
Brandenburg
Spandau
Berlin
Potsdam
Charlottenburg
Küstrin
Posen
KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA
South Prussia
East Prussia
West Prussia
Danzig
Kolberg
Marienwerder
Vistula
Graudenz
Thorn
Mlava
Osterode
Mohrungen
Finkenstein
Allenstein
Guttstadt
Heilsberg
Bartenstein
Eylau
Friedland
Königsberg
R. Pregel
Tilsit
R. Niemen
Memel
Schaugi
Olitta
Grodno
Novogrod
Ostrolenka
Lomza
Bialystock
Volkmin
R. Bug
Pultusk
Plock
Zarnovo
Warsaw
Bialo
R. Pilica
Silesia
Breslau
Glogau
Glatz
R. Oder
R. Vistula
Cracow
East
KINGDOM OF SAXONY
Dresden
Leipzig
Lützen
Halle
Wittenberg
Magdeburg
Brunswick
Hanover
Göttingen
Paderborn
Münster
Osnabrück
R. Weser
R. Ems
OLDENBURG
Bremen
East Friesland
Emden
Leer
Wesel
Arnheim
Cleves
Düsseldorf
Cologne
Maestricht
KINGDOM OF HOLLAND
HESSE CASSEL
Cassel
Eisenach
Erfurt
Mittel Pöllnitz
Schleiz
Coburg
Bamberg
Würzburg
Frankfort
Wetzlar
Coblenz
Trèves
Metz
Nancy
Strasbourg
Rhine
Mayence
Darmstadt
Heidelberg
Manheim
Carlsruhe
Stuttgart
Ulm
Augsburg
Munich
Ratisbon
Passau
Linz
Vienna
Prague
Pilsen
Carlsbad
Eger
Bohemia
Moldau
Elbe
Saale
Main
Neckar
Danube
Inn
Salzburg
Tyrol
Innsbruck
Trent
Brixen
Bolzano
Verona
Mantua
Milan
Turin
Alps
Switzerland
Geneva
Lake Constance
Basle
Lucerne
Zurich
Berne
Lake Geneva
Lyons
Grenoble
Chambery
Mont Cenis
Susa
Pavia
Genoa
Nice
Coni
Alessandria
Piacenza
Parma
Modena
Bologna
Ancona
Rimini
Ravenna
Florence
Leghorn
Pisa
Lucca
Sienna
Rome
Naples
Gaeta
Capua
Benevento
Foggia
Barletta
Bari
Otranto
Brindisi
Taranto
Tarentum
Reggio
Messina
Palermo
Trapani
Sicily
Syracuse
Malta
Corsica
Sardinia
Cagliari
Elba
Porto Ferrajo
Piombino
Civita Vecchia
Ancona
Adriatic Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Tyrrhenian Sea
Ionian Sea
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Lyons
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Naples
Gulf of Salerno
Gulf of Patti
Gulf of Catania
Gulf of Augusta
Gulf of Trapani
Gulf of Palermo
Gulf of Gaeta
Gulf of Rimini
Gulf of Ravenna
Gulf of Bologna
Gulf of Modena
Gulf of Parma
Gulf of Piacenza
Gulf of Alessandria
Gulf of Coni
Gulf of Nice
Gulf of Chambery
Gulf of Grenoble
Gulf of Lyons
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Naples
Gulf of Salerno
Gulf of Patti
Gulf of Catania
Gulf of Augusta
Gulf of Trapani
Gulf of Palermo
Gulf of Gaeta
Gulf of Rimini
Gulf of Ravenna
Gulf of Bologna
Gulf of Modena
Gulf of Parma
Gulf of Piacenza
Gulf of Alessandria
Gulf of Coni
Gulf of Nice
Gulf of Chambery
Gulf of Grenoble


THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF AUSTERLITZ
English Miles
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab! London.

Map 82

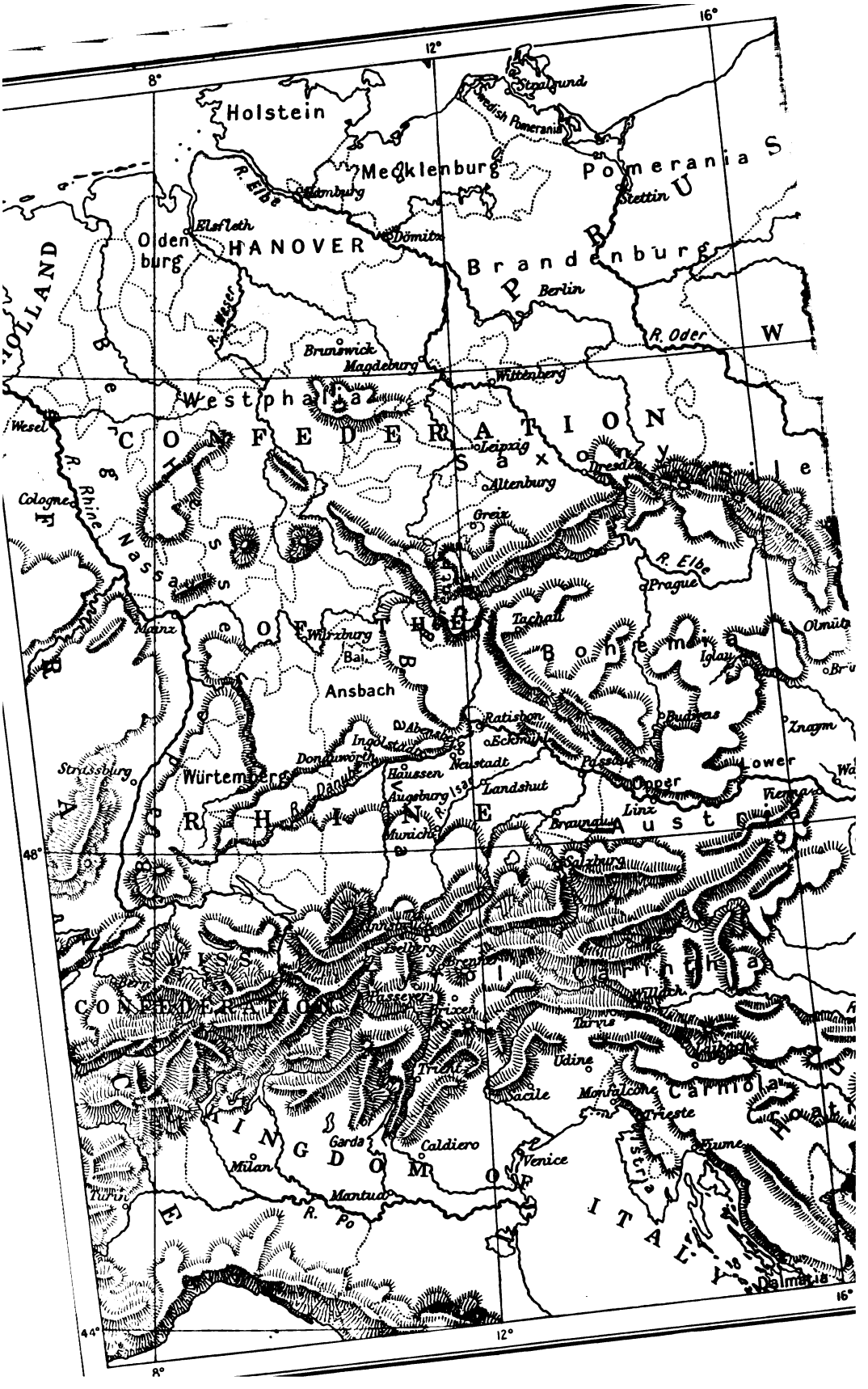
# MAP 93

## Central Europe

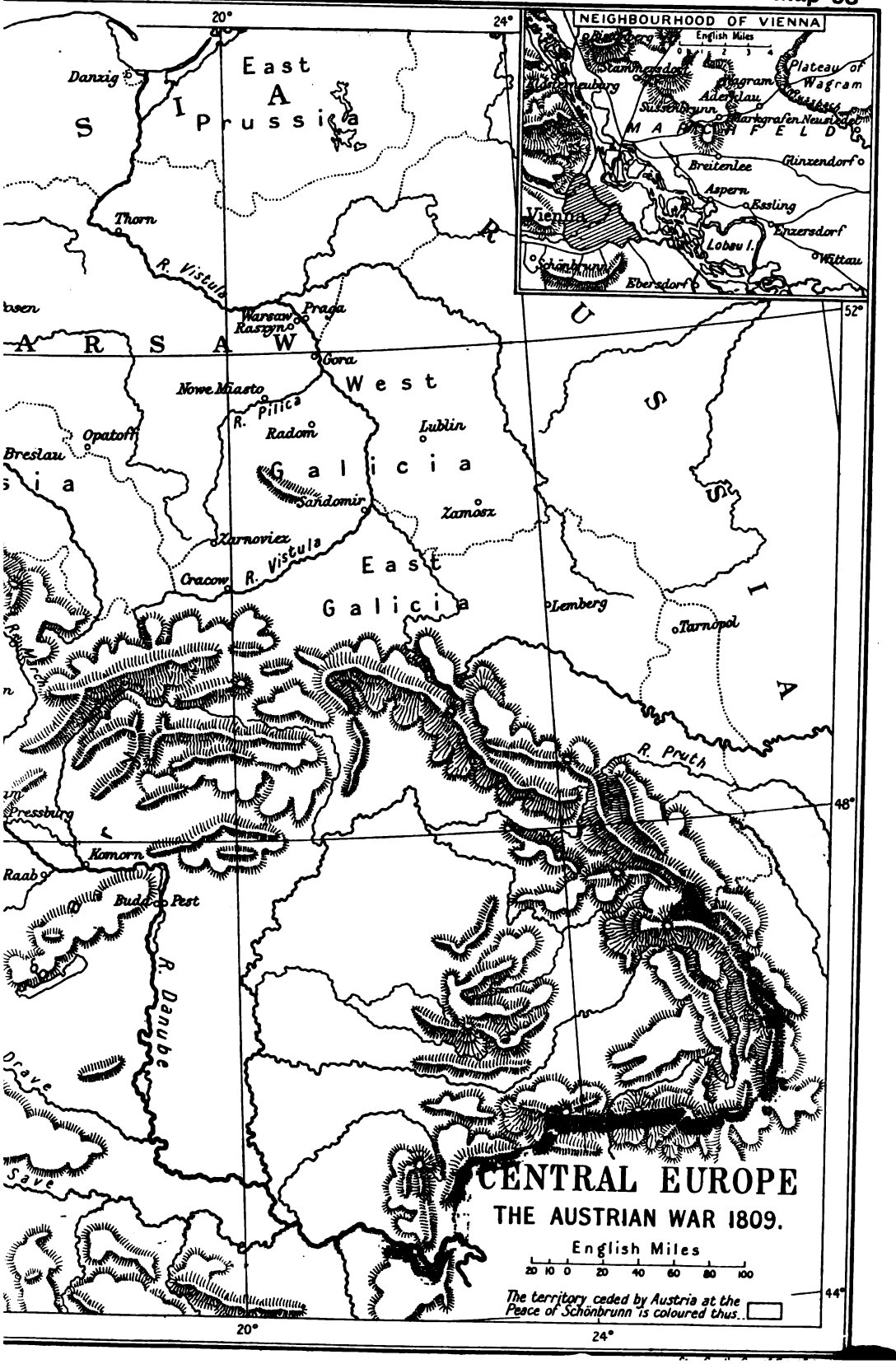
The Austrian War 1809

*with Inset*

Neighbourhood of Vienna



Holstein
Mecklenburg
Pomerania
Stralsund
Swedish Pomerania
Stettin
Hamburg
R. Elbe
Elsfleth
Oldenburg
HANOVER
Dömitz
Brandenburg
Berlin
R. Weser
R. Oder
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Wittenberg
Westphalia
Wesel
CONFEDERATION
Leipzig
Saxony
Dresden
Altenburg
Cologne
R. Rhine
Greiz
Nassau
R. Elbe
Prague
Mainz
Würzburg
Bai
Tachau
Bohemia
Olmütz
Iglau
Ansbach
Ratisbon
Budweis
Znaym
Ingolstadt
Eckmühl
Donauwörth
Neustadt
Passau
Lower
Strassburg
Würtemberg
Haussen
Landshut
Upper
Augsburg
Linz
Vienna
Munich
Braunau
Austria
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Selberg
Brenner
Carinthia
Passeyer
Brixen
Tarvis
Udine
Trient
Sacile
Monfalcone
Carniola
Trieste
Garda
Caldiero
Venice
Milan
Mantua
R. Po
Turin
Dalmatia
8°
12°
16°
48°
44°


NEIGHBOURHOOD OF VIENNA
English Miles
0 1 2 3 4
Plateau of Wagram
Wagram
Aderklau
Stammersdorf
Klosterneuburg
Sussenbrunn
Markgrafen Neusiedel
MARCHFELD
Breitenlee
Glinzendorf
Aspern
Essling
Vienna
Enzersdorf
Lobau I.
Wittau
Schönbrunn
Ebersdorf
East Prussia
Danzig
Thorn
R. Vistula
Warsaw
Praga
Rasszyno
WARSAW
Gora
Nowe Miasto
West Galicia
R. Pilica
Radom
Lublin
Opatoff
Breslau
Sandomir
Zamosz
Zarnowiez
Cracow
R. Vistula
East Galicia
Lemberg
Tarnopol
RUSSIA
R. Pruth
Pressburg
Komorn
Raab
Buda
Pest
R. Danube
Drave
Save
52°
48°
44°
20°
24°
CENTRAL EUROPE
THE AUSTRIAN WAR 1809.
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
The territory ceded by Austria at the Peace of Schönbrunn is coloured thus.

MAP 94

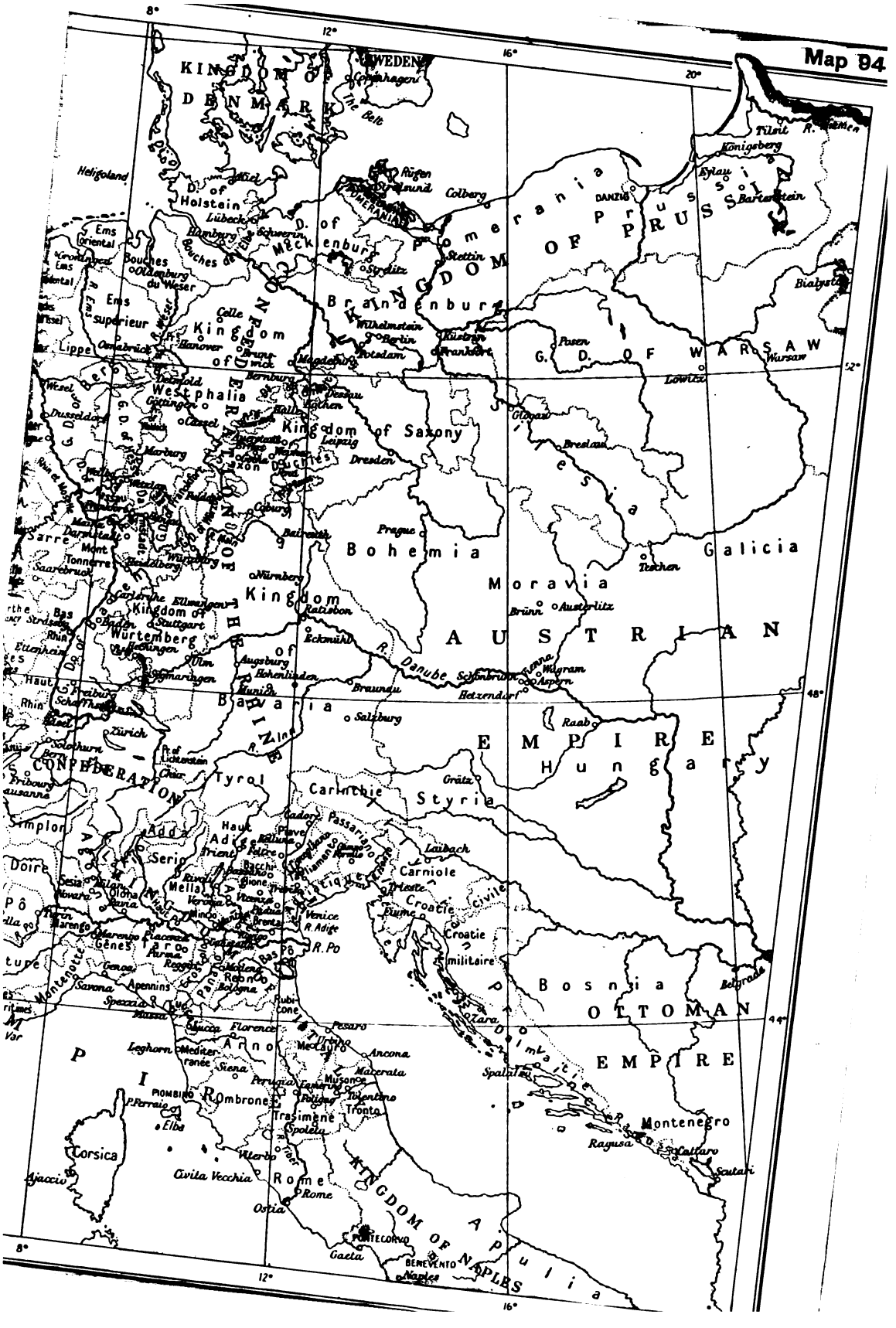
French Empire

and

Central Europe 1811

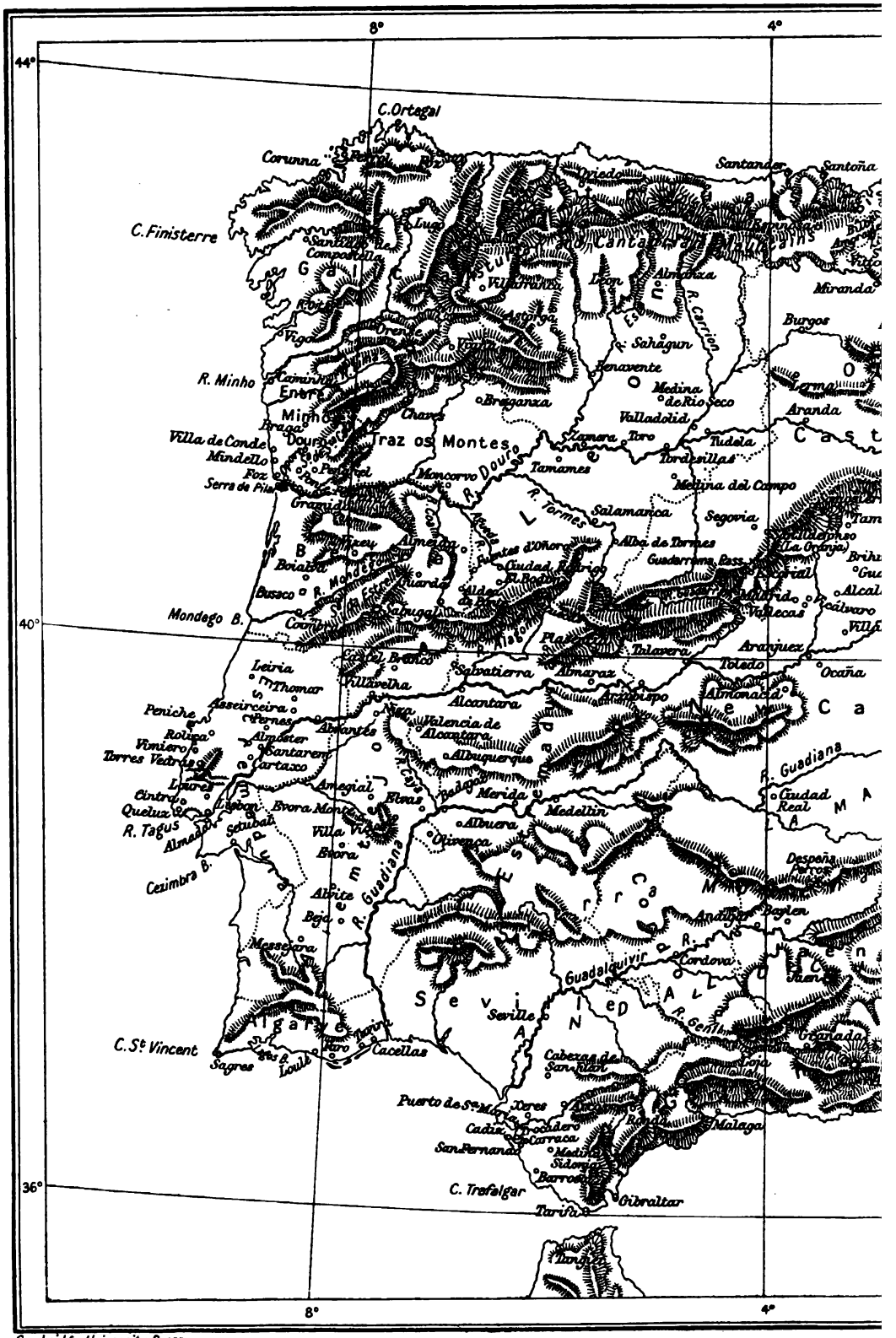
Political Divisions

FRENCH EMPIRE
AND
CENTRAL EUROPE 1811.
POLITICAL DIVISIONS
English Miles
50 0 50 100 150
France in 1789 coloured thus
Acquisitions of France 1789-1811
French Empire and dependent States are coloured in full. Other states have bands of colour.
8°
4°
0°
4°
GREAT BRITAIN
Leeds
Hull
Cork
Yarmouth
Texel
Frise
Alkmaar
Amsterdam
Leyden
The Hague
Rotterdam
Utrecht
Ysselsuperieur
London
Margate
Walmer
Dover
Dunkirk
Calais
Flushing
R. Scheldt
Bouches du Rhin
Deux Nethes
Meuse infér.
Malines
Brussels
Lys
Dyle
Roer
Cologne
Liège
Ourthe
Sambre
Meuse
Forêts
Plymouth
Portsmouth
Boulogne
Pas de Calais
Lille
Jemappes
Arras
Biville
Somme
Amiens
Channel Islands
Jersey
Cherbourg
Manche
Havre
Seine inférieure
Beauvais
Oise
Aisne
Ardennes
Laon
Compiègne
Calvados
Eure
Seine
Rheims
Verdun
Moselle
Marne
Meuse
Brest
Finisterre
Côtes du Nord
Ille et Vilaine
Mayenne
Orne
Versailles
Seine et Marne
Eure et Loir
Oise
Aube
Haute Marne
Vosges
Morbihan
Lorient
Vannes
Quiberon
Sarthe
Orléans
Loiret
Yonne
Châtillon
Haute Saône
Loire infér.
Angers
Maine et Loire
Loir et Cher
Indre
Auxerre
Côte d'Or
Dijon
Doubs
Napoléonville
Vendée
Deux Sèvres
Vienne
Valençay
Bourges
Cher
Nièvre
Indre
Saône et Loire
Jura
Rochelle
Charente
Rochefort
Charente
Creuse
Allier
Ain
Lemans
R. Gironde
Haute Vienne
Limoges
Puy de Dôme
Loire
Rhône
Lyons
Chambéry
Montblanc
Corrèze
Isère
Dordogne
R. Dordogne
Cantal
Haute Loire
Bordeaux
Gironde
Lot et Garonne
Lot
Cahors
Lozère
Ardèche
Drôme
Montélimar
Grenoble
Valence
Loriol
Hautes Alpes
Landes
Tarn et Garonne
Aveyron
Gard
Santander
Bayonne
San Sebastian
Basses Pyrenées
Gers
Tarn
Toulouse
Haute Garonne
Montpellier
Hérault
Nîmes
Aix
Var
Marseilles
Toulon
Hautes Pyrenées
Arriège
Aude
Gulf of Lions
Pyrenées orientales
Andorra
Catalonia
R. Ebro
R. Mugo
KINGDOM OF SPAIN
Saragossa
Barcelona


KINGDOM OF DENMARK
SWEDEN
Copenhagen
The Belt
Heligoland
D. of Holstein
Lübeck
Hamburg
Schwerin
D. of Mecklenburg
Rügen
Stralsund
POMERANIA
Colberg
Stettin
Stargard
DANZIG
Königsberg
Tilsit
Eylau
Bartenstein
KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA
Pomerania
Ems (oriental)
Bouches de l'Ems
Oldenburg
du Weser
Ems supérieur
Celle
Kingdom of Hanover
Brunswick
Brandenburg
Wilhelmstein
Berlin
Potsdam
Frankfort
Posen
G. D. OF WARSAW
Warsaw
Bialystok
Lippe
Osnabruck
Minden
Magdeburg
Bernburg
Dessau
Wesel
Westphalia
Gottingen
Cassel
Halle
Leipzig
Kingdom of Saxony
Glogau
Lowicz
Dusseldorf
Marburg
Dresden
Breslau
Silesia
Meuse
Sarre
Mont Tonnerre
Heidelberg
Wurtemberg
Prague
Bohemia
Galicia
Teschen
Moravia
Nürnberg
Ratisbon
Brünn
Austerlitz
Kingdom of Wurtemberg
Stuttgart
Ulm
Augsburg
Hohenlinden
Eckmühl
R. Danube
Schönbrunn
Wagram
Aspern
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
Bas Rhin
Haut Rhin
Fribourg
Schaffhausen
Basel
Zurich
Braunau
Hetzendorf
Munich
Bavaria
Salzburg
Raab
Hungary
CONFEDERATION
Tyrol
Carinthie
Styria
Grätz
Simplon
Doire
Add
Serio
Adige
Trient
Belluno
Cadore
Passariano
Laibach
Carniole
Milan
Mella
Brescia
Verona
Venice
R. Adige
Trieste
Civile
Croatie
Fiume
Croatie militaire
Genes
Parma
Reggio
Modena
R. Po
Bologna
Apennins
Spezzia
Massa
Lucca
Florence
Pesaro
Leghorn
Mediterranée
Siena
Arezzo
Ancona
Macerata
Perugia
Spalatro
Bosnia
Belgrade
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
PIOMBINO
Perraio
Elba
Ombrone
Trasimene
Spoleto
Rieti
Tronto
Montenegro
Ragusa
Cattaro
Scutari
Corsica
Ajaccio
Civita Vecchia
Viterbo
Rome
Ostia
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
Apulia
PONTECORVO
Gaeta
BENEVENTO
Naples
8°
12°
16°
20°
52°
48°
44°

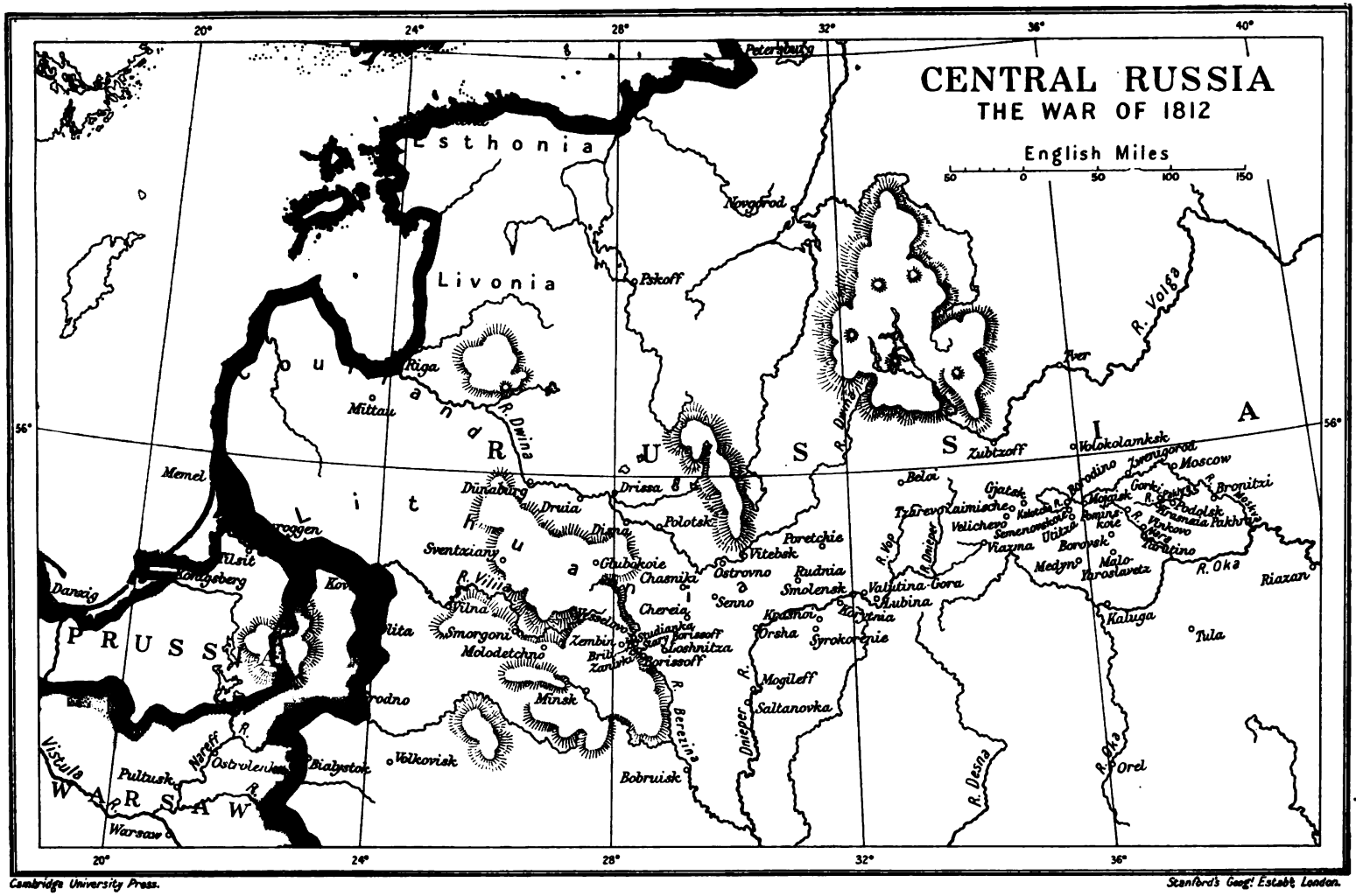
# MAP 95

## Spain & Portugal
## The Peninsular War
### and other wars
### of the XVIIIth & XIXth centuries




Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog! Estab^t, Lo


CENTRAL RUSSIA
THE WAR OF 1812
English Miles
50 0 50 100 150
20° 24° 28° 32° 36° 40°
56°
Petersburg
Esthonia
Livonia
Novgorod
Pskoff
Riga
Mittau
R. Dwina
Memel
Dünaburg
Druia
Drissa
Polotsk
Disna
Sventziany
Glubokoie
Chasniki
Ostrovno
Vitebsk
Poretchie
Rudnia
Smolensk
Valutina-Gora
Lubina
Krasnoi
Orsha
Syrokorenie
Senno
Chereia
Studianka
Borissoff
Loshnitza
Zembin
Brili
Zanivki
Minsk
Molodetchno
Smorgoni
Vilna
R. Vilia
Wesselovo
Kovno
Tilsit
Konigsberg
Danzig
Pultusk
Ostrolenka
Bialystok
Volkovisk
Bobruisk
Mogileff
Saltanovka
R. Berezina
Dnieper R.
R. Desna
R. Oka
Orel
Kaluga
Tula
Riazan
R. Volga
Tver
Zubtzoff
Volokolamksk
Moscow
Bronitzi
Gorki
Podolsk
Pakhra
Vinkovo
Taratino
Malo-Yaroslavetz
Medyn
Borovsk
Utitza
Semenovskoie
Velichevo
Viazma
Gjatsk
Zaimische
Tzarevo
Beloi
R. Dnieper
R. Vop
Vistula R.
Narew R.
Warsaw
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab't London.

Map 96

# MAP 97

## Germany & Eastern Franc

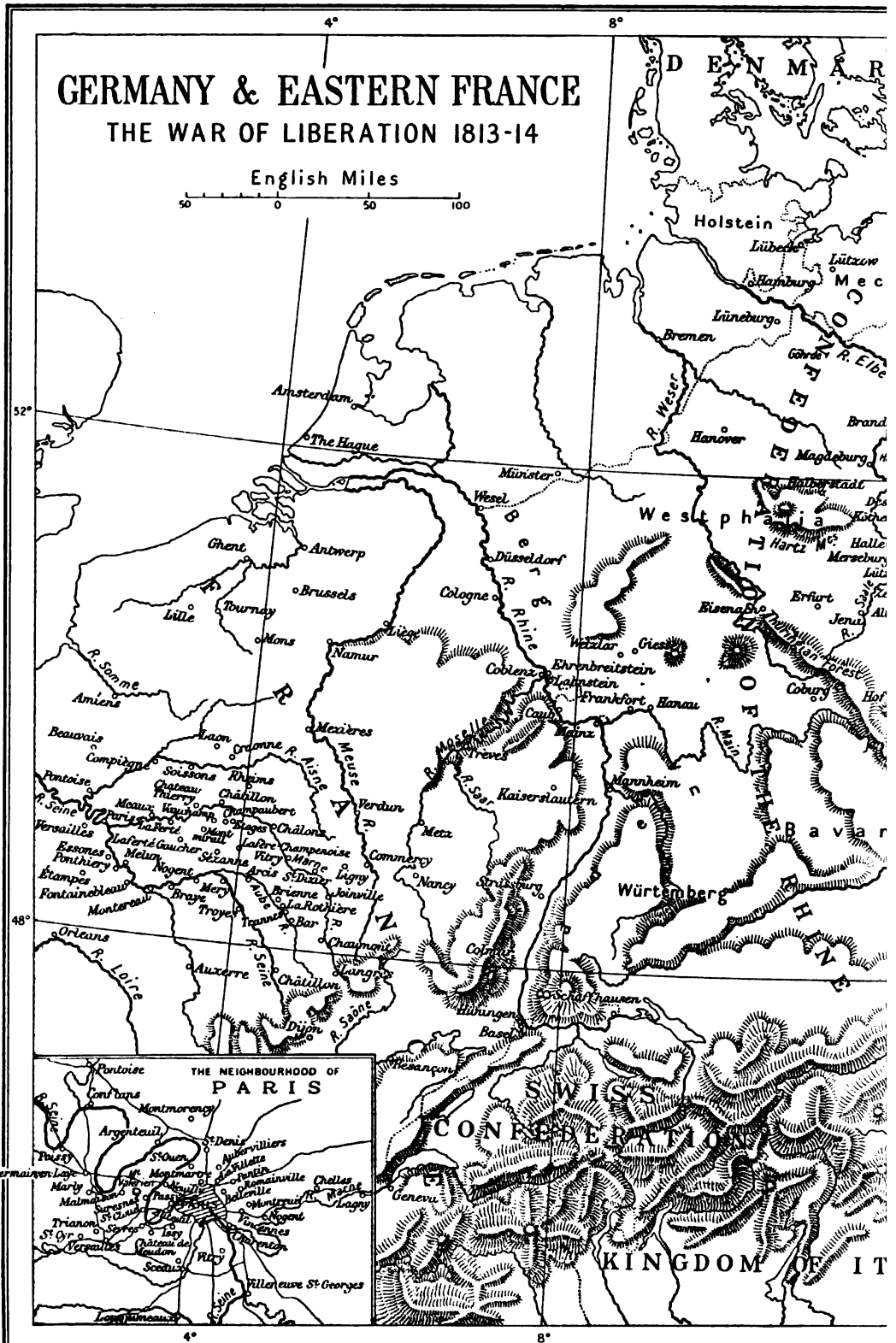
The War of Liberation 1813-1

*with insets*

The Neighbourhood of Paris

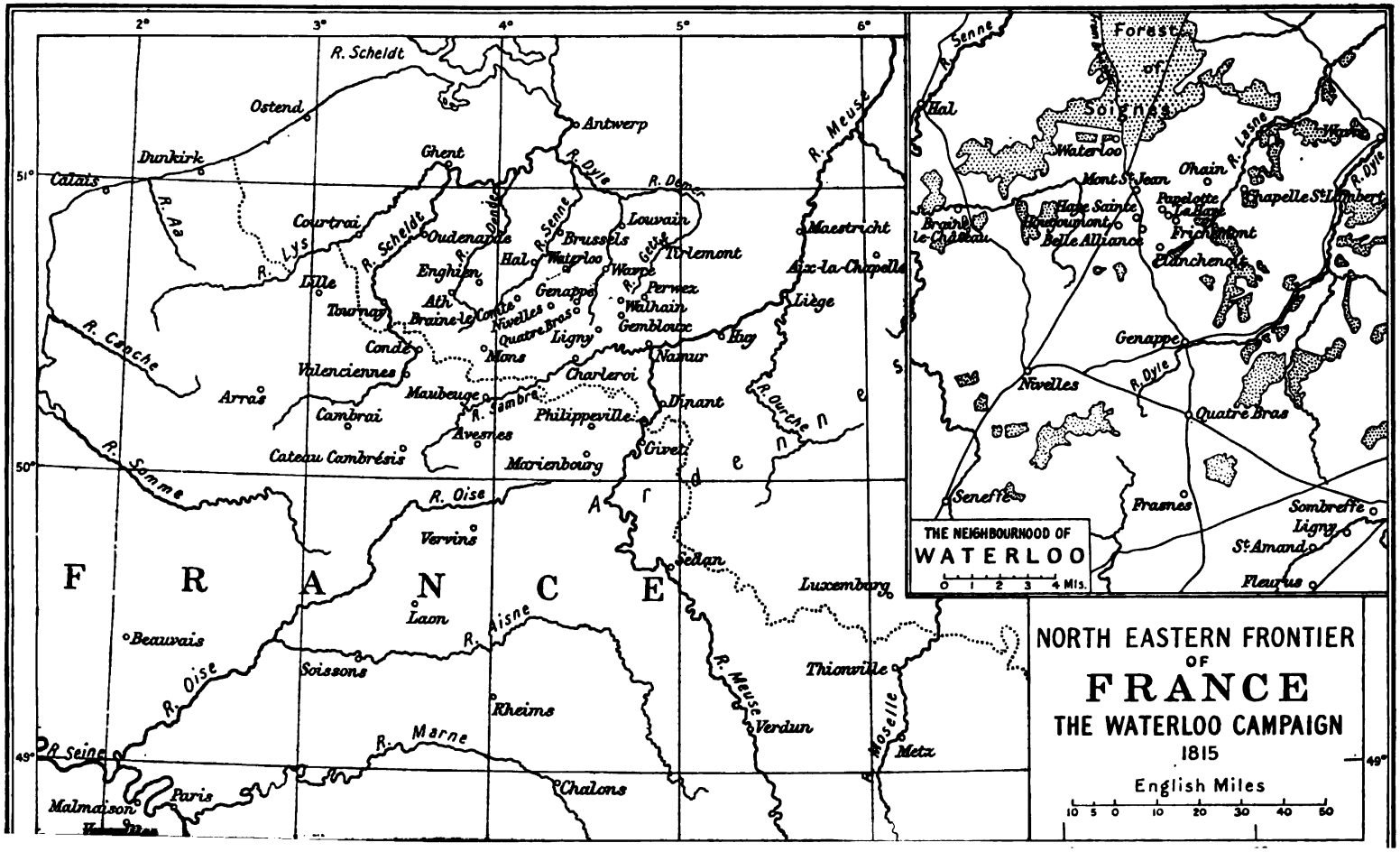
and

The Neighbourhood of Leipzig




Cambridge University Press.

2°
16°
20°
Niemen R.
Königsberg
Danzig
Elbing
East
West
Marienburg
Marienwerder
Lyk
Grodno
Pomerania
Prussia
Graudenz
Stettin
Stargard
R. Oder
Bromberg
Thorn
Plock
Brandenburg
Spandau
Berlin
Küstrin
Frankfort
Gnesen
Posen
R. Vistula
Warsaw
Potsdam
Blankenfeld
Belzig
Dennewitz
Jüterbog
Luckau
Sprembg.
Sagan
Glogau
Kalisch
R. Pilica
Lublin
Torgau
Hoyerswerda
Bunzlau
Breslau
Silesia
Sandomir
Leipzig
Meissen
Dresden
Preilitz
Bautzen
Görlitz
Neustadt
Königstein
Reichenbach
Chemnitz
Dohna
Peterswald
Priesten
Teplitz
R. Elbe
R. Oder
Cracow
Galicia
Prague
Bohemia
Pilsen
Schweidnitz
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
Vienna
ALY
From Halle
R. Elster
R. Parthe
Taucha
Möckern
Eutritsch
R. Luppe
Gohlis
Schönefeld
From Merseburg
Pfaffendf.
To Wurzen
LEIPZIG
Paunsdorf
Lindenau
Stünz
Stötteritz
Connewitz
Holzhausen
Markranstadt
Lösnig
Probstheida
Dölitz
Liebertwolkwitz
Markkleeberg
Wachau
Galgenberg
To Dresden
From Naumburg
Lützen
Kaja
Steinsdl.
R. Elster
Zeitz
R. Pleis
THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LEIPZIG

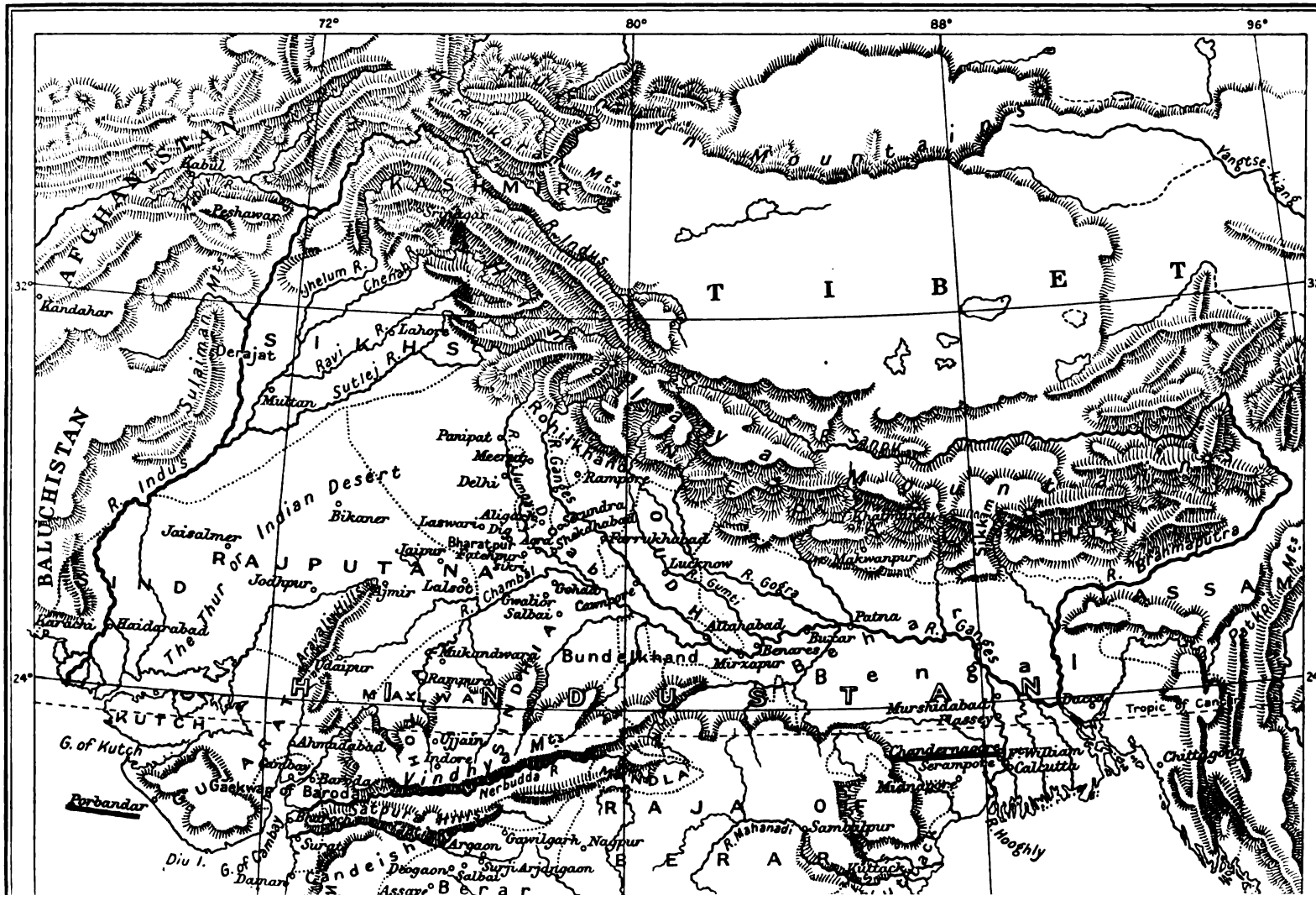

NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER
OF
FRANCE
THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN
1815
English Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF
WATERLOO
0 1 2 3 4 Mls.
F R A N C E
Forest of Soignes
R. Scheldt
Ostend
Antwerp
Dunkirk
Calais
Ghent
R. Dyle
R. Demer
R. Meuse
R. Aa
Courtrai
R. Lys
R. Scheldt
Oudenarde
R. Senne
Brussels
Louvain
Tirlemont
Maestricht
Aix-la-Chapelle
Lille
Enghien
Hal
Waterloo
Wavre
R. Gette
Perwez
Liège
Tournay
Ath
Braine-le-Comte
Nivelles
Genappe
Walhain
Gembloux
Quatre Bras
Ligny
Huy
R. Canche
Condé
Mons
Namur
Valenciennes
Charleroi
Arras
Maubeuge
R. Sambre
Dinant
R. Ourthe
Cambrai
Philippeville
Avesnes
Cateau Cambrésis
Marienbourg
Givet
R. Somme
R. Oise
Vervins
Sedan
Luxemburg
Laon
R. Aisne
Beauvais
Soissons
Thionville
R. Oise
Rheims
R. Meuse
Verdun
R. Moselle
Metz
R. Seine
R. Marne
Chalons
Paris
Malmaison
Hal
R. Senne
Waterloo
Mont St. Jean
Ohain
R. Lasne
Wavre
R. Dyle
Chapelle St. Lambert
Papelotte
La Haye
Hougoumont
Belle Alliance
Frichemont
Braine-le-Château
Planchenoit
Genappe
Nivelles
R. Dyle
Quatre Bras
Seneffe
Frasnes
Sombreffe
Ligny
St. Amand
Fleurus
2°
3°
4°
5°
6°
51°
50°
49°

Map 98

# MAP 99

## India in 1804

### The Mysore & Maratha Wa
### 1792-1804



72°
80°
88°
96°
32°
24°
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
Peshawar
Kandahar
Derajat
Sulaiman Mts
BALUCHISTAN
R. Indus
KASHMIR
Srinagar
R. Indus
Jhelum R.
Chenab R.
Ravi R.
Lahore
Sutlej R.
Multan
SIKHS
Panipat
Meerut
Delhi
Rohilkhand
R. Ganges
Rampore
Aligarh
Dig
Agra
Sikandra
Shahdhabad
Farrukhabad
Lucknow
R. Gogra
Gumti
Bikaner
Laswari
Bharatpur
Fatehpur
Jaipur
Sikri
Jaisalmer
Indian Desert
The Thur or
RAJPUTANA
Jodhpur
Ajmir
Lalsot
R. Chambal
Gwalior
Gohad
Salbai
Cawnpore
Karachi
Haidarabad
Aravali Hills
Udaipur
Mukundwara
Rampura
Bundelkhand
Allahabad
Benares
Mirzapur
Buxar
Patna
R. Ganges
Bengal
Murshidabad
Plassey
Dacca
Chittagong
Tropic of Cancer
Chandernagore
Serampore
Calcutta
Midnapore
R. Hooghly
Sambalpur
Kuttack
R. Mahanadi
RAJA OF BERAR
Nagpur
Gawilgarh
Argaon
Surji Arjangaon
Deogaon
Salbai
Assaye
Berar
Candeish
Surat
Bhurooch
Baroda
Cambay
Ahmadabad
Ujjain
Indore
Vindhya Mts
Nerbudda R.
Satpura Hills
Gaekwar of Baroda
Porbandar
G. of Kutch
KUTCH
Diu I.
G. of Cambay
Daman
HINDUSTAN
Yangtse Kiang
TIBET
Sanpu
Khatmandu
Makwanpur
R. Brahmaputra
Patkai Mts
ASSAM

# INDIA IN 1804

## THE MYSORE & MARATHA WARS 1792-1804

English Miles

100 50 0 100 200 300

REFERENCE

- British Territory
- Territory conquered by the British during the War (1802-4)
- Native States in subsidiary alliance with, or protected by, Great Britain
- Independent Native States
- Portuguese Possessions
- French Factories
- Danish Possessions
- The Maratha Confederacy

Map

# MAP 100

## The Eastern World

### European Colonies and Dependencies

### 1815

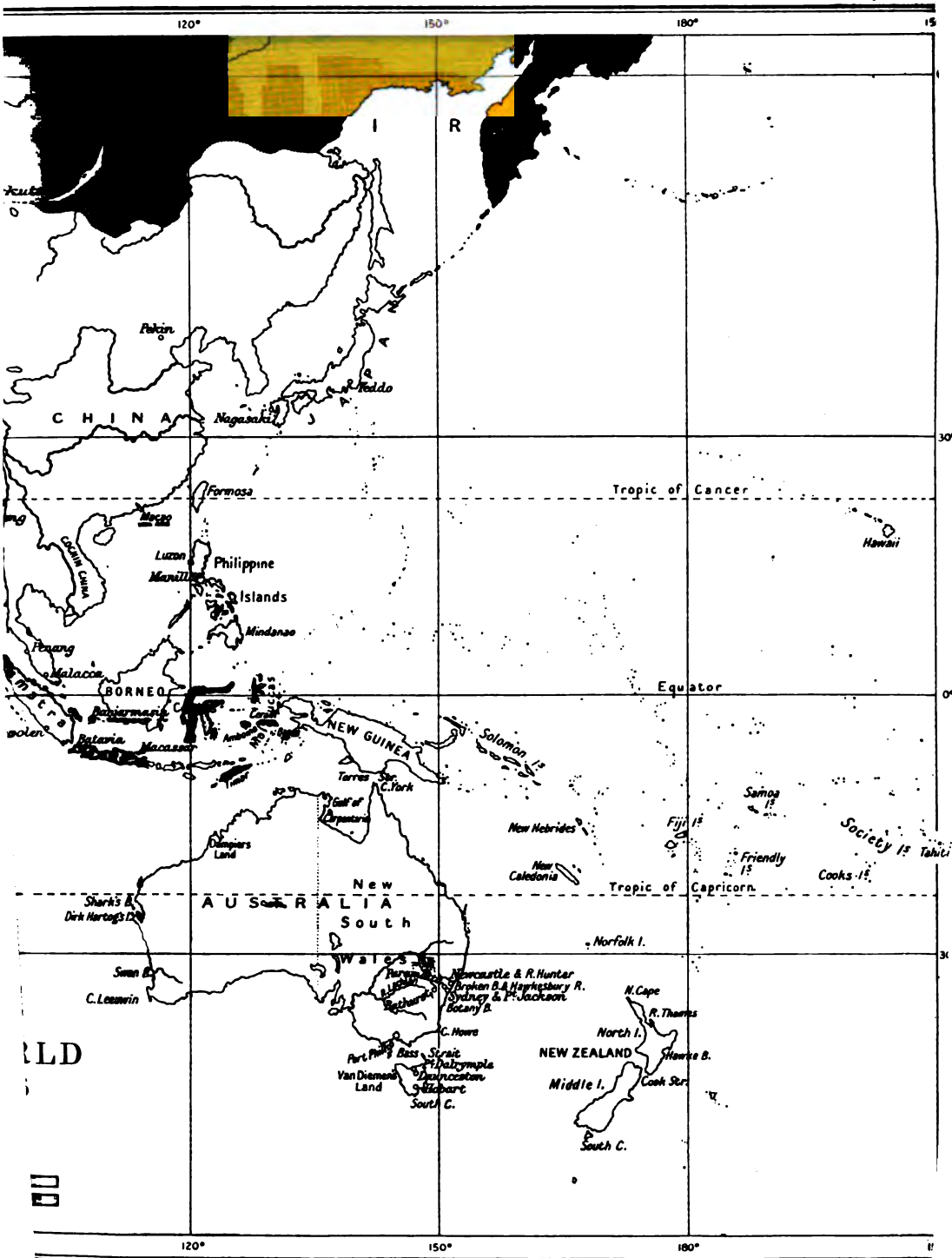
# THE EASTERN WOR

## EUROPEAN COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES 1815

British ____ French ____ Spanish ____

Portuguese ____ Russian ____ Dutch ____

Cambridge University Press.

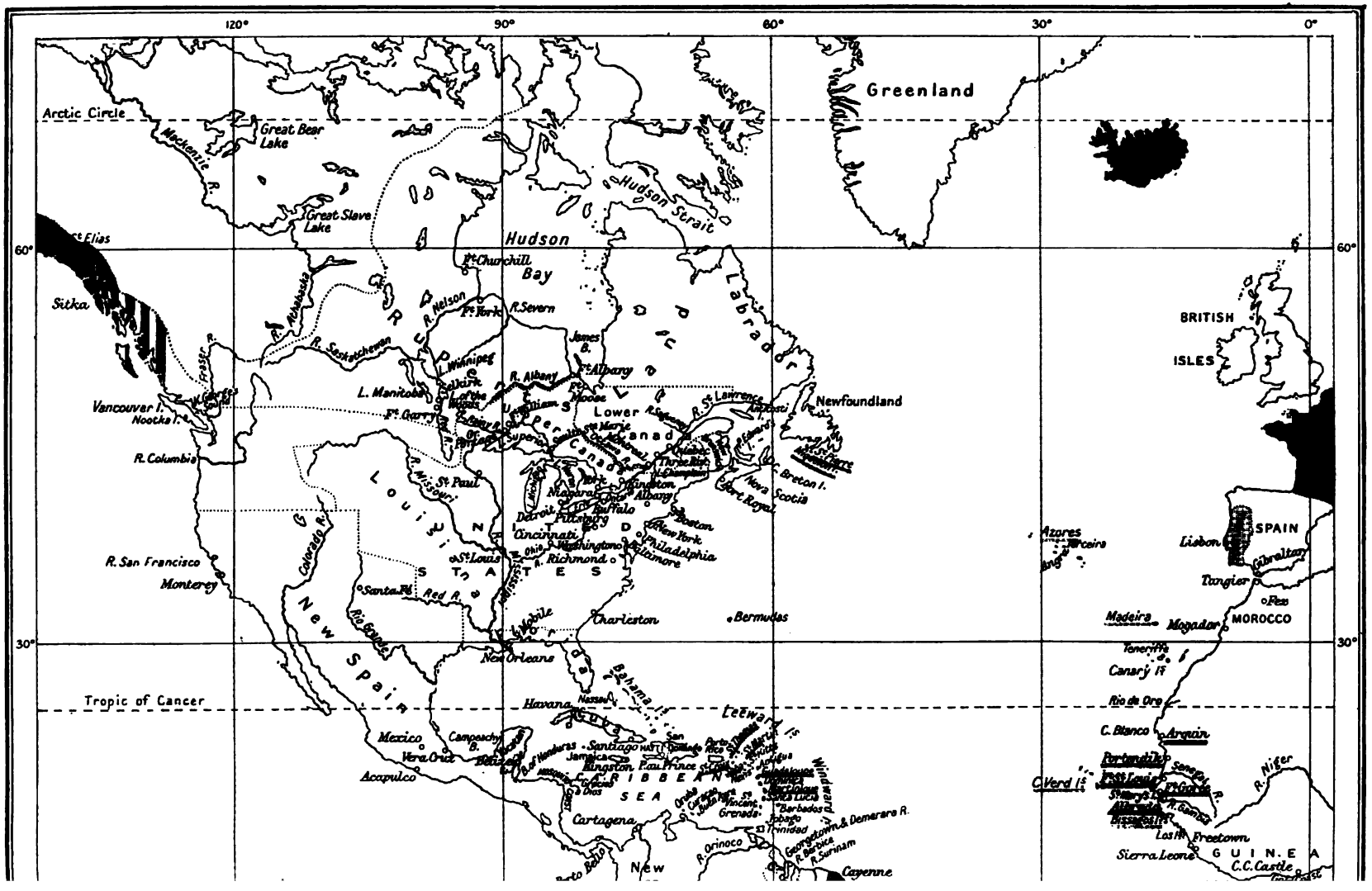



Stanford's Geog! Estab!

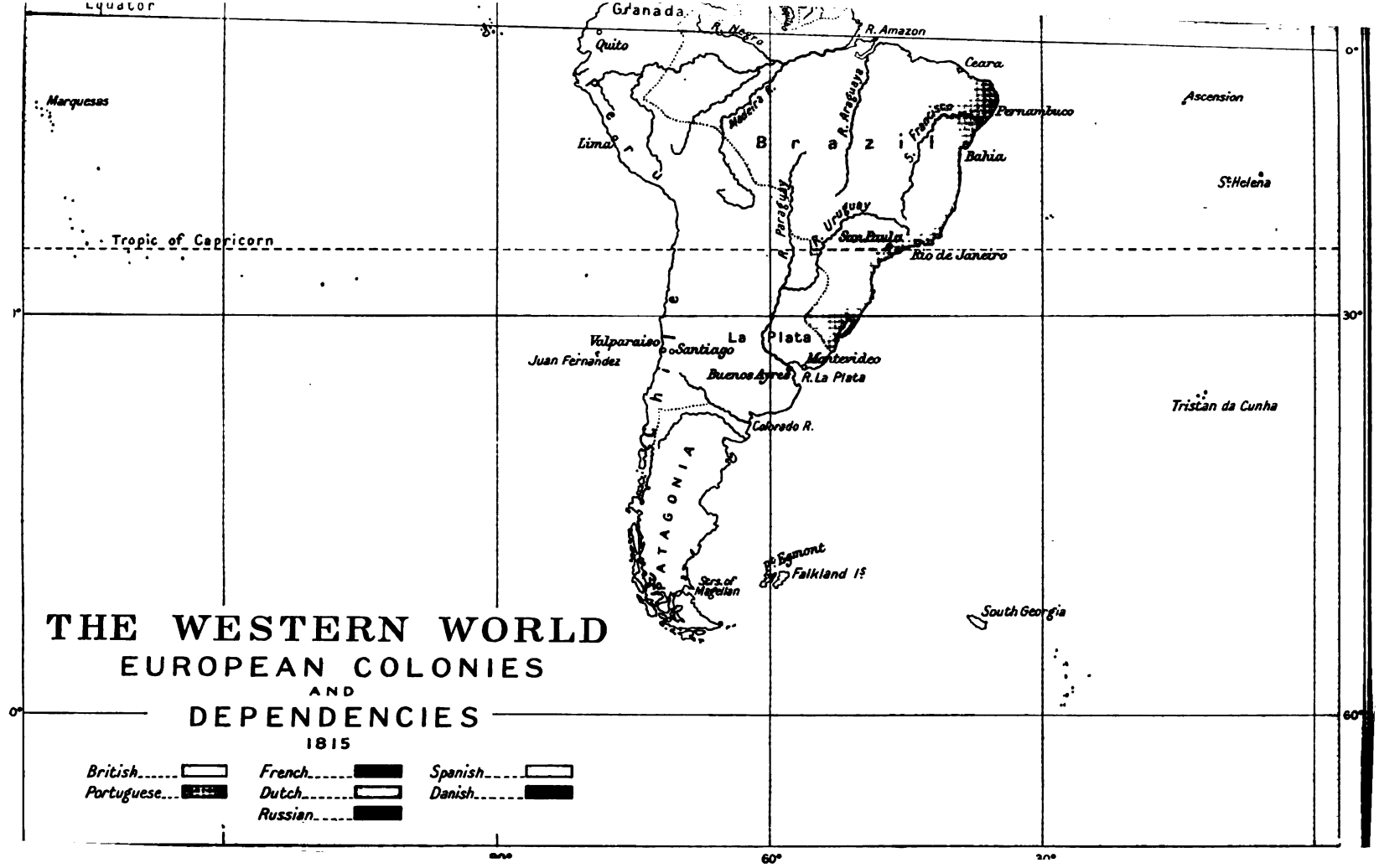
# MAP 101

## The Western World

### European Colonies and Dependencies 1815

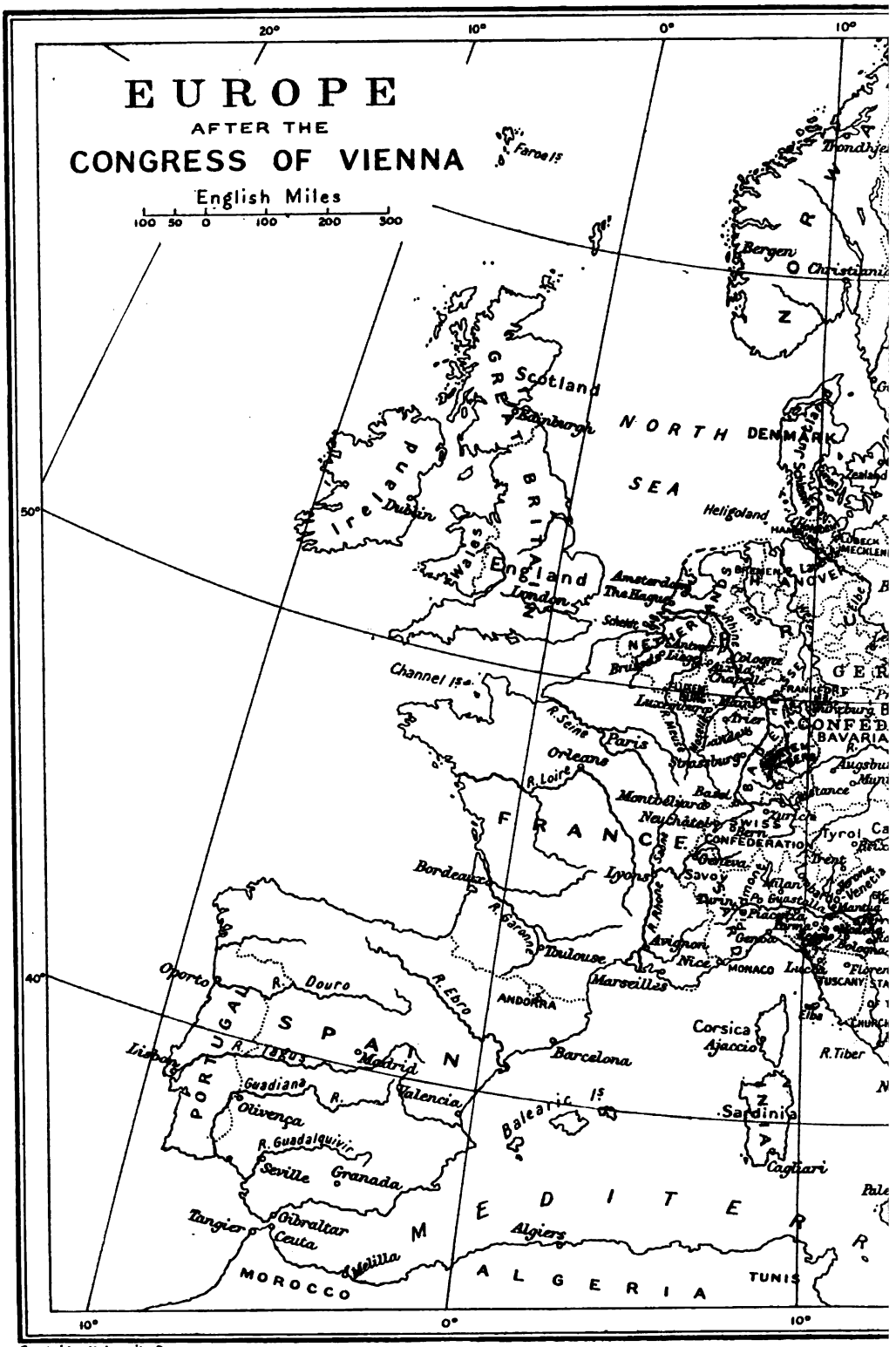


120°
90°
60°
30°
0°
60°
30°
Greenland
Arctic Circle
Great Bear Lake
Mackenzie R.
Great Slave Lake
Hudson Strait
Hudson Bay
Ft. Churchill
R. Nelson
Ft. York
R. Severn
Labrador
Sitka
R. Athabaska
R. Saskatchewan
James B.
Ft. Albany
L. Winnipeg
L. Manitoba
Ft. Garry
R. Albany
Ft. Moose
Lower Canada
R. St. Lawrence
Newfoundland
Vancouver I.
Nootka I.
R. Columbia
Fraser R.
St. Paul
R. Missouri
Louisiana
Detroit
Pittsburg
Cincinnati
Washington
Richmond
Philadelphia
Baltimore
New York
Boston
Albany
Kingston
Niagara
Buffalo
Nova Scotia
Port Royal
C. Breton I.
R. San Francisco
Monterey
Colorado R.
Santa Fe
Red R.
St. Louis
Mobile
Charleston
Bermudas
New Orleans
New Spain
Tropic of Cancer
Havana
Nassau
Bahama Is.
Leeward Is.
Mexico
Campeachy B.
Vera Cruz
Acapulco
Santiago
Jamaica
Kingston
P. au Prince
CARIBBEAN SEA
Cartagena
Windward Is.
Barbados
Trinidad
Georgetown & Demerara R.
R. Orinoco
R. Surinam
Cayenne
New
BRITISH ISLES
Azores
Lisbon
SPAIN
Gibraltar
Tangier
Fez
Madeira
Mogador
MOROCCO
Teneriffe
Canary Is.
Rio de Oro
C. Blanco
Arguin
Portendik
Senegal R.
C. Verd Is.
R. Niger
Freetown
Sierra Leone
GUINEA
C.C. Castle

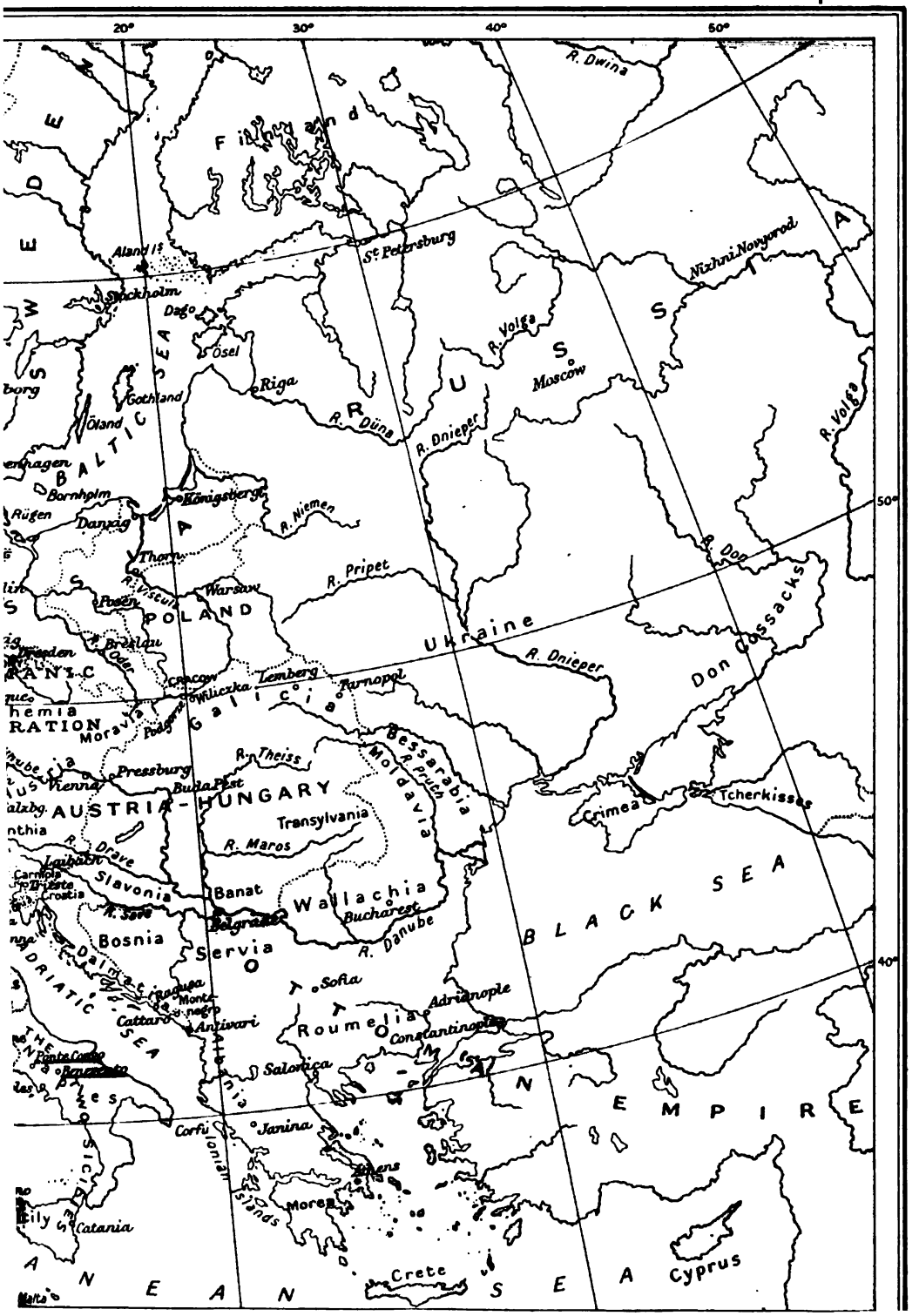

Equator
Granada
R. Negro
R. Amazon
Quito
Ceara
Marquesas
Ascension
Madeira R.
R. Araguaya
Pernambuco
Lima
B r a z i l
S. Francisco
Bahia
St. Helena
R. Paraguay
R. Uruguay
Tropic of Capricorn
San Paulo
Rio de Janeiro
Valparaiso
Santiago
La Plata
Juan Fernandez
Montevideo
Buenos Ayres
R. La Plata
Tristan da Cunha
Colorado R.
PATAGONIA
Str. of Magellan
Falkland Is
South Georgia
THE WESTERN WORLD
EUROPEAN COLONIES
AND
DEPENDENCIES
1815
British
French
Spanish
Portuguese
Dutch
Danish
Russian
0°
30°
60°
60°
0°

# MAP 102

## Europe
after the
## Congress of Vienna




Cambridge University Press.

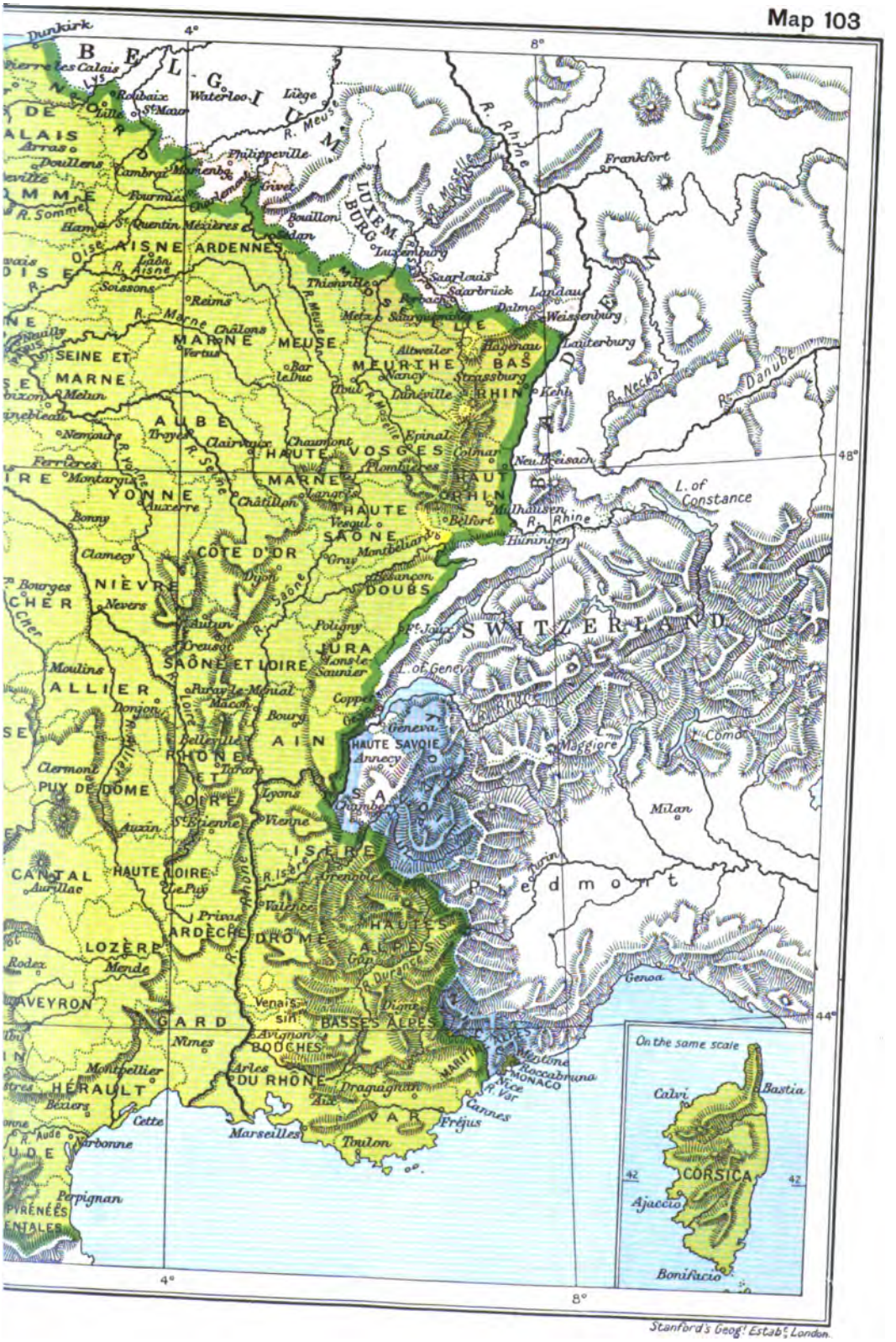

20°
30°
40°
50°
R. Dwina
Finland
St. Petersburg
Nizhni Novgorod
Aland Is.
Stockholm
Dago
Ösel
Riga
R. Volga
Moscow
Gothland
Oland
R. Düna
R. Dnieper
BALTIC SEA
Bornholm
Rügen
Danzig
Königsberg
R. Niemen
Thorn
R. Vistula
Warsaw
R. Pripet
Posen
POLAND
Ukraine
R. Dnieper
Don Cossacks
R. Don
Breslau
Oder
Cracow
Wilicska
Lemberg
Tarnopol
Galicia
Bessarabia
R. Pruth
Moldavia
R. Theiss
Pressburg
Vienna
Buda-Pest
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Transylvania
R. Maros
Crimea
Tcherkissk
R. Drave
Laibach
Slavonia
Banat
Wallachia
Bucharest
BLACK SEA
Trieste
Croatia
R. Save
Belgrade
Bosnia
Servia
R. Danube
Dalmatia
Sofia
Adrianople
Ragusa
Montenegro
Cattaro
Antivari
Roumelia
Constantinople
ADRIATIC SEA
Salonica
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Corfu
Janina
Ionian Islands
Athens
Morea
Crete
Cyprus
Catania
Malta
ANEAN SEA

MAP 103

France

since 1814

Cambridge University Press.


Dunkirk
4°
8°
B E L G I U M
Pierre les Calais
Roubaix
Waterloo
Liège
R. Meuse
R. Rhine
Frankfort
LUXEMBURG
Philippeville
Bouillon
Sedan
Luxemburg
Saarlouis
Saarbrück
Landau
Weissenburg
Lauterburg
AISNE
ARDENNES
Soissons
Reims
Thionville
Metz
Dalmo
MARNE
MEUSE
MEURTHE
Altweiler
Nancy
Dunéville
Haguenau
Strassburg
BAS RHIN
Kehl
R. Neckar
R. Danube
SEINE ET MARNE
Melun
Bar le Duc
Toul
R. Moselle
AUBE
Troyes
Clairvaux
Chaumont
HAUTE MARNE
VOSGES
Epinal
Plombières
Colmar
Neu Breisach
48°
YONNE
Auxerre
Châtillon
Langres
HAUTE SAONE
Vesoul
HAUT RHIN
Belfort
Mulhausen
R. Rhine
Hüningen
L. of Constance
CÔTE D'OR
Dijon
Gray
Montbéliard
Besançon
DOUBS
NIÈVRE
Nevers
Autun
Poligny
Pt. Jura
SWITZERLAND
SAÔNE ET LOIRE
JURA
Lons le Saunier
L. of Geneva
Moulins
ALLIER
Charolles
Mâcon
Bourg
Geneva
AIN
HAUTE SAVOIE
Annecy
Maggiore
L. Como
RHÔNE
Tarare
Lyons
PUY DE DÔME
Clermont
LOIRE
Auzin
St Etienne
Vienne
Milan
ISÈRE
CANTAL
Aurillac
HAUTE LOIRE
Le Puy
Grenoble
Piedmont
Valence
ARDÈCHE
DRÔME
HAUTES ALPES
LOZÈRE
Mende
Rodez
Gap
R. Durance
Genoa
AVEYRON
GARD
Nimes
Venaissin
Digne
BASSES ALPES
44°
Avignon
BOUCHES DU RHÔNE
Arles
Draguignan
Aix
Ventimiglia
Roccabruna
MONACO
Nice
St. Var
MARITIME ALPS
HÉRAULT
Béziers
Cette
Marseilles
VAR
Cannes
Fréjus
Toulon
Narbonne
R. Aude
Perpignan
PYRÉNÉES ORIENTALES
On the same scale
Calvi
Bastia
42
CORSICA
Ajaccio
Bonifacio
4°
8°
Stanford's Geog! Estab! London.

# MAP 104

## Italy

since 1815

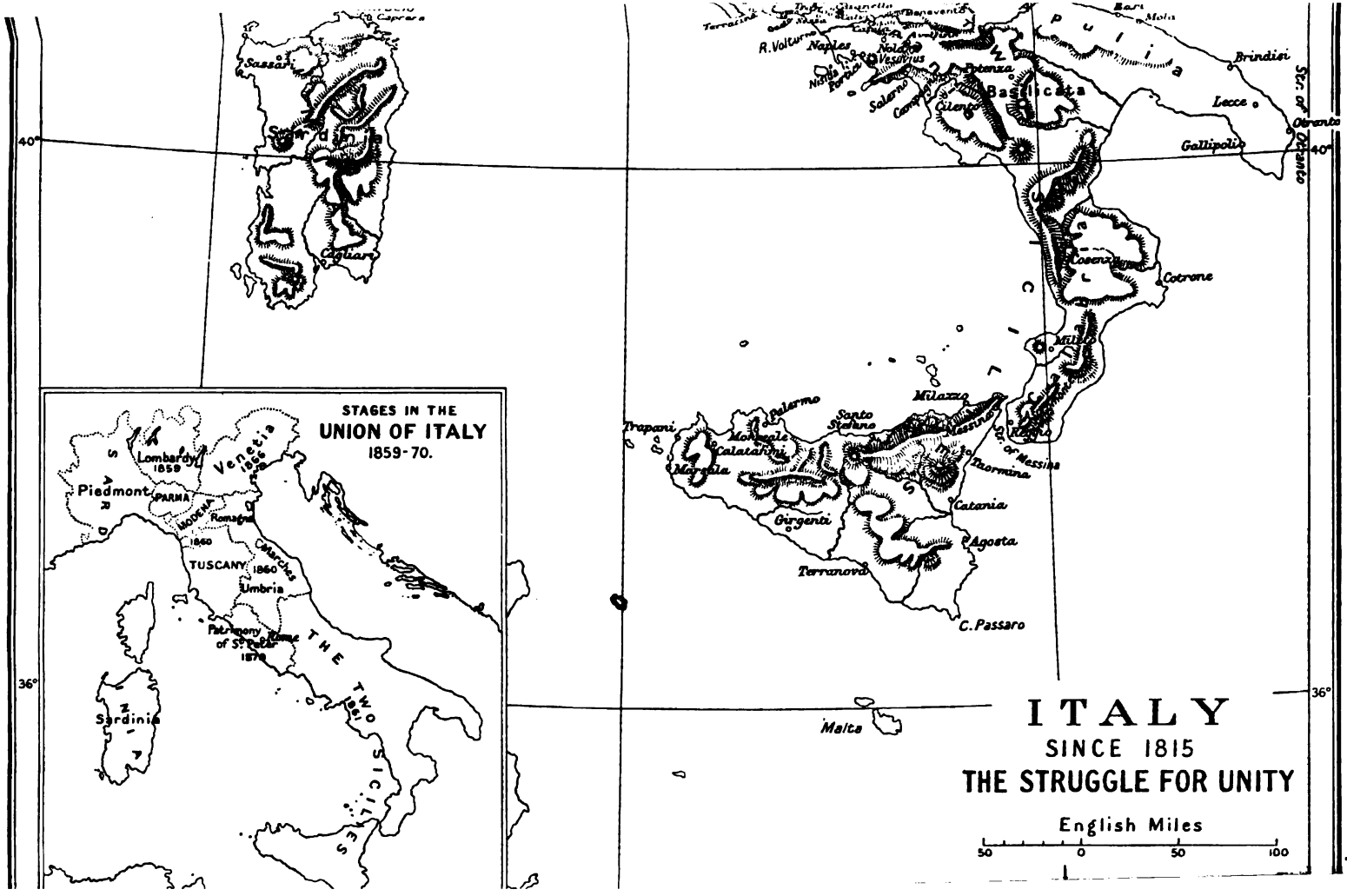
The Struggle for Unity

*with inset*

Stages in the Union of Italy

1859–70

8°
12°
16°
44°
SWITZERLAND
Tyrol
Carinthia
Carniola
Croatia
Istria
Lombardy
Venetia
Friuli
PARMA
MODENA
Romagna
Emilia
TUSCANY
STATES OF THE CHURCH
Umbria
Abruzzi
Capitanata
Molise
Corsica
ADRIATIC SEA
Dalmatia
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Straits of Bonifacio
Caprera
Elba
Capraja
Piombino
Porto San Stefano
Civita Vecchia
Leghorn
Pisa
Lucca
Florence
Empoli
Volterra
Siena
Arezzo
Perugia
Orvieto
Viterbo
Rome
Tivoli
Frascati
Velletri
Villa Gandolfo
Mentana
Monterotondo
Rieti
Spoleto
Foligno
Camerino
Tolentino
Loreto
Ancona
Sinigaglia
Pesaro
Urbino
Rimini
Cesena
Forli
Faenza
Imola
Ravenna
Comacchio
Ferrara
Mirandola
Guastalla
Reggio
Modena
Bologna
Massa
Carrara
Lucca
Prato
Genoa
Savona
Oneglia
San Remo
Nice
MONACO
Alessandria
Asti
Casale
Turin
Pavia
Milan
Lodi
Cremona
Mantua
Brescia
Bergamo
Como
Lecco
Novara
Vercelli
Ivrea
Susa
Pinerolo
Saluzzo
Coni
Mondovi
Ceva
Ormea
Tenda
Ventimiglia
Chambery
Geneva
Lausanne
Neufchâtel
Lucerne
Vorarlberg
Inn
Rhine
Rhone
Ticino
Adda
Oglio
Mincio
Po
Adige
Piave
Brenta
Tagliamento
Isonzo
Drave
Save
Carnic Alps
Julian Alps
Venice
Padua
Verona
Vicenza
Treviso
Udine
Aquileia
Trieste
Fiume
Lissa
Ragusa
Cattaro
Montenegro
Bari
Mola
Benevento
Caserta
Terracina
Sonnino
Isernia
Frosinone
Montefalcone
Lucera
Foggia
Monte Corvo
Gaignello
Sessa
Gaeta
Italy
Tarbach
Laibach
R. Durance
R. Isere
R. Arc
R. Dora
R. Stura
R. Tanaro
R. Sesia
R. Ticino
R. Adda
R. Oglio
R. Mincio
R. Po
R. Adige
R. Brenta
R. Piave
R. Tagliamento
R. Isonzo
R. Drave
R. Save
R. Pescara
R. Tiber

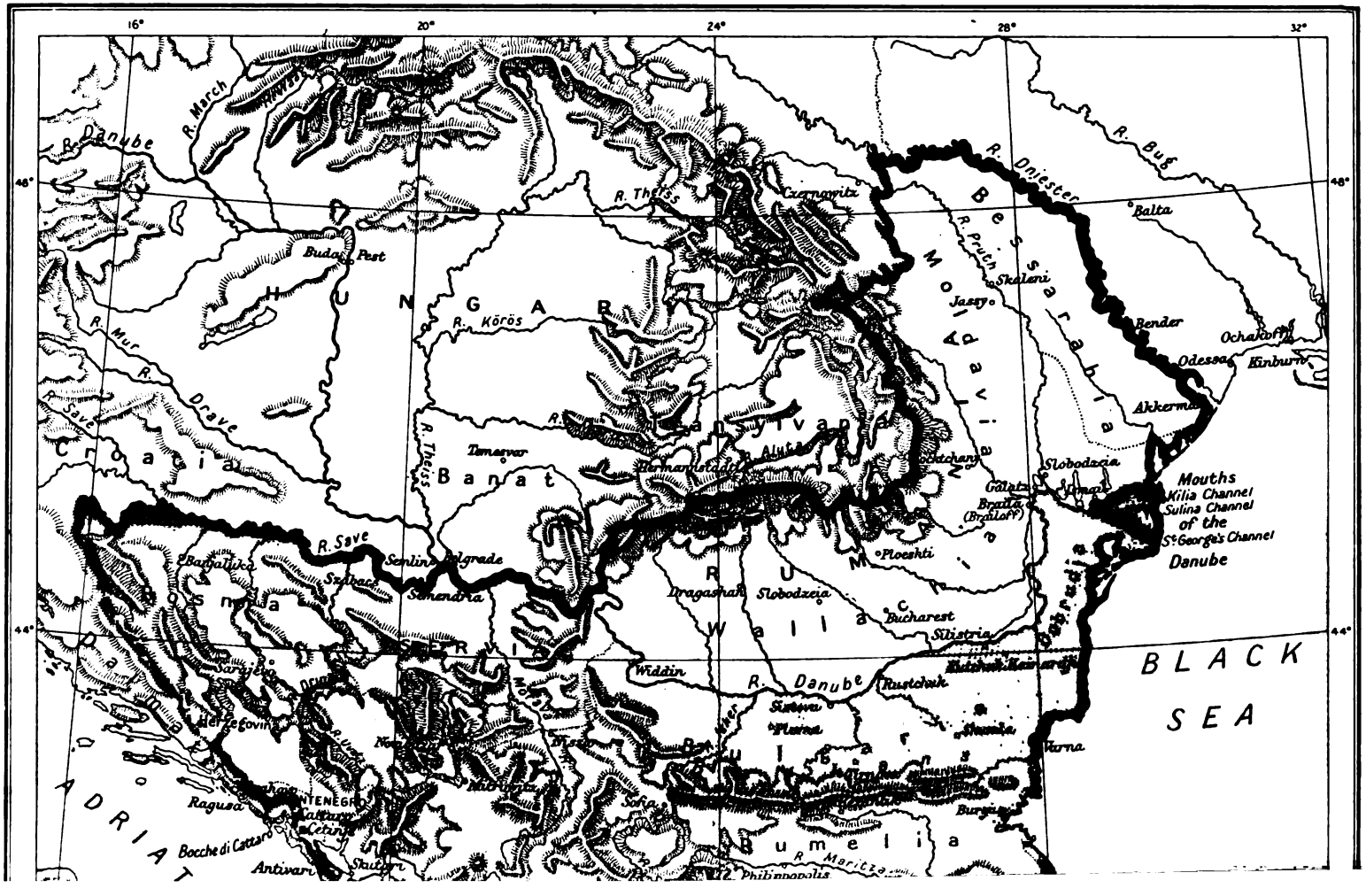

ITALY
SINCE 1815
THE STRUGGLE FOR UNITY
English Miles
50
0
50
100
40°
36°
Sassari
Sardinia
Cagliari
Caprera
R. Volturno
Naples
Nola
Vesuvius
Salerno
Campagna
Potenza
Basilicata
Cilento
Bari
Mola
Brindisi
Lecce
Otranto
Gallipoli
Str. of Otranto
Cosenza
Cotrone
Milazzo
Messina
Reggio
Str. of Messina
Taormina
Catania
Agosta
C. Passaro
Palermo
Santo Stefano
Trapani
Monreale
Calatafimi
Marsala
Girgenti
Terranova
Malta
STAGES IN THE
UNION OF ITALY
1859-70.
Lombardy
1859
Venetia
1866
Piedmont
PARMA
MODENA
Romagna
1860
TUSCANY
1860
Marches
Umbria
Patrimony of St. Peter
1870
Rome
THE TWO SICILIES
1861
Sardinia

Map

# MAP 105

## Ottoman Empire in Europe

1792–1870


16°
20°
24°
28°
32°
48°
44°
R. Danube
R. March
R. Theiss
R. Dniester
R. Bug
Czernowitz
Balta
Bessarabia
R. Pruth
Skaleni
Jassy
Moldavia
Bender
Ochakoff
Odessa
Kinburn
Akkerman
Buda
Pest
HUNGARY
R. Körös
R. Mur
R. Drave
R. Save
Croatia
Temesvar
Banat
Hermannstadt
Slobodzeia
Galatz
Braila (Brailoff)
Mouths
Kilia Channel
Sulina Channel
of the
St. George's Channel
Danube
Ploeshti
Dragashan
Slobodzeia
Bucharest
Silistria
Wallachia
Bosnia
Banjaluka
Semlin
Belgrade
Semendria
Sarajevo
Herzegovina
Widdin
R. Danube
Rustchuk
Varna
BLACK
SEA
Ragusa
Bocche di Cattaro
Antivari
Skutari
Sofia
Rumelia
R. Maritza
Philippopolis
ADRIAT

OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN EUROPE
1792 - 1870
English Miles
50 0 50 100
REFEFERENCE
Ottoman Empire in 1792
" " " 1870 Immediate possessions
Vassal countries
Greece _ Independent from 1832
Territory ceded to Russia in 1812
The part of this territory restored by Russia in 1856 to Moldavia
Territory ceded to Russia in 1829 and restored to Turkey in 1856
The Ionian Islands were handed over to Greece by Gt Britain in 1863.
40°
36°
R. Bojana
Durazzo
Vallona
Str of Otranto
Ionian Islands
Corfu
Paxos
Prevesa
Santa Maura
Leukas
Cephalonia
Zante
Bay of Navarino
Modon
Sapienza
Cervi
Cerigo
Monastir
Salonika
Drama
Adrianople
Bosphorus
Constantinople
San Stefano
Rodosto
Gallipoli
Dardanelles
Larissa
Thessaly
Vola
Janina
Pargas
Arta
Vonitza
Aetolia
Salona
Boeotia
Patras
G. of Corinth
Corinth
Arcadia
Morea
Argos
Tripolitza
Messenia
Nauplia
Troezen
Hydra
Spetsai
Athens
Piraeus
Scio (Chios)
Tchesme
Smyrna
Cyclades
Rhodes
Conea
Suda B
Candia
Crete

Map 10

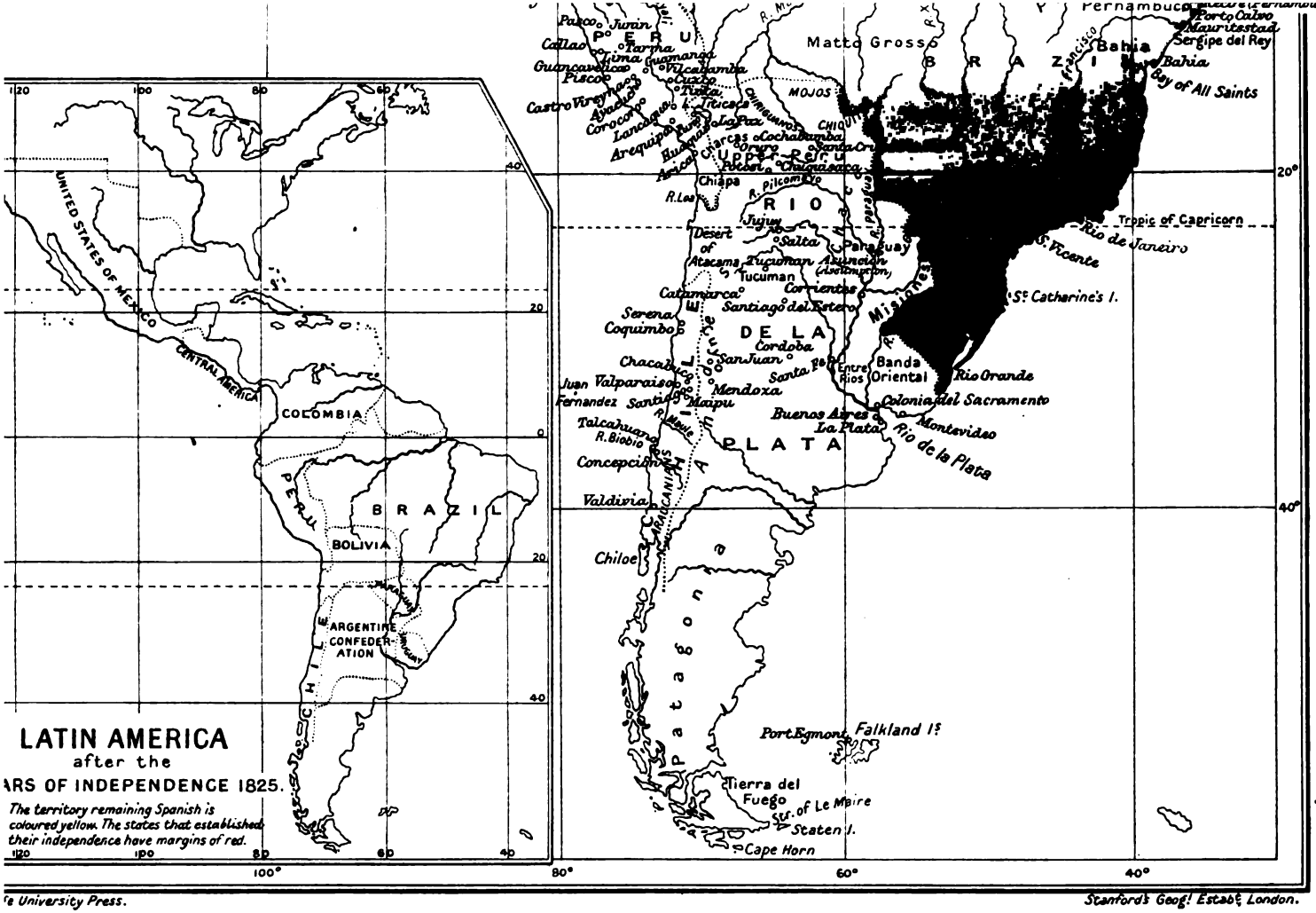
MAP 106

Spanish & Portuguese Settlements in America

*with inset*

Latin America after the Wars of Independence 1825

SPANISH & PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA.
REFERENCE
Spanish Possessions are coloured
Portuguese
The political divisions are shown as they were at the end of the eighteenth century.
The names of the Spanish Viceroyalties and Captaincies General, are written thus CHILE.
Names of Indian peoples, MOJOS.
120°
100°
80°
60°
40°
20°
0°
Equator
Tropic of Cancer
UNITED STATES
Gulf of Mexico
CARIBBEAN SEA
Louisiana
Florida
Cuba
Hispaniola
Jamaica
Honduras
Guatemala
Mexico
New Mexico
Texas
Coahuila
New Biscay
Galicia
New Navarre
California
Santa Fe
Las Cruces
Los Angeles
San Diego
San Francisco
Monterey
Rio Grande
R. Colorado
R. Arkansas
R. Missouri
R. Ohio
R. Mississippi
R. San Antonio
Havana
Santiago
Porto Rico
Leeward Isles
Windward Is
Barbados
Tobago
Trinidad
R. Orinoco
R. Pomeroon
R. Berbice
R. Surinam
Cayenne
R. Oyapok
R. Marañon or Amazon
Marajo
Ceara
Natal
Parahiba
Caracas
Angostura
Maracaibo
Coro
Carabobo
Sombrero
Socorro
Boyaca
Bogota
Patia
Popayan
Pasto
Quito
Pichincha
Guayaquil
Loja
Zamora
Marañon
Calderon
Payta
Piura
Panama
Veragua
Honduras
Jamaica
Valladolid
Campeche Bay
Tabasco
Vera Cruz
Orizaba
Oajaca
Acapulco
Tehuacan
Zacatecas
Guadalajara
Zamora
Valladolid
Zitacuaro
Iguala
Tlaxcala
Guanajuato
Dolores
Tampico
Jalapa
Mexico
Queretaro
Zacatecas
Guatemala
S. Salvador
Nicaragua
Costa Rica
Panama
Cartagena
Santa Marta
Bahia
Oruba
Curaçoa
Buen Ayre
Cabello
Barcelona
Margarita
Cumana
Coro
Maracaibo
Chuco
Caracas
Angostura
Sombrero
Socorro
Bogota
Pasto
Quito
Loja
Zamora
Marañon
Calderon
Piura
Guayaquil
Pichincha
Veragua
Panama
Cartagena
Honduras
Mosquito Coast
C. Honduras
C. Gracias á Dios
St. George's Cay
Yucatan
Valladolid
Campeche Bay
Tabasco
Vera Cruz
Orizaba
Oajaca
Tehuacan
Acapulco
Zacatecas
Guadalajara
Zamora
Valladolid
Zitacuaro
Iguala
Tlaxcala
Guanajuato
Dolores
Tampico
Jalapa
Mexico
Queretaro
Zacatecas
Guatemala
S. Salvador
Nicaragua
Costa Rica
Panama
Cartagena
Santa Marta
Bahia
Oruba
Curaçoa
Buen Ayre
Cabello
Barcelona
Margarita
Cumana
Coro
Maracaibo
Chuco
Caracas
Angostura
Sombrero
Socorro
Bogota
Pasto
Quito
Loja
Zamora
Marañon
Calderon
Piura
Guayaquil
Pichincha
Veragua
Panama
Cartagena
Honduras
Mosquito Coast
C. Honduras
C. Gracias á Dios
Jamaica
Santiago
Hayti
Santo Domingo
Porto Rico
Hispaniola
Cuba
Havana
Matanzas
Tropic of Cancer
Gulf of Mexico
Louisiana
Florida
Texas
Coahuila
New Biscay
Saltillo
Leon
New Monterey
Rio Grande
R. San Antonio
R. Arkansas
R. Mississippi
R. Missouri
R. Ohio
R. Colorado
COMANCHES
APACHES
NEW SPAIN
NEW GRANADA
NEW VENEZUELA
GUIANA
Caribbean Sea
Equator




Map 106

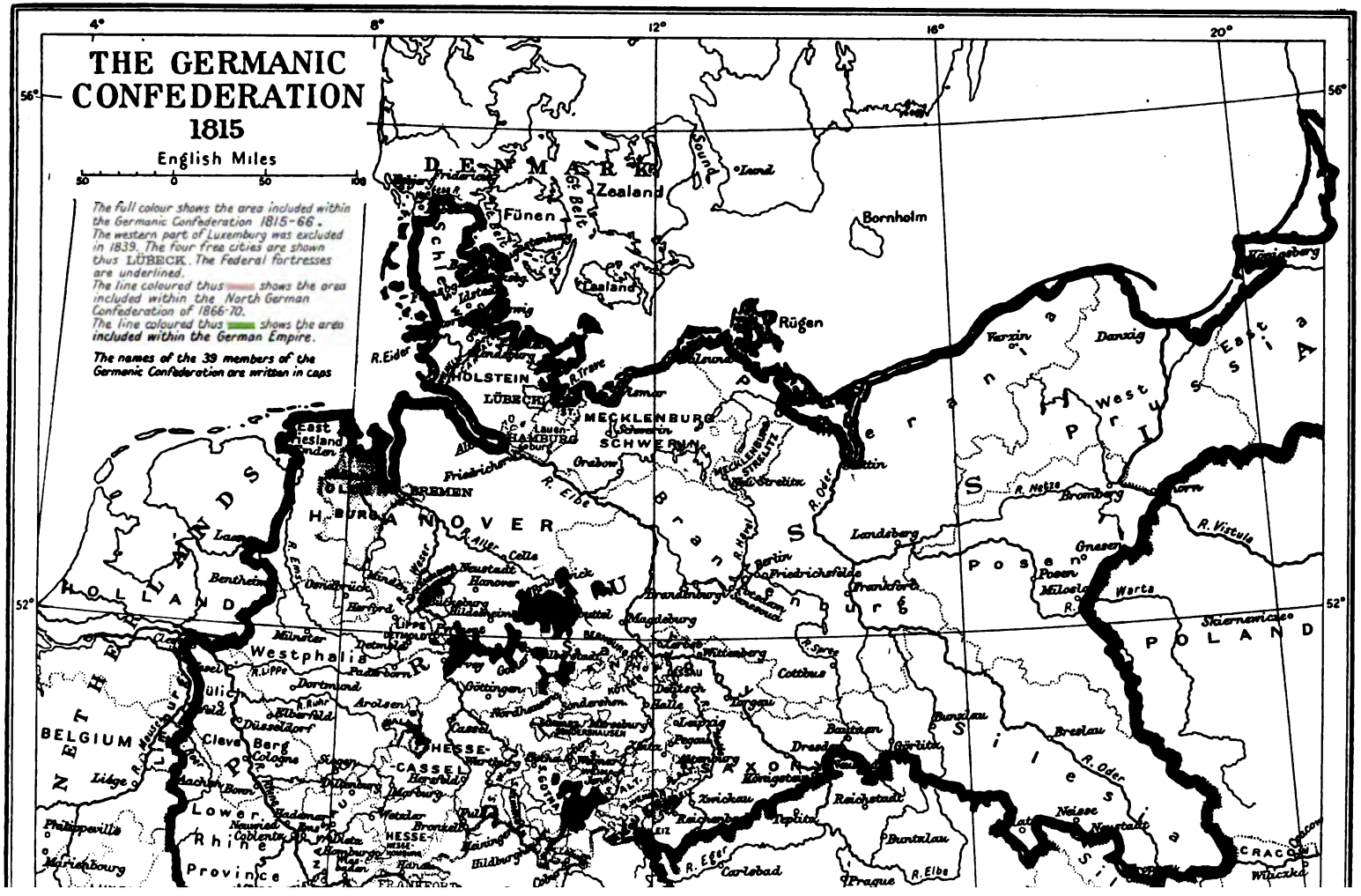
e University Press.

Stanford's Geog! Estabt, London.

# MAP 107

## The Germanic Confederation

1815


THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION 1815
English Miles
50 0 50 100
The full colour shows the area included within the Germanic Confederation 1815-66.
The western part of Luxemburg was excluded in 1839. The four free cities are shown thus LÜBECK. The Federal fortresses are underlined.
The line coloured thus shows the area included within the North German Confederation of 1866-70.
The line coloured thus shows the area included within the German Empire.
The names of the 39 members of the Germanic Confederation are written in caps
4° 8° 12° 16° 20°
56° 52°
DENMARK
Zealand
Fünen
Bornholm
Rügen
Sound
Great Belt
Schleswig
HOLSTEIN
LÜBECK
MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN
MECKLENBURG STRELITZ
BREMEN
HAMBURG
HANOVER
East Friesland
HOLLAND
BELGIUM
Westphalia
Lower Rhine Province
HESSE-CASSEL
HESSE-HOMBURG
SAXONY
BRANDENBURG
Prussia
West Prussia
East Prussia
Posen
POLAND
Silesia
Pomerania
Danzig
Königsberg
Memel
Stettin
Berlin
Potsdam
Frankfort
Magdeburg
Leipzig
Dresden
Breslau
Cracow
Prague
Carlsbad
R. Elbe
R. Oder
R. Vistula
R. Warta
R. Netze
R. Rhine
R. Weser
R. Ems
R. Maas
R. Moselle
R. Saale
R. Eider

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
Hungary
TURKEY
Bohemia
Moravia
Lower Austria
Upper Austria
Salzburg
Styria
Carinthia
Carniola
Croatia
Istria
Friuli
Tyrol
Vorarlberg
Lombardy
Venice
SWITZERLAND
BAVARIA
WÜRTEMBERG
Bavarian Palatinate
Lorraine
FRANCE
R. Danube
R. Drave
R. Save
R. Moldau
R. Inn
R. Rhine
R. Ticino
R. Adige
R. Po
R. Tiber
R. Arno
R. Rhone
R. Durance
R. Meuse
R. Tagliamento
R. Adda
R. Oglio
R. Reuss
R. Aare
R. Doubs
R. Isère
R. Var
Lake Constance
Lake Geneva
Lake Maggiore
Lake Como
Lake Garda
Munich
Augsburg
Ulm
Stuttgart
Nuremberg
Ratisbon
Passau
Linz
Salzburg
Innspruck
Vienna
Brünn
Prague
Pressburg
Buda
Pesth
Agram
Trieste
Pola
Zara
Zurich
Constance
Innsbruck
Trent
Verona
Milan
Turin
Nice
Metz
Strasburg
Basle
Berne
Geneva
Lyons
Marseilles
Toulon
Luxemburg
Coblentz
Frankfort
Darmstadt
Heidelberg
Mannheim
Carlsruhe
Hanau
Würtemberg
Bamberg
Erlangen
Ratisbon
Landshut
Munich
Augsburg
Ulm
Memmingen
Kempten
Lindau
Bregenz
Feldkirch
Innspruck
Landeck
Meran
Botzen
Trent
Brixen
Lienz
Villach
Klagenfurt
Gratz
Leoben
Judenburg
Salzburg
Linz
Passau
Budweis
Krumau
Iglau
Znaim
Brünn
Olmütz
Troppau
Teschen
Hradisch
Pressburg
Neutra
Tyrnau
Ofen
Buda
Pesth
Raab
Stuhlweissenburg
Fünfkirchen
Essek
Peterwardein
Semlin
Belgrade
Sabatz
Mitrowitz
Agram
Carlstadt
Fiume
Zara
Spalatro
Ragusa
Cattaro
Scutari
Durazzo
Valona
Janina
Larissa
Salonica
Monastir
Uskub
Widdin
Rustchuk
Silistria
Varna
Adrianople
Constantinople
Gallipoli
Smyrna
Brussa
Nicomedia
Nicea
Scutari
Ismid
Angora
Kutahia
Konieh
Adana
Aleppo
Alexandretta
Tripoli
Beirut
Damascus
Acre
Jaffa
Jerusalem
Gaza
Suez
Cairo
Alexandria
Rosetta
Tunis
Algiers
Oran
Tangier
Fez
Mogador
Morocco
Tafilet
Tuat
Ghadames
Mourzouk
Tripoli
Barca
Derna
Bengazi
Tobruk
Alexandria
Rosetta
Cairo
Suez
Mecca
Medina
Yambo
Jidda
Loheia
Mocha
Aden
Sanaa
Hodeida
Muscat
Ormuz
Bushire
Bassorah
Bagdad
Mosul
Diarbekir
Orfa
Bir
Aleppo
Alexandretta
Tripoli
Beirut
Damascus
Acre
Jaffa
Jerusalem
Gaza
Suez
Cairo
Alexandria
Rosetta
Tunis
Algiers
Oran
Tangier
Fez
Mogador
Morocco
Tafilet
Tuat
Ghadames
Mourzouk
Tripoli
Barca
Derna
Bengazi
Tobruk
Alexandria
Rosetta
Cairo
Suez
Mecca
Medina
Yambo
Jidda
Loheia
Mocha
Aden
Sanaa
Hodeida
Muscat
Ormuz
Bushire
Bassorah
Bagdad
Mosul
Diarbekir
Orfa
Bir

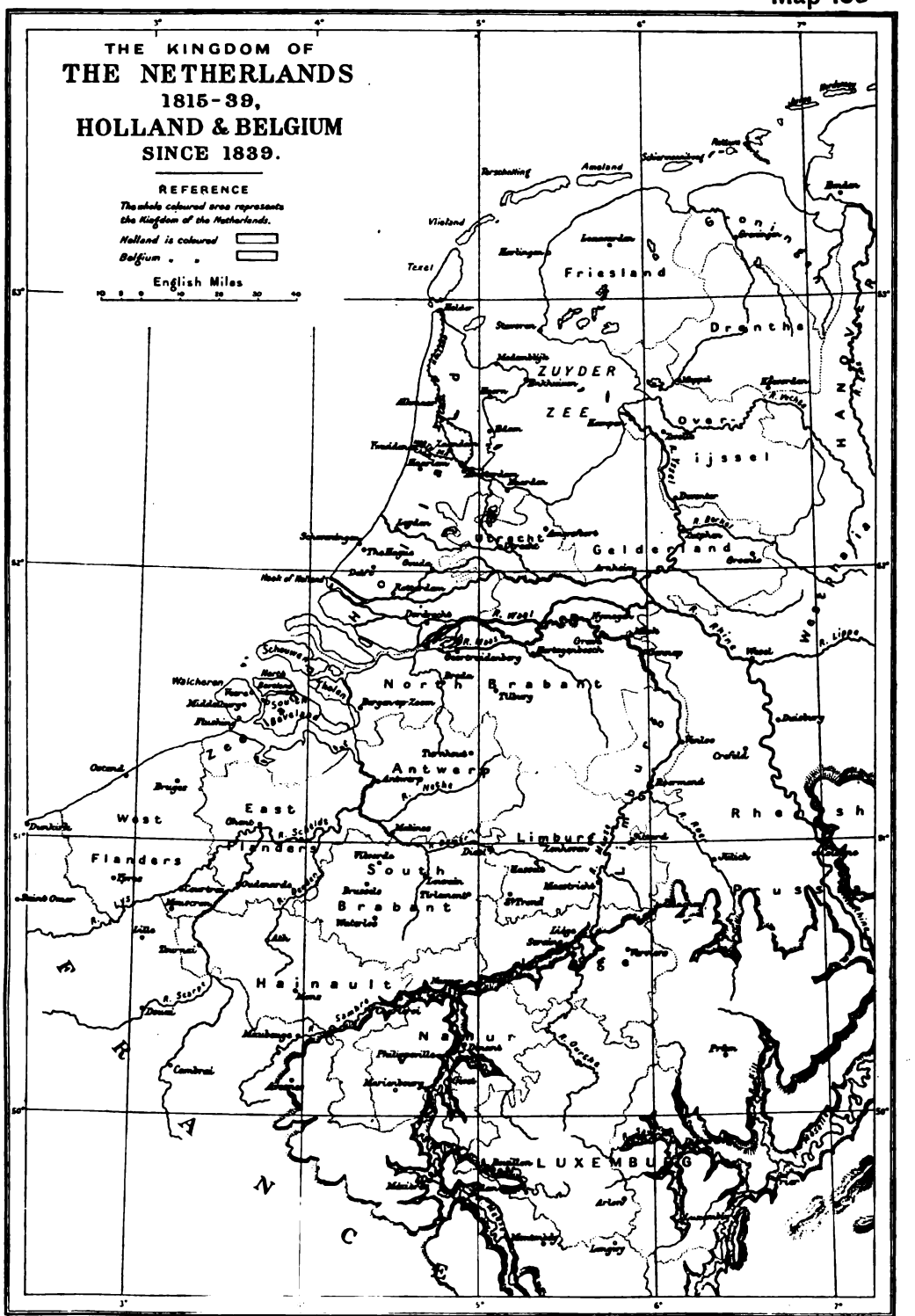
# MAP 108

## Russia in Europe

in the nineteenth century

*with inset*

The Neighbourhood of Warsaw

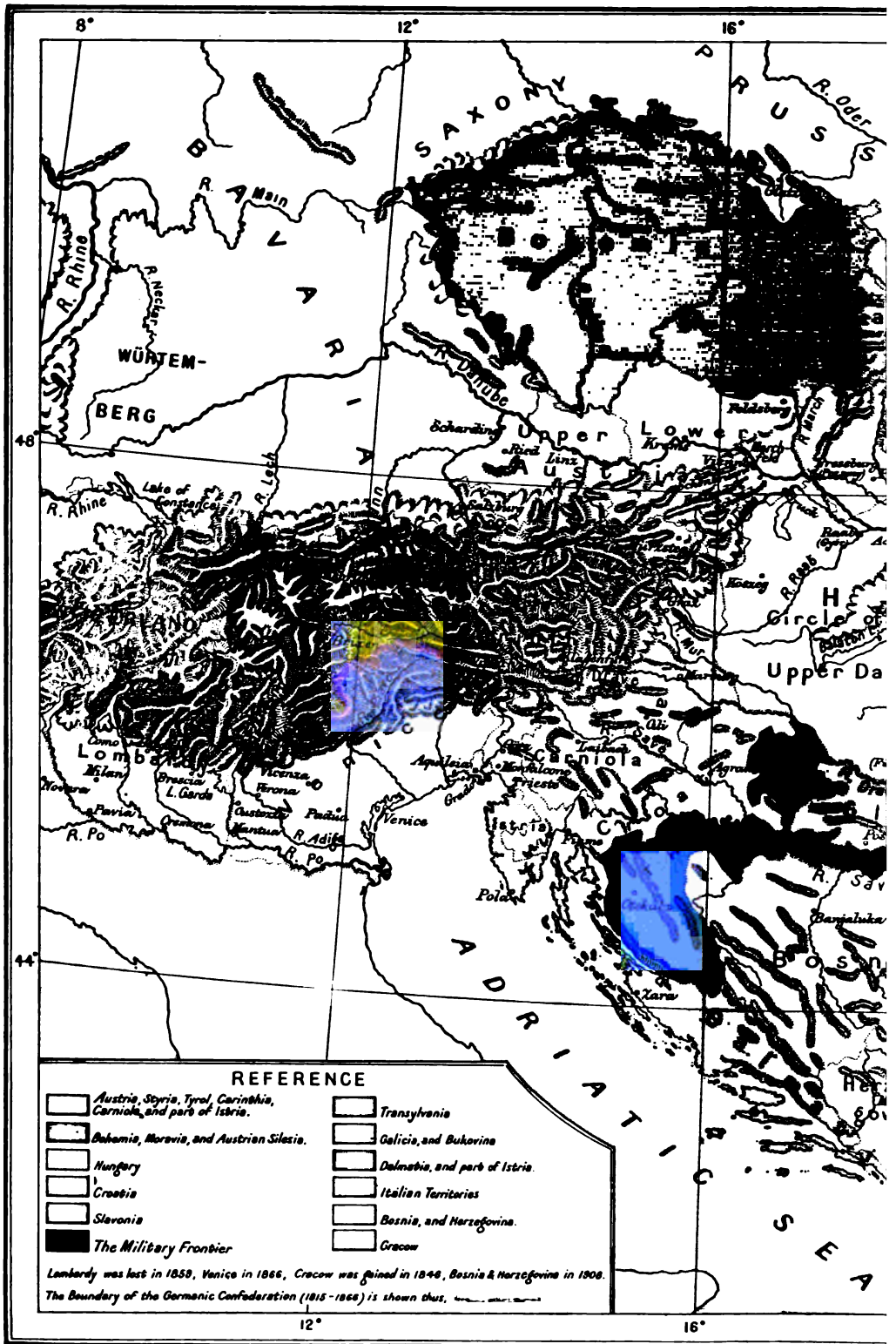

THE KINGDOM OF
THE NETHERLANDS
1815-39,
HOLLAND & BELGIUM
SINCE 1839.
REFERENCE
The whole coloured area represents the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Holland is coloured
Belgium
English Miles
Friesland
Drenthe
ZUYDER ZEE
Overijssel
Utrecht
Gelderland
North Brabant
Antwerp
Limburg
East Flanders
West Flanders
South Brabant
Hainault
Namur
LUXEMBURG
Rhenish Prussia
NORTH SEA

OTTOMAN EMPIRE
IN ASIA SINCE 1792
English Miles
100 50 0 100 200
The coloured area represents Ottoman territory in 1792
The part ceded to Russia is coloured thus
The parts occupied by Gt. Britain are coloured thus
Map 110

# MAP 111

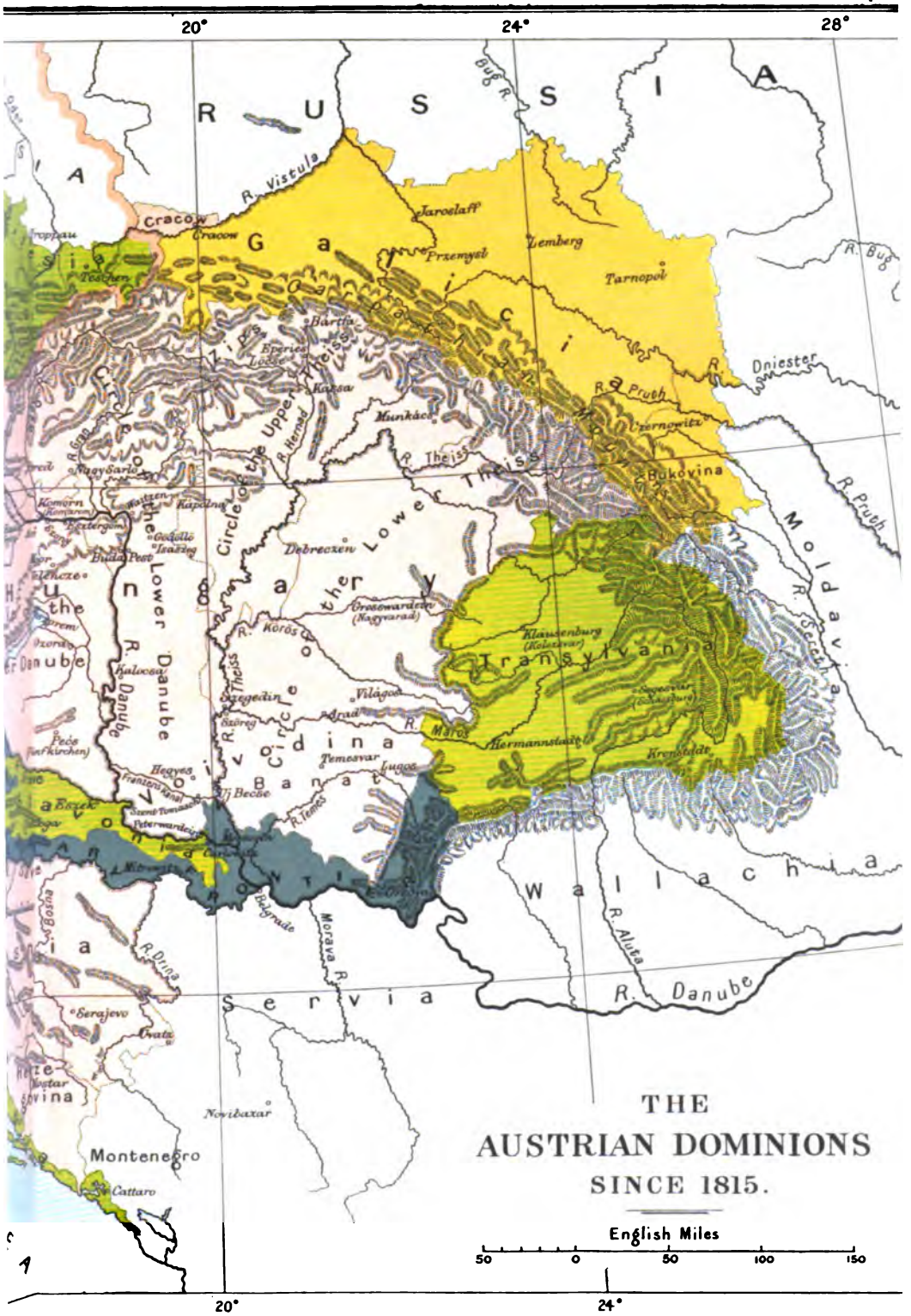
## The Austrian Dominions

since 1815

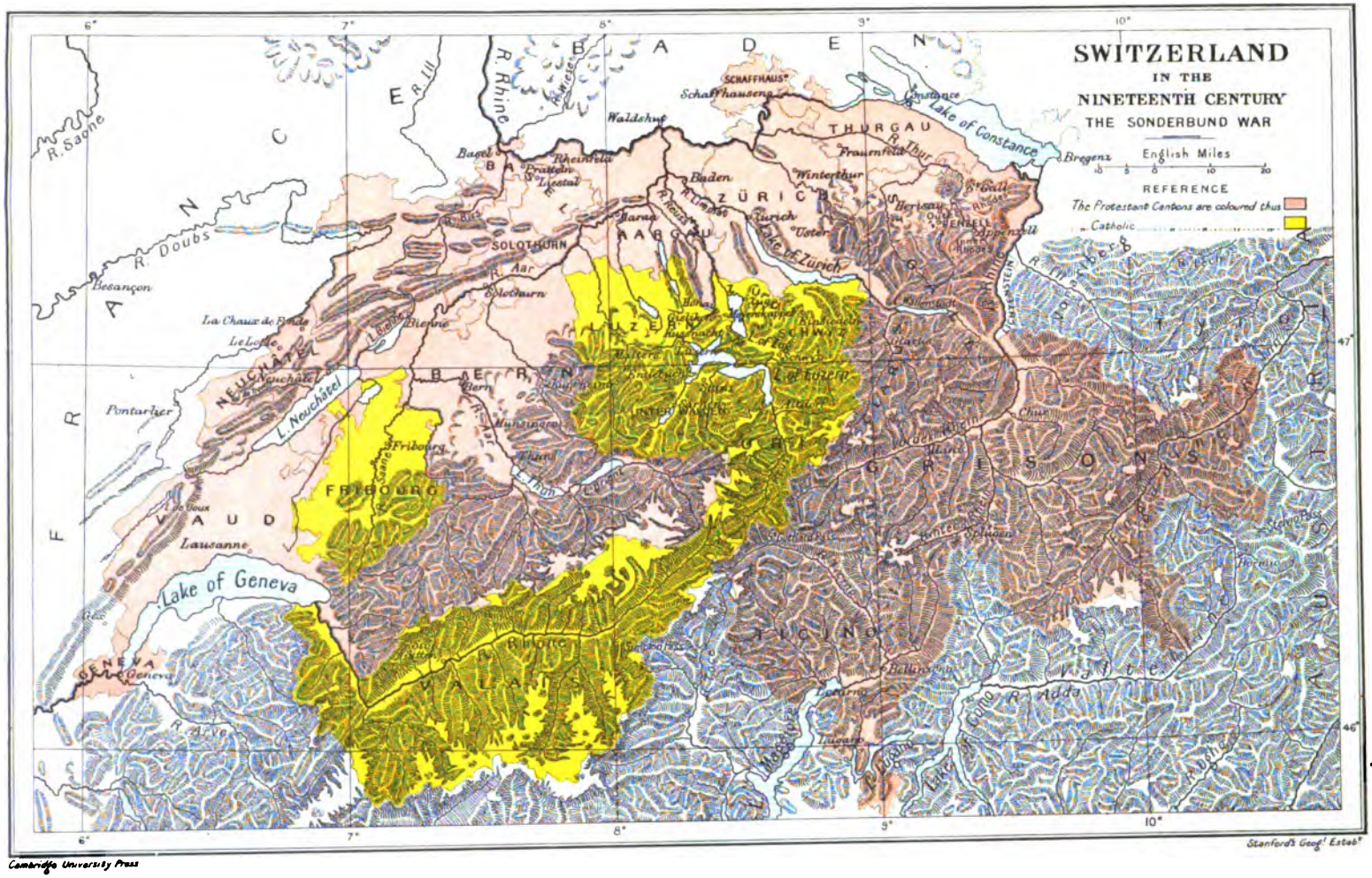



Cambridge University Press.

Map 1



20°
24°
28°
R U S S I A
Bug R.
R. Vistula
Cracow
Jaroslaff
Lemberg
Przemysl
Tarnopol
R. Bug
Teschen
Bartfa
Eperies
Kassa
Munkács
R. Pruth
R. Dniester
Czernowitz
Bukovina
R. Theiss
Circle of the Upper Theiss
Circle of the Lower Theiss
Circle of the Lower Danube
Nagy Sarló
Komorn
Kapolna
Debreczen
Grosswardein (Nagyvarad)
Klausenburg (Kolozsvar)
Transylvania
Moldavia
R. Pruth
R. Sereth
Buda Pest
Kalocsa
Szegedin
Világos
Arad
R. Maros
Hermannstadt
Krenstadt
Temesvar
Lugos
Hegyes
Uj Becse
Eszek
Peterwardein
Belgrade
Morava R.
Wallachia
R. Aluta
R. Danube
Bosna
R. Drina
Serajevo
Ovatz
Novibazar
Montenegro
Cattaro
Servia
THE
AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS
SINCE 1815.
English Miles
50
0
50
100
150
20°
24°
Stanford's Geog! Est



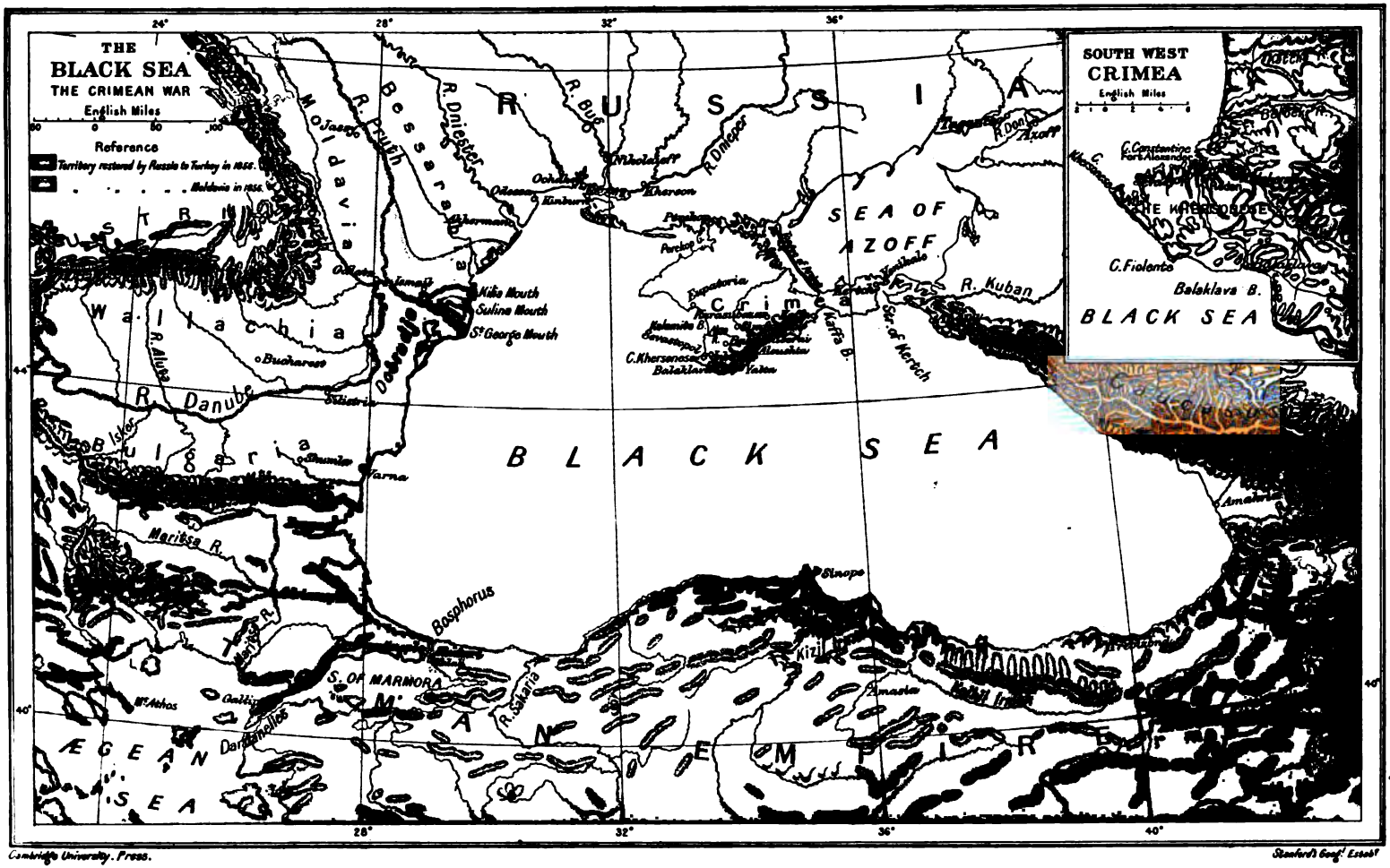

Cambridge University Press

Map 112

Cambridge University Press.

Stanfords Geog! Estabt, London.

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London.

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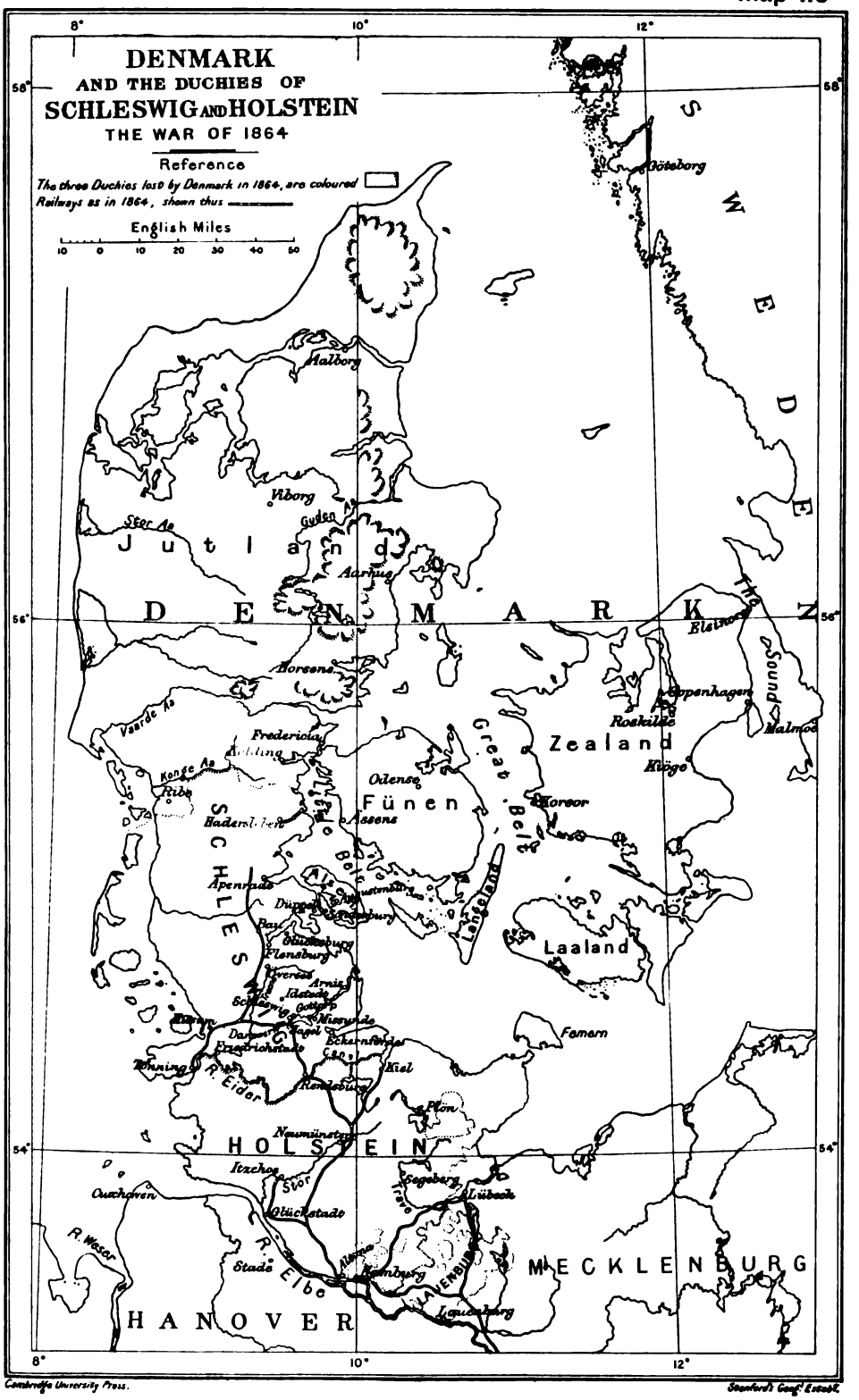
Map 115


DENMARK
AND THE DUCHIES OF
SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN
THE WAR OF 1864
Reference
The three Duchies lost by Denmark in 1864, are coloured
Railways as in 1864, shown thus
English Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
8°
10°
12°
58°
56°
54°
Göteborg
S W E D E N
Malborg
Viborg
Sser Ae
Gudenø
J u t l a n d
Aarhus
D E N M A R K
Elsinore
The Sound
Horsens
Copenhagen
Roskilde
Malmoe
Vaarde Ae
Fredericia
Kolding
Great Belt
Zealand
Kjöge
Konge Ae
Ribe
Odense
Fünen
Horsor
Haderslev
Assens
Apenrade
Alsen
Langeland
Laaland
Flensburg
Tondern
Husum
Schleswig
Idstedt
Eckernförde
Kiel
Femern
Rendsburg
Eider
Plön
Neumünster
H O L S T E I N
Itzehoe
Oxehoven
Glückstadt
Segeberg
Lübeck
Stade
Elbe
Hamburg
Lauenburg
M E C K L E N B U R G
H A N O V E R
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt.

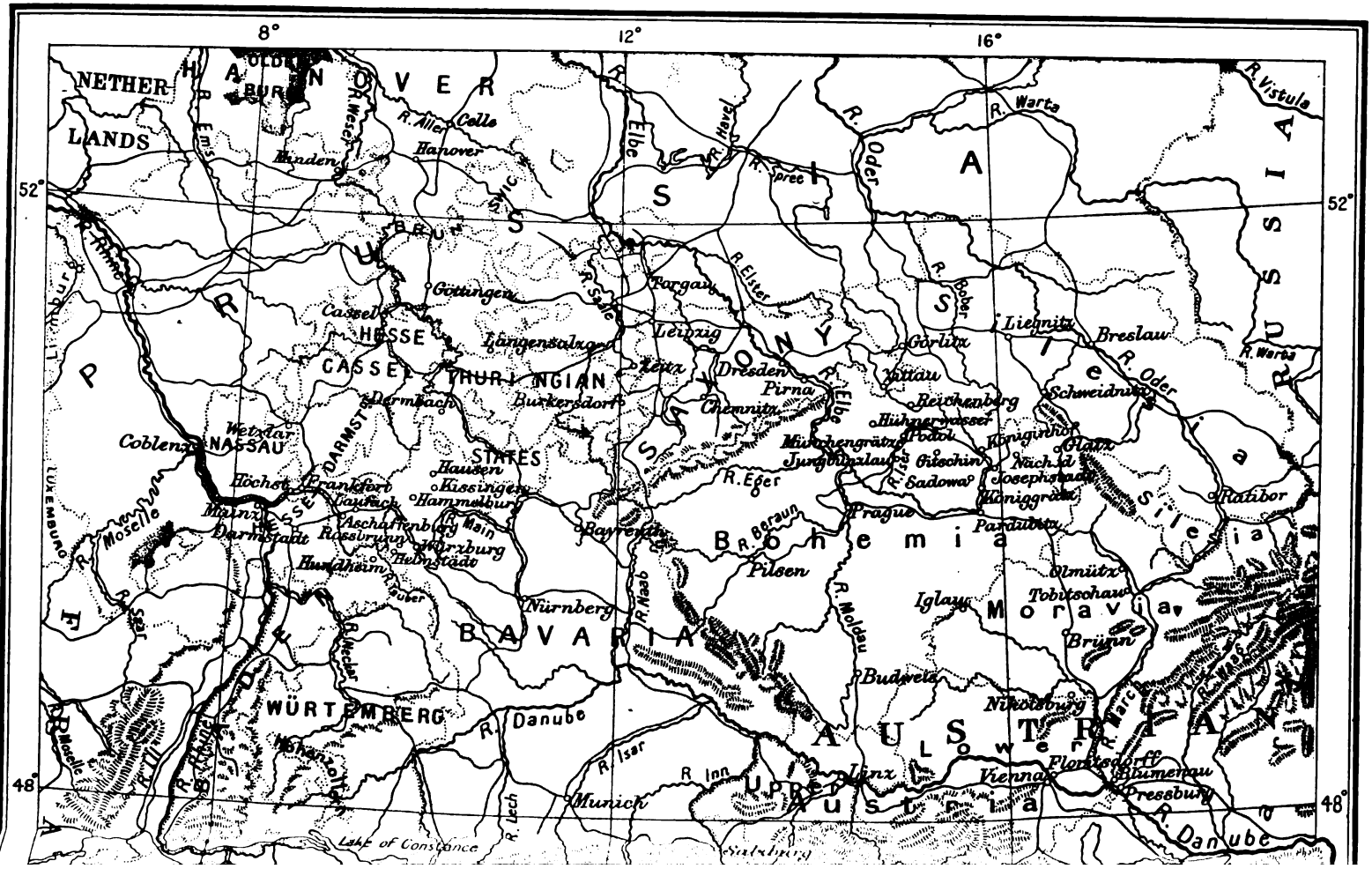
# MAP 117

## Central Europe

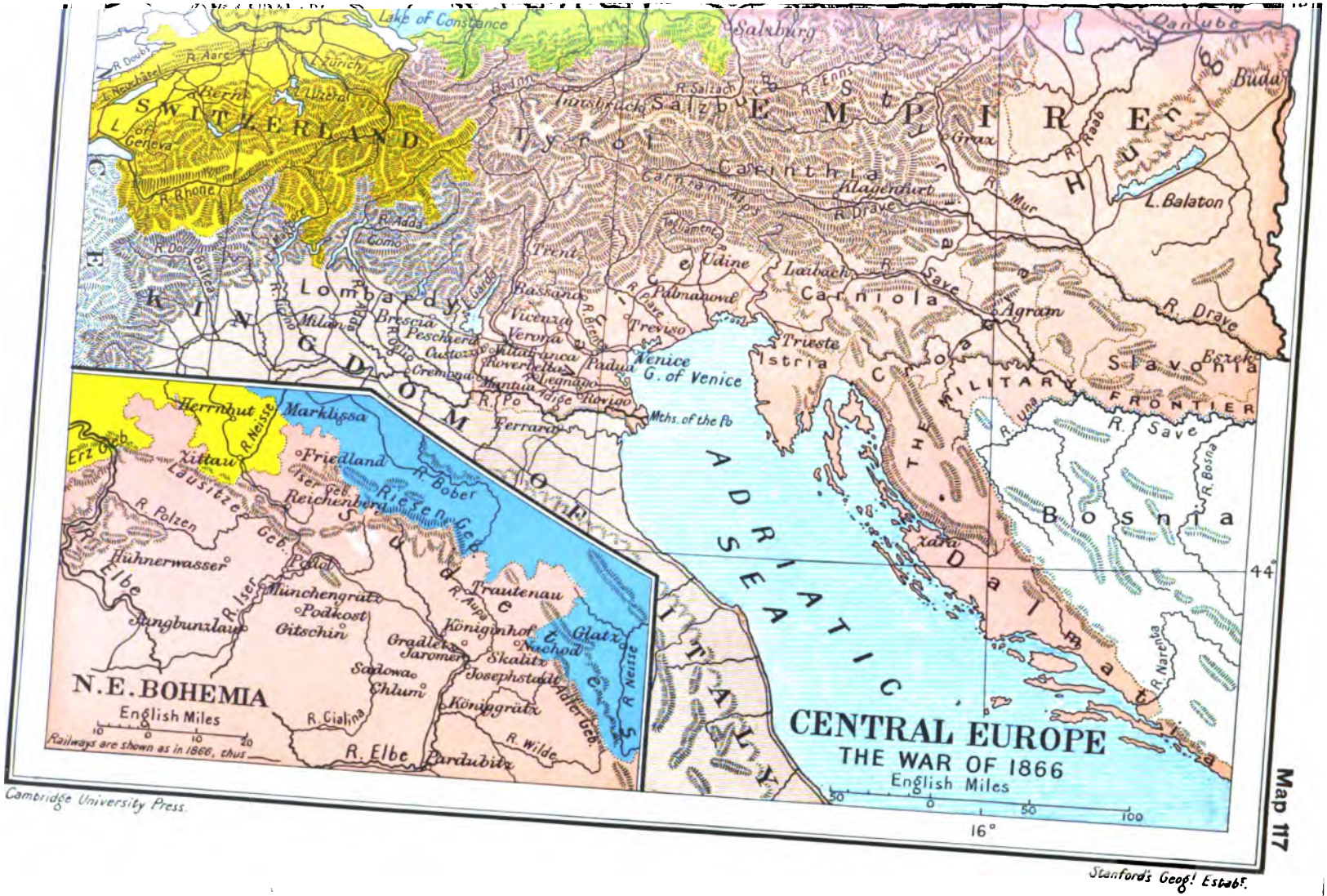
### The War of 1866

*with Inset*

### N.E. Bohemia



8°
12°
16°
52°
48°
NETHER
LANDS
HANOVER
OLDENBURG
R. Ems
R. Weser
R. Aller
Celle
Hanover
Minden
R. Elbe
R. Havel
R. Spree
R. Oder
R. Warta
R. Vistula
RUSSIA
PRUSSIA
BRUNSWICK
Göttingen
Cassel
HESSE
CASSEL
THURINGIAN
STATES
Langensalza
Zeitz
Burkersdorf
Dermbach
Torgau
R. Saale
R. Elster
Leipzig
SAXONY
Dresden
Pirna
Chemnitz
R. Elbe
Görlitz
Zittau
Reichenberg
Hühnerwasser
Podol
Münchengrätz
Jungbunzlau
Gitschin
Sadowa
Königinhof
Nächst Josephstadt
Königgrätz
Glatz
Schweidnitz
Liegnitz
Breslau
R. Bober
R. Oder
R. Warta
Silesia
Ratibor
Pardubitz
Prague
R. Eger
R. Beraun
Bohemia
Pilsen
Olmütz
Tobitschau
Iglau
Moravia
Brünn
R. Moldau
Budweis
Nikolsburg
AUSTRIA
Lower
Upper
Austria
Linz
Vienna
Floritsdorff
Blumenau
Pressburg
R. Danube
R. Marc
R. Waag
Coblenz
NASSAU
Wetzlar
Höchst
Frankfort
Mainz
Darmstadt
HESSE DARMST.
Hausen
Kissingen
Hammelburg
Laufach
Aschaffenburg
Rossbrunn
Würzburg
Helmstädt
Hundheim
R. Main
R. Tauber
Bayreuth
Nürnberg
R. Naab
BAVARIA
R. Neckar
WÜRTEMBERG
Hohenzollern
R. Danube
R. Isar
R. Inn
Munich
R. Lech
Lake of Constance
Salzburg
R. Moselle
R. Sar
R. Rhine
R. Ill
LUXEMBURG


CENTRAL EUROPE
THE WAR OF 1866
English Miles
50 0 50 100
16°
44°
N.E. BOHEMIA
English Miles
10 0 10 20
Railways are shown as in 1866, thus
Lake of Constance
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Tyrol
Carinthia
Klagenfurt
Carniola
Laibach
Trieste
Istria
Croatia
Agram
Slavonia
Eszek
Bosnia
Dalmatia
Zara
Buda
L. Balaton
Grax
Lombardy
Milan
Brescia
Peschiera
Custozza
Cremona
Mantua
Legnago
Rovigo
Verona
Vicenza
Bassano
Trent
Padua
Venice
G. of Venice
Treviso
Palmanova
Udine
Ferrara
Mths. of the Po
Adige
Herrnhut
Marklissa
Zittau
Friedland
Reichenberg
Lausitzer Geb.
Iser Geb.
Riesen Geb.
Sudetes
Hühnerwasser
Jungbunzlau
Münchengrätz
Podkost
Gitschin
Trautenau
Königinhof
Nachod
Glatz
Gradlitz
Jaromer
Skalitz
Josephstadt
Sadowa
Chlum
Königgrätz
Pardubitz
Adler Geb.
R. Elbe
R. Cialina
R. Wilde
R. Neisse
R. Polzen
R. Iser
R. Aupa
R. Bober
R. Drave
R. Save
R. Mur
R. Raab
R. Enns
R. Salzach
R. Adda
R. Po
R. Brenta
R. Piave
R. Tagliamento
R. Dora Baltea
R. Rhone
R. Aare
R. Doubs
L. Zürich
L. Luzern
L. of Geneva
L. Neuchâtel
L. Como
L. Garda
Bodnn
Danube
Erz Geb.
Hungary
Bosnia
Dalmatia
Croatia
THE MILITARY FRONTIER
ADRIATIC SEA
ITALY
SWITZERLAND
KINGDOM OF
EMPIRE
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab!.

Map 117

# MAP 118

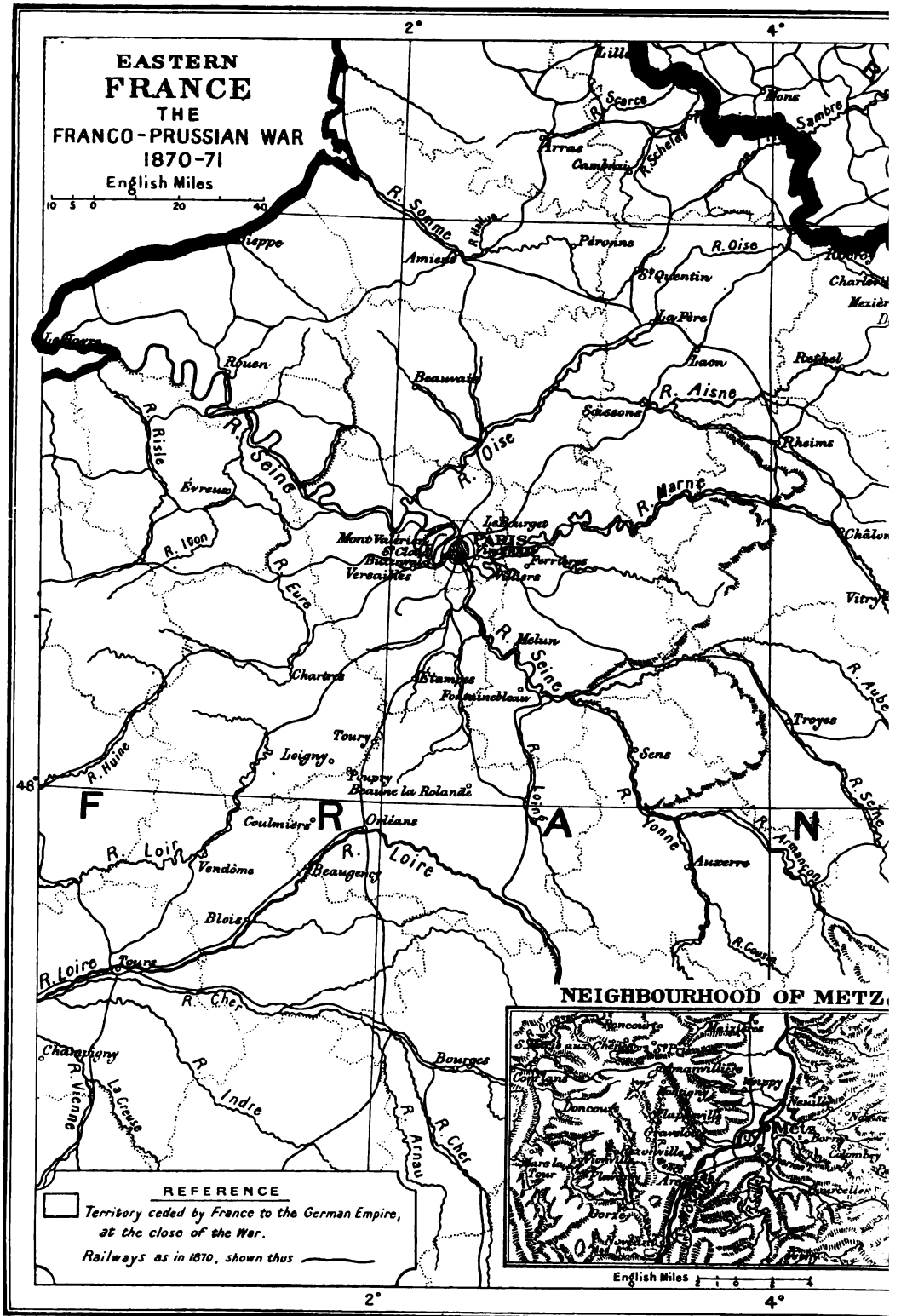
## Eastern France

The Franco-Prussian War

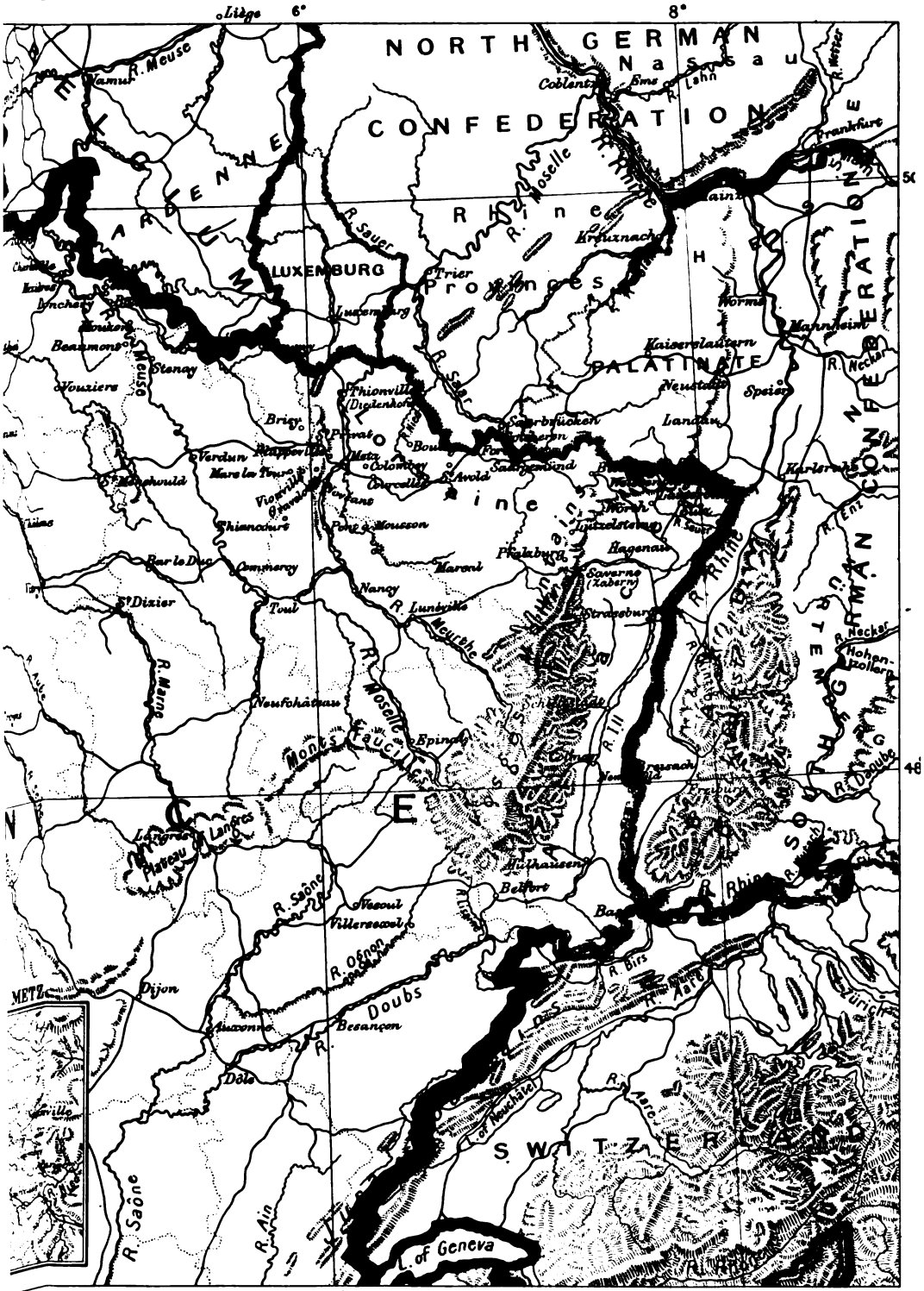
1870–71

*with inset*

Neighbourhood of Metz




Cambridge University Press.

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MAP 119

Ottoman Empire

in Europe 1870-8

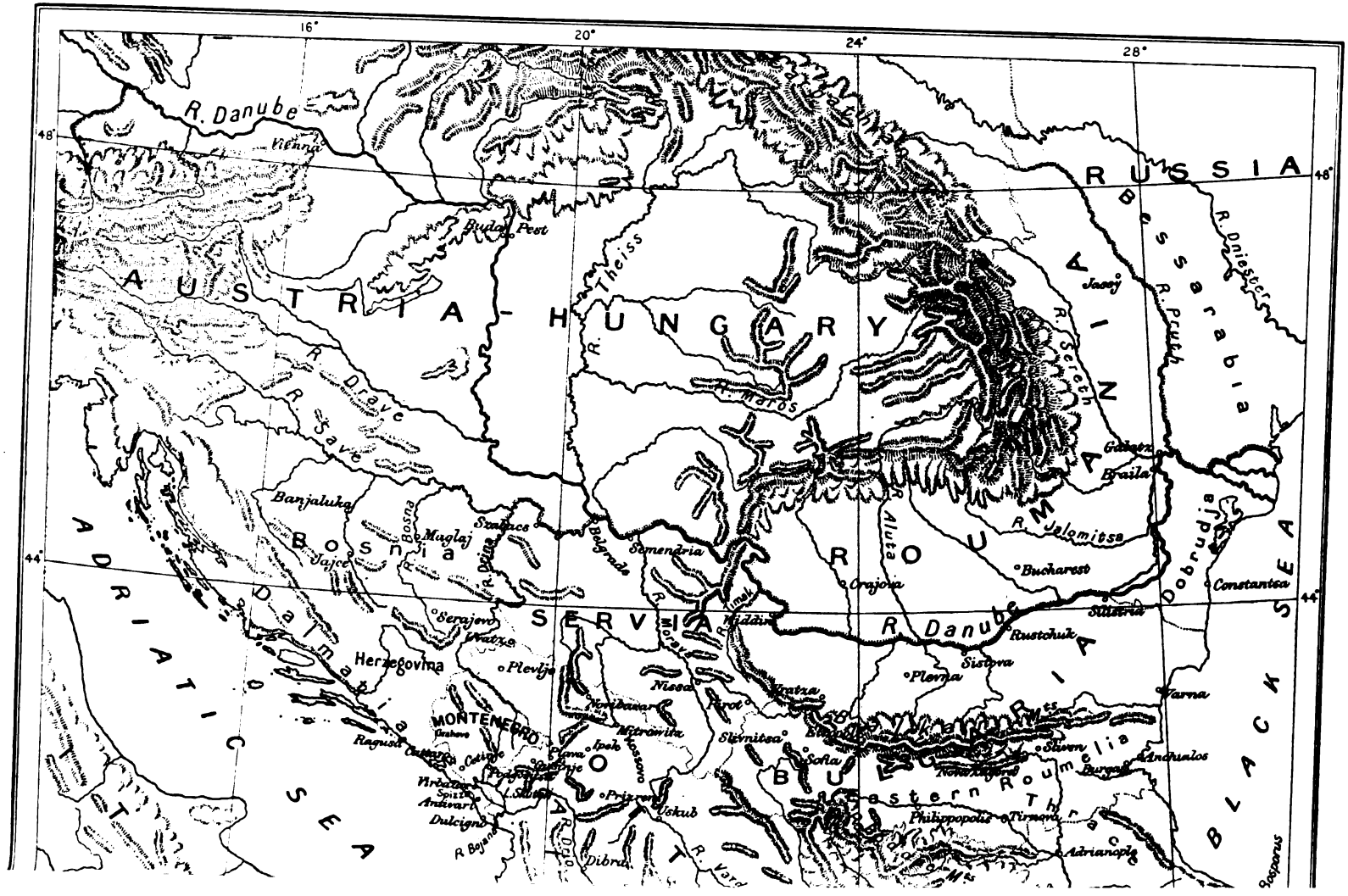
Cambridge University Press

24°
28°
44°
40°
Jassy
R. Dniester
Odessa
Bessarabia
RUSSIA
R. Pruth
R. Sereth
Galatz
Ismail
Braila
R. Dumbovitza
R. Yalomitza
Bucharest
Dobrudja
Constantsa
BLACK SEA
R. Jiu
Crajova
R. Aluta
Widdin
Calafat
R. Danube
Rustchuk
Nicopolis
Sistova
Plevna
Shumla
Varna
BULGARIA
Sofia
Slivno
Stara Zagora
R. Tundja
EASTERN ROUMELIA
Tatar Pazardzik
Philippopolis
Tirnovo
Batak
Adrianople
Bosporus
R. Maritsa
R. Erkene
Constantinopl
Silistari
Rodosto
Banderlian
Priniip
SEA OF MARMORA
Salonika
Gallipoli
Dardanelles
AEGEAN SEA
Pelion
Velo
Stanford's Geog! Estab!

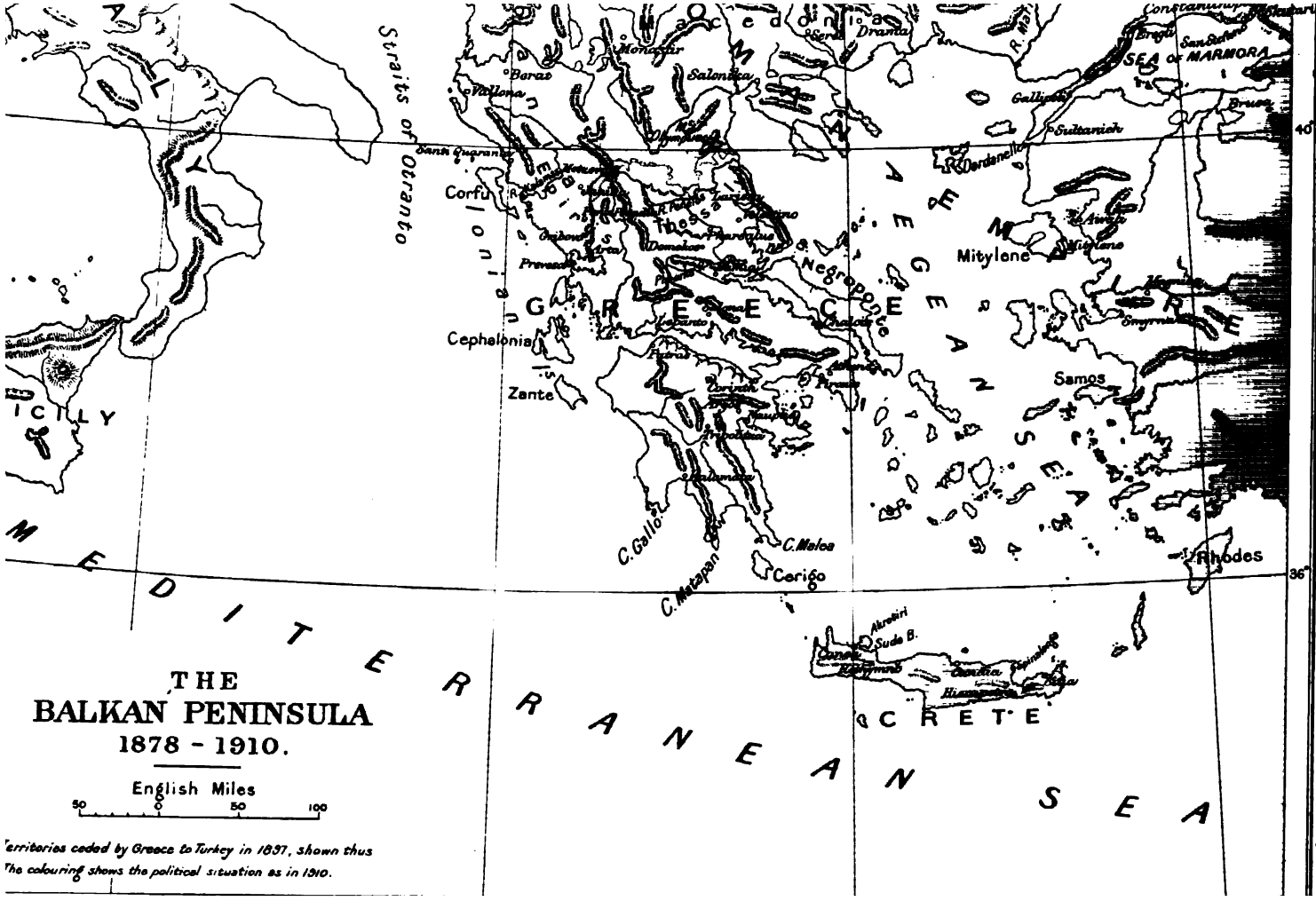
# MAP 120

## The Balkan Peninsula

1878–1910



16°
20°
24°
28°
48°
44°
R. Danube
Vienna
Buda
Pest
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
R. Theiss
R. Maros
R. Drave
R. Save
RUSSIA
Bessarabia
R. Dniester
R. Pruth
Jassy
R. Sereth
Galatz
Braila
R. Jalomitsa
Bucharest
Constantsa
Dobrudja
Silistria
Rustchuk
Sistova
Plevna
Varna
Anchialos
Burgas
Sliven
Philippopolis
Tirnova
Adrianople
Bosporus
BLACK SEA
ROUMANIA
R. Aluta
Crajova
R. Danube
Widdin
Semendria
Belgrade
Szabacs
Maglaj
Banjaluka
Bosnia
Jajce
Serajevo
Uvatz
Herzegovina
Plevlje
Dalmatia
Ragusa
Cattaro
Cetinje
MONTENEGRO
Virbazar
Antivari
Dulcigno
R. Bojana
Plava
Ipek
Novibazar
Mitrowitz
Nissa
Pirot
Slivnitsa
Sofia
Uvatza
Kossovo
Prizren
Uskub
Dibra
R. Drio
R. Vard
R. Morava
R. Timok
SERVIA
BULGARIA
Eastern Roumelia
Thrace
ADRIATIC SEA


THE
BALKAN PENINSULA
1878 - 1910.
English Miles
50 0 50 100
Territories ceded by Greece to Turkey in 1897, shown thus
The colouring shows the political situation as in 1910.
Straits of Otranto
Corfu
Cephalonia
Zante
Salonika
Dranta
Mitylene
Samos
Rhodes
Cerigo
C. Gallo
C. Matapan
C. Malea
Sudo B.
Akrotiri
Negroponte
Dardanelles
Gallipoli
Sultanieh
SEA OF MARMORA
Brusa
Smyrna
Chalcis
Patras
Corinth
Tripolitza
Kalamata
Lepanto
Arta
Prevesa
Gribovo
Metzovo
Vallona
Berat
Monastir
Dramta
Serai
Constantinople
Eregli
Sanstefano
Kutari
Ionian Is.
Thessaly
Pharsalus
Domokos
Larissa
Tempe
Ephesus
Aivali
Mitylene
Magnesia
Smyrna
Candia
Hiampetra
Sapienza
Sitia
Canea
Rethymno
Hellenic
Macedonia
Albania
Sicily
Greece
Crete
Mediterranean Sea
Aegean Sea
Ottoman Empire
40°
36°

Map 12(

# MAP 121

## England and Wales

1649–1910

ENGLAND AND WALES
1649 - 1910.
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60
6°
4°
2°
0°
2°
56°
54°
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
NORTH CHANNEL
Firth of Forth
Kirkcaldy
Dunbar
Edinburgh
St Abb's Head
Berwick upon Tweed
Coldstream
Howick
Glasgow
Paisley
Bonnymuir
Stirling
Lanark
New Lanark
Selkirk
Cheviot Hills
Dumfries
Solway Firth
Carlisle
Newcastle
Durham
DURHAM
Stockton
Appleby
Darlington
WESTMORLAND
North Riding
Yorkshire Moors
Flamborough Head
East Riding
York
Leeds
Hull
Wakefield
Huddersfield
Preston
Blackburn
Wigan
Bolton
Oldham
Manchester
Warrington
Liverpool
Sheffield
Chesterfield
Lincoln
Grimsby
Humber
Douglas
Dublin
Holyhead
ANGLESEY
Menai Strait
Northwich
Macclesfield
Winnington
CHESTER
Chester
Newark
The Wash

Map 121

Cambridge University Press.

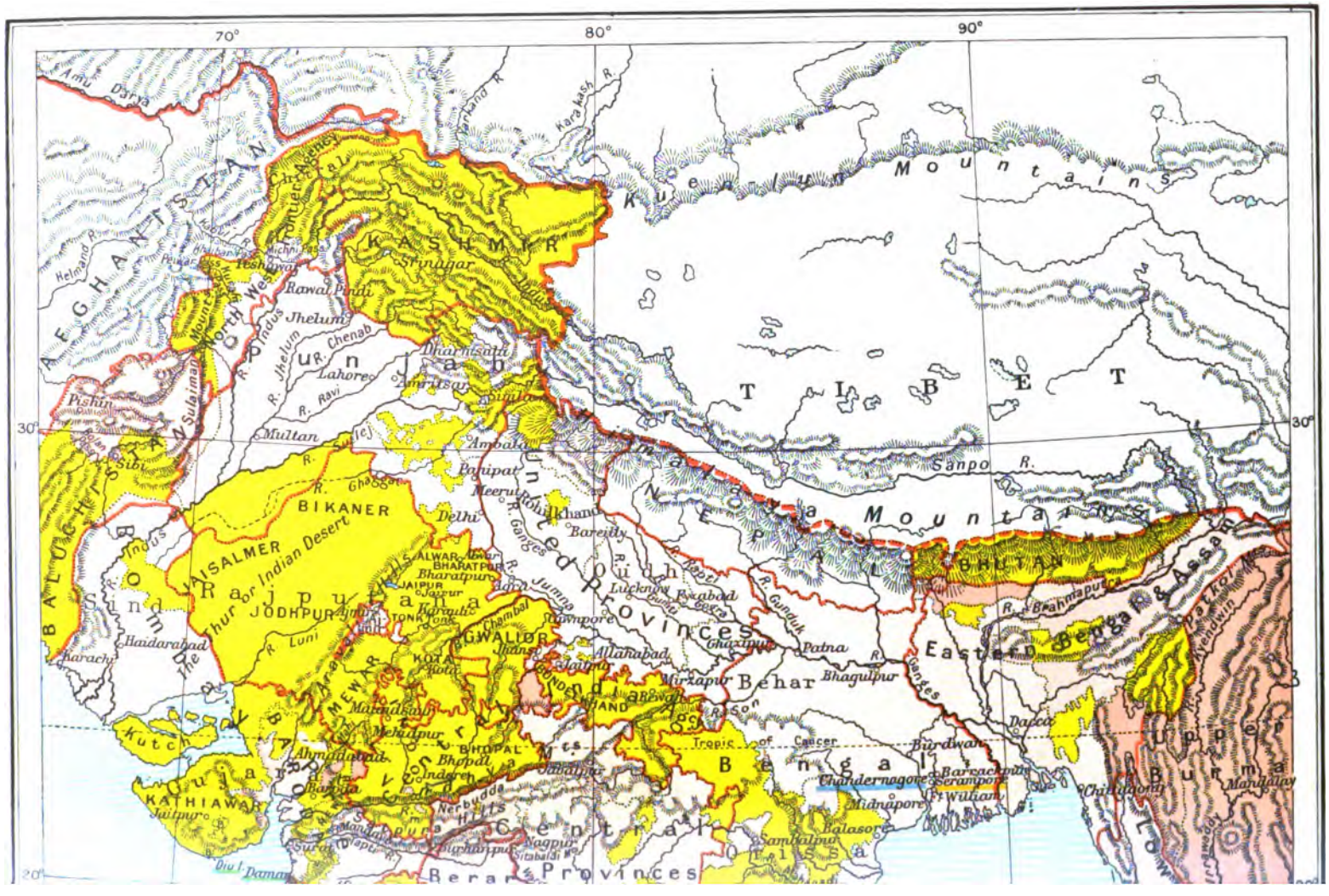
Stanford's Geog! Estab! London

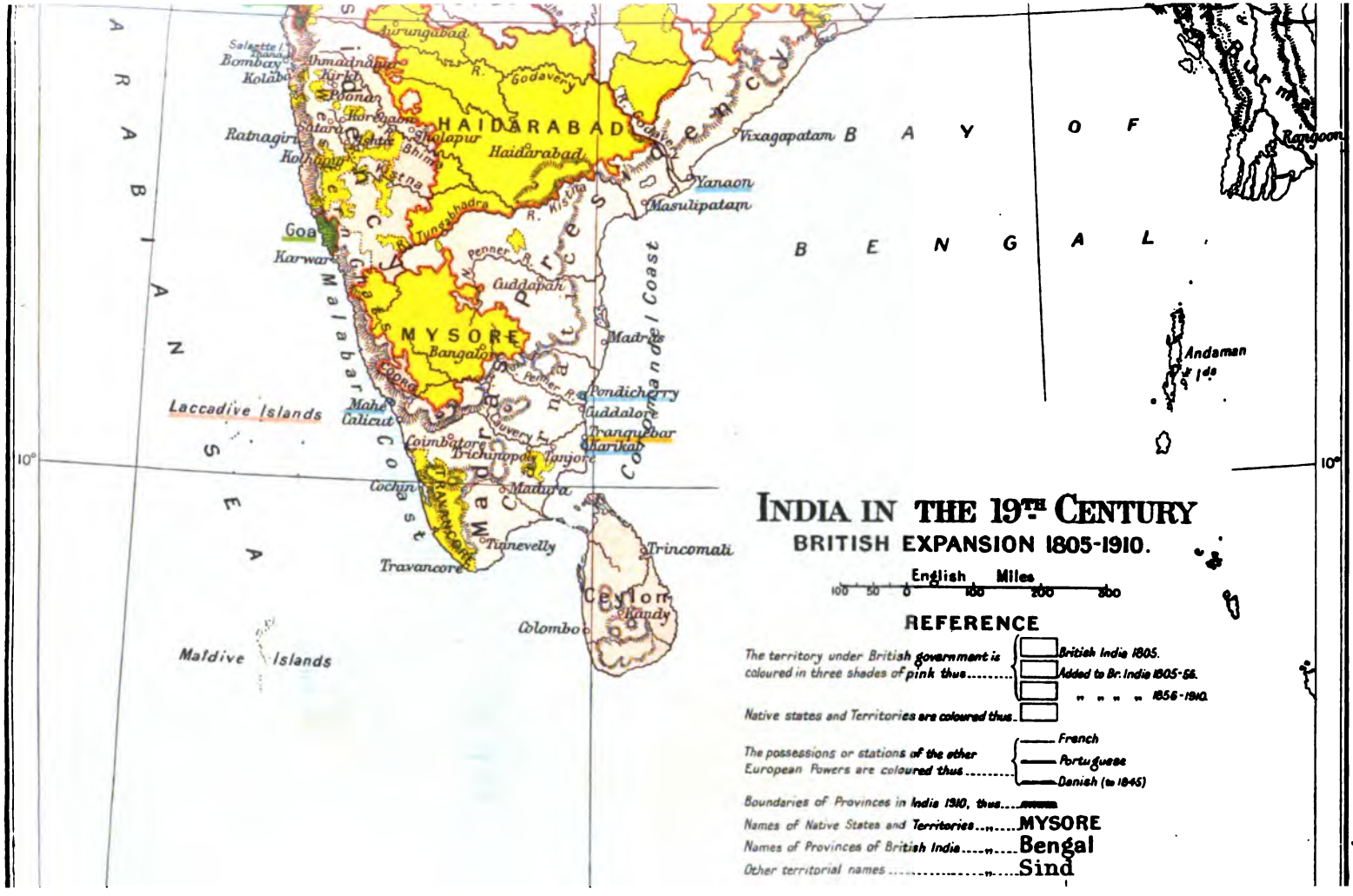
# MAP 122

## India

### in the 19th century

### British Expansion 1805-1910


70°
80°
90°
30°
20°
Amu Darya
Karakash R.
Kuen-lun Mountains
TIBET
Sanpo R.
Himalaya Mountains
NEPAL
BHUTAN
Eastern Bengal & Assam
Upper Burma
Lower Burma
Mandalay
Chittagong
Dacca
Bengal
Behar
Patna
Bhagulpur
Burdwan
Chandernagore
Serampore
Ft William
Midnapore
Balasore
Sambalpur
Orissa
Nagpur
Berar
Central Provinces
Central India
Bhopal
Indore
Jabalpur
Nerbudda
Hills
Tropic of Cancer
Allahabad
Cawnpore
Mirzapur
Lucknow
Fyzabad
Gorakhpur
Ghazipur
Bareilly
Rohilkhand
Oudh
United Provinces
Meerut
Delhi
Ambala
Panipat
Simla
Dharmsala
Amritsar
Lahore
Multan
Rawal Pindi
Jhelum
Srinagar
KASHMIR
Chenab
Punjab
Peshawar
North West Frontier Agency
Chitral
Michni Pass
Helmand R.
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
Pishin
Sibi
Sulaiman Mountains
Indus
Sind
Karachi
Haidarabad
Kutch
Kathiawar
Jaitpur
Diu I.
Daman
Surat
Bombay
Gujarat
Baroda
Ahmadabad
Mandu
Mehidpur
MEWAR
Ajmer
Rajputana
The Thur or Indian Desert
JAISALMER
BIKANER
JODHPUR
Jaipur
ALWAR
BHARATPUR
TONK
GWALIOR
Jhansi
KOTA
Kota
BUNDELKHAND
Rewah
Jaipur
Chambal
Jumna
Agra
Karauli
Ganges
Gunduk
Kapti
Rapti
Gogra
Ghaghra
Sutlej
Ravi
Chenab
Jhelum
Indus
Luni
Nerbudda
Tapti
Mandapur
Nagpur
Sitabaldi
Burhanpur
Bhagulpur
Rajmahal
Son
Ganges
Brahmaputra
Kyendwin
Patkoi Mts
Irrawaddy




# INDIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY

## BRITISH EXPANSION 1805-1910.

English Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300

### REFERENCE

The territory under British government is coloured in three shades of pink thus.....
- British India 1805.
- Added to Br. India 1805-56.
- " " " " 1856-1910.

Native states and Territories are coloured thus.....

The possessions or stations of the other European Powers are coloured thus.....
- French
- Portuguese
- Danish (to 1845)

Boundaries of Provinces in India 1910, thus.....

Names of Native States and Territories.....MYSORE

Names of Provinces of British India.....Bengal

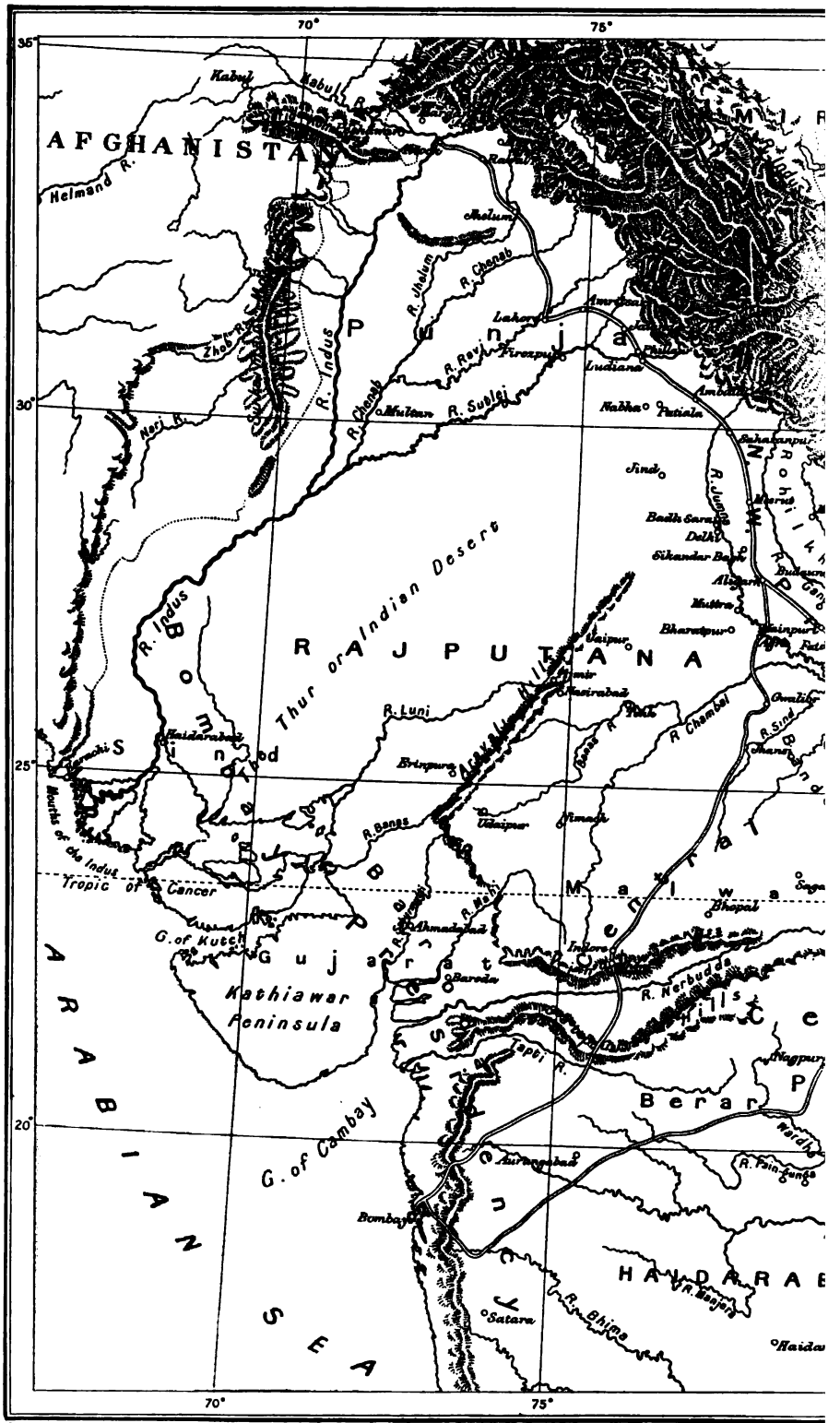
Other territorial names.....Sind

Map 12

# MAP 123

## Northern India

### The Mutiny 1857-9



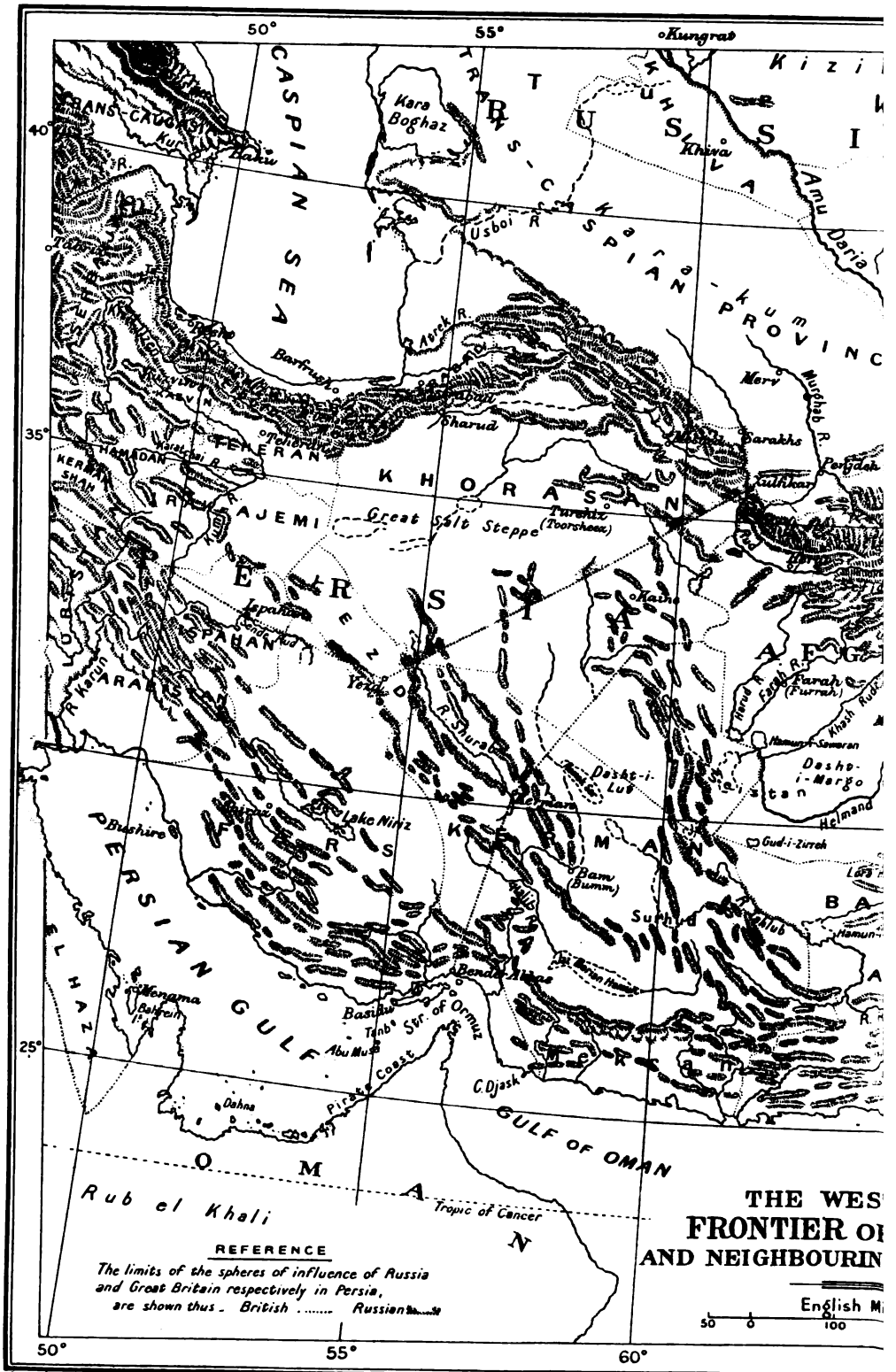
70°
75°
35°
30°
25°
20°
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
Kabul R.
Helmand R.
Jhelum
R. Jhelum
R. Chenab
Lahore
Amritsar
Firozpur
Ludiana
Phillaur
Ambala
Nabha
Patiala
Saharanpur
Jind
Badli Sarai
Delhi
Sikandar Bagh
Aligarh
Muttra
Bharatpur
Jaipur
Mirut
Nasirabad
Gwalior
Jhansi
Sind
Haidarabad
Karachi
Mouths of the Indus
Tropic of Cancer
G. of Kutch
Gujarat
Kathiawar Peninsula
Ahmadabad
Baroda
Indore
Bhopal
Nagpur
Wardha
R. Pain-gunga
Berar
Tapti R.
R. Nerbudda
Hills
Aurangabad
Bombay
Satara
R. Bhima
R. Manjara
HAIDARABAD
Haidar
R. Indus
R. Ravi
R. Sutlej
Multan
Zhob R.
Nari R.
Punjab
Thur or Indian Desert
RAJPUTANA
Bombay
Sind
Bhopal
Central
Malwa
Central
Bombay
Presidency
Bombay
Presidency
ARABIAN SEA
Cambridge University Press

Map 128

NORTHERN INDIA
THE MUTINY 1857-9.
English Miles
100 50 0 100 200
REFERENCE
The principal centres of the Mutiny are underlined thus, Benares
Railways are shown thus,
The line from Calcutta to Raniganj was open in 1857,
that from Allahabad to Cawnpore in 1858.
The Grand Trunk Road is shown thus,
Other Main Roads are " "
80°
85°
90°
35°
30°
25°
20°
Sanpu R.
Bareilly
Shahjahanpur
Sitapur
Chinhat
Bithur
Cawnpore
Etawah
Kalpi
Bandu
Nowgong
Jabalpur
Allahabad
Benares
Sarzapur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Buxar
Dinapur
Bihar
R. Ganges
Kosi R.
Titalya
R. Brahmaputra
Assam
Barak R.
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Raniganj
Furreedpore
Dacca
Burdwan
Chandernagore
Barrackpur
Dum Dum
Calcutta
Midnapore
Chota Nagpur
Damodar R.
Son R.
Sambalpur
Brahmani R.
Mahanadi R.
Tell R.
Dhamra
Mouths of the Ganges
Orissa
Ganjam
Godavery
BAY OF BENGAL
Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t

# MAP 124

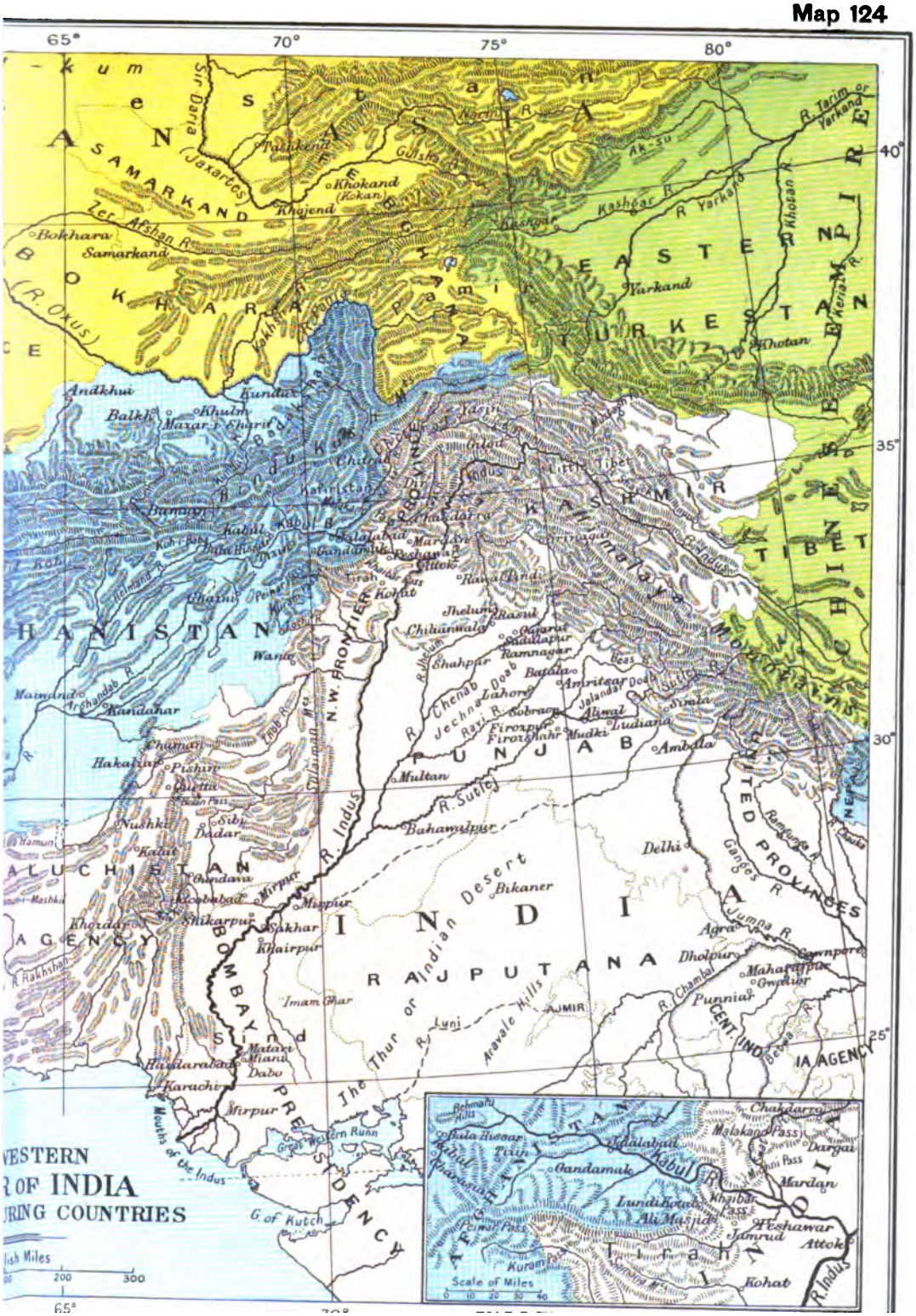
The Western
Frontier of India
and neighbouring countries
*with inset*
Valley of the Kabul River




THE WEST FRONTIER OF AND NEIGHBOURING

Cambridge University Press

Map 124

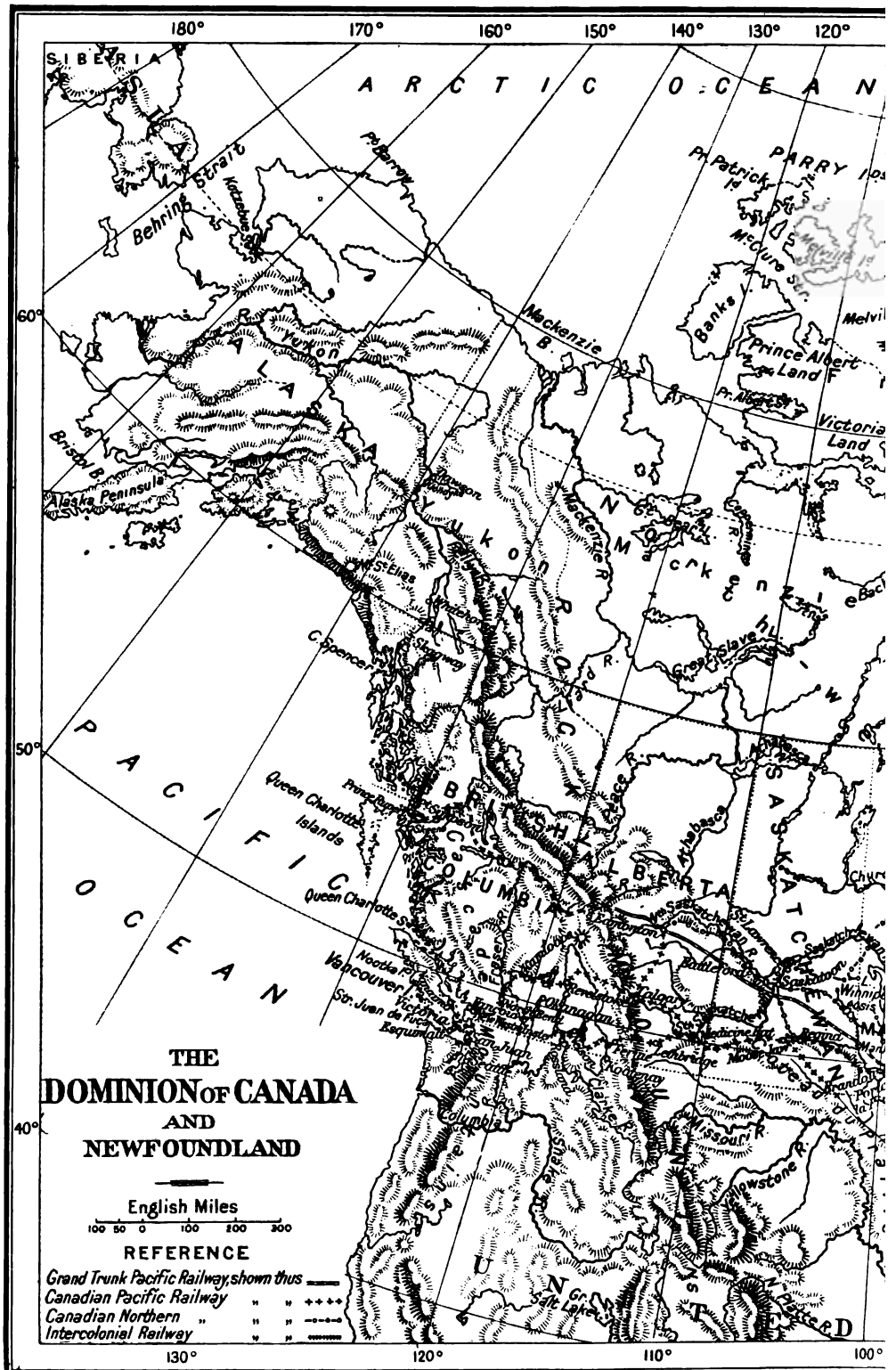

65°
70°
75°
80°
40°
35°
30°
25°
ASSIA
SAMARKAND
Samarkand
Bokhara
BOKHARA
(R. Oxus)
Tashkend
(Jaxartes)
Khokand
(Kokan)
Khojend
Zer Afshan R.
Gulistan
Warmin
Kashgar
R. Yarkand
R. Tarim
Yarkand
Khotan
R. Khotan R.
R. Karia R.
EASTERN TURKESTAN
TURKESTAN
Pamir
Andkhui
Balkh
Khulm
Mazar-i-Sharif
Kunduz
Chitral
Gilgit
Indus
Little Tibet
KASHMIR
Baltistan
Kafiristan
Kabul R.
Kabul
Jalalabad
Gandamak
Maidan
Kohat
Thelum
Rasul
Chilianwala
Gujrat
Shahpur
Ramnagar
Batala
Amritsar
Lahore
Jechna Doab
Chenab
Ravi R.
Sobraon
Jalandar Doab
Sutlej
Firozpur
Firozshahr
Ludiana
Ambala
Multan
R. Sutlej
Bahawalpur
Delhi
Ganges R.
Jumna R.
Agra
Cawnpore
Dholpur
Mahaserpur
Gwalior
Punniar
R. Chambal
Bikaner
Indian Desert
RAJPUTANA
INDIA
AJMIR
Aravale Hills
Luni
The Thur or
Imam Ghar
Sind
Matari
Miani
Hyderabad
Dabo
Karachi
Mirpur
Mouths of the Indus
Western Runn
G. of Kutch
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Khairpur
Sakhar
Mirpur
Shikarpur
Khoobabad
Chandava
Kadur
Sibi
Badar
Nushki
Pishin
Quetta
Khojak Pass
Chaman
Hakalan
Kandahar
Maiwand
Arghandab R.
Zhob R.
N.W. FRONTIER
Ghilzai
Wana
Peiwar Kotal
Khost
Urgun
Helmand R.
Ghazni
Kohat
Tirah
Jamrud
Attock
R. Indus
Peshawar
Khaibar Pass
Ali Masjid
Lundi Kotal
Dakka
Jalalabad
Chakdarra
Malakand Pass
Dargai
Mardan
Shabkadar
Kabul R.
Kohat Pass
Kuram R.
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40
Scale of Miles
200
300
65°
70°

THE EASTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES
FRENCH AND ENGLISH EXPANSION 1805-1907
English Miles
REFERENCE
British India and other British possessions and dependencies.
French possessions and dependencies.
Dutch "
China "
Siam "
The British and French spheres of influence are shown by a band of their respective colours around the area.
BAY OF BENGAL
Gulf of Siam
Gulf of Tonkin
Andaman Is
Nicobar Is
Borneo
Equator
Cambodia
Straits of Malacca
Singapore
Johore
Bangkok
Ayuthia
Hué
Saigon
Lhasa
Sanpo R.
Yangtsze-kiang
Hunan
Kwangsi
Kwangtung
Calcutta
Akyab
Rangoon
Moulmein
Mandalay
Bhamo
Irawadi R.
Tropic of Cancer
Pakhoi
Haiphong
Hainan
Mekong R.
Pulo Condore
Cambodia
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt

# MAP 126

## The Dominion of Canada

### and Newfoundland




# THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

English Miles

100 50 0 100 200 300

## REFERENCE

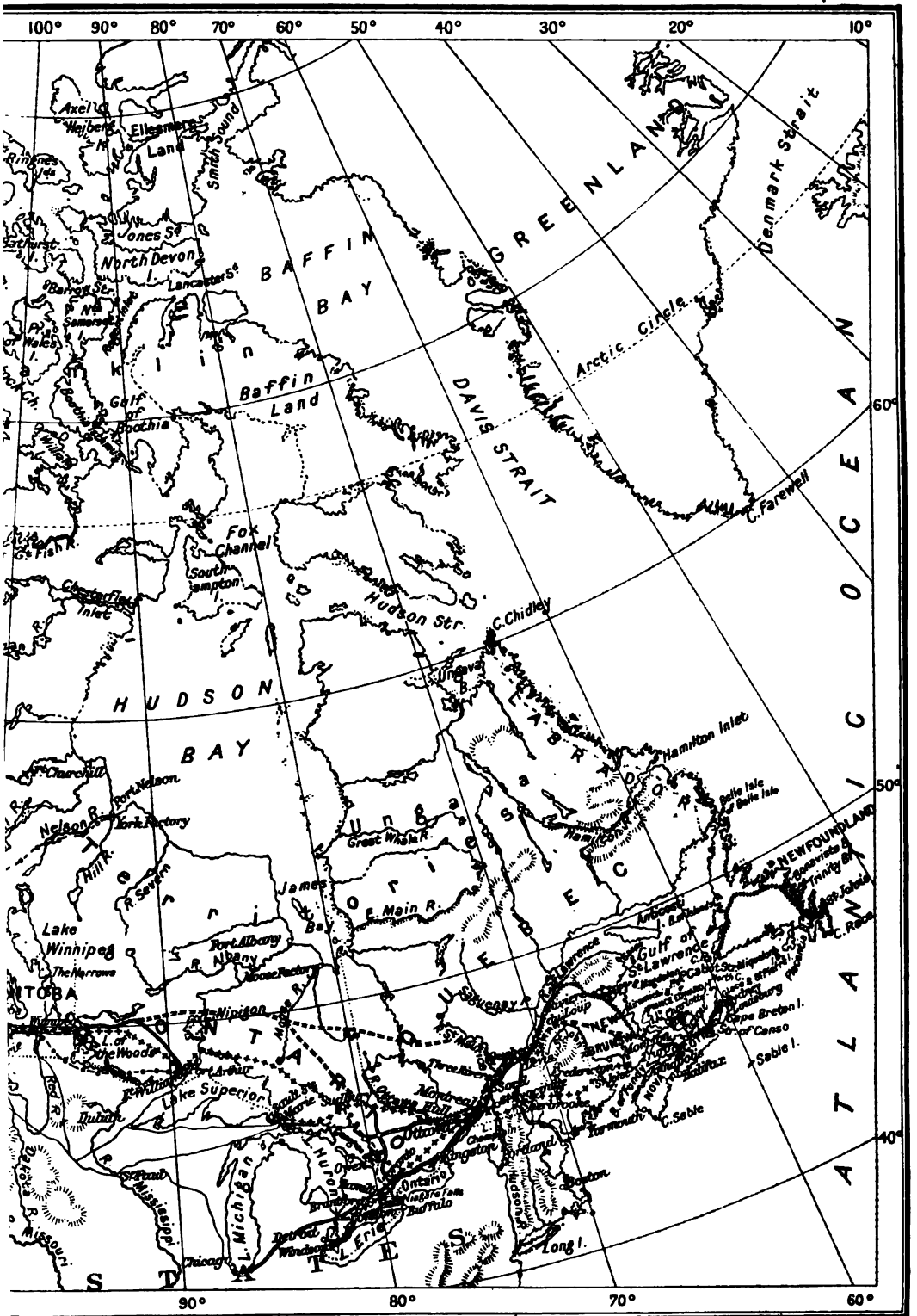
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, shown thus ——

Canadian Pacific Railway " " ++++

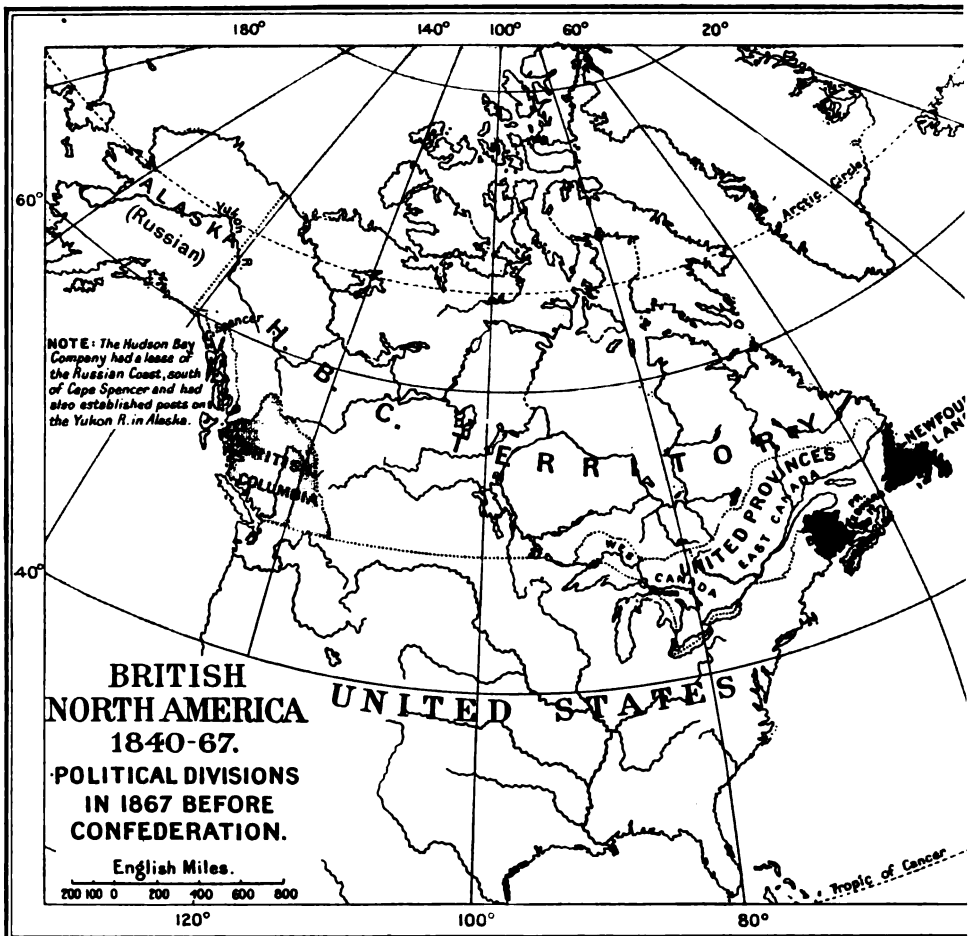
Canadian Northern " " — — —

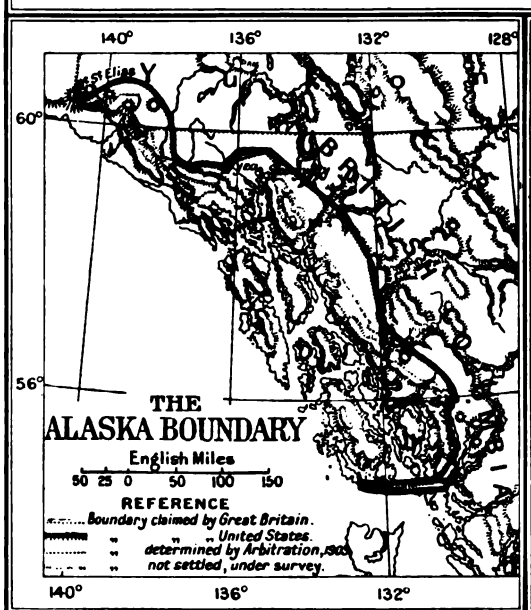
Intercolonial Railway " " ·····

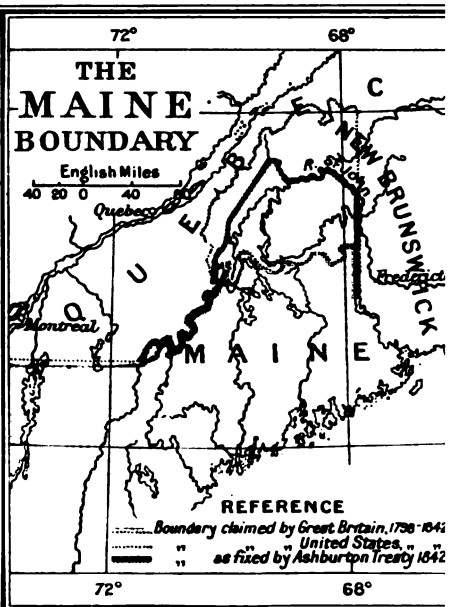
Cambridge University Press




Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London




Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estal

# MAP 128

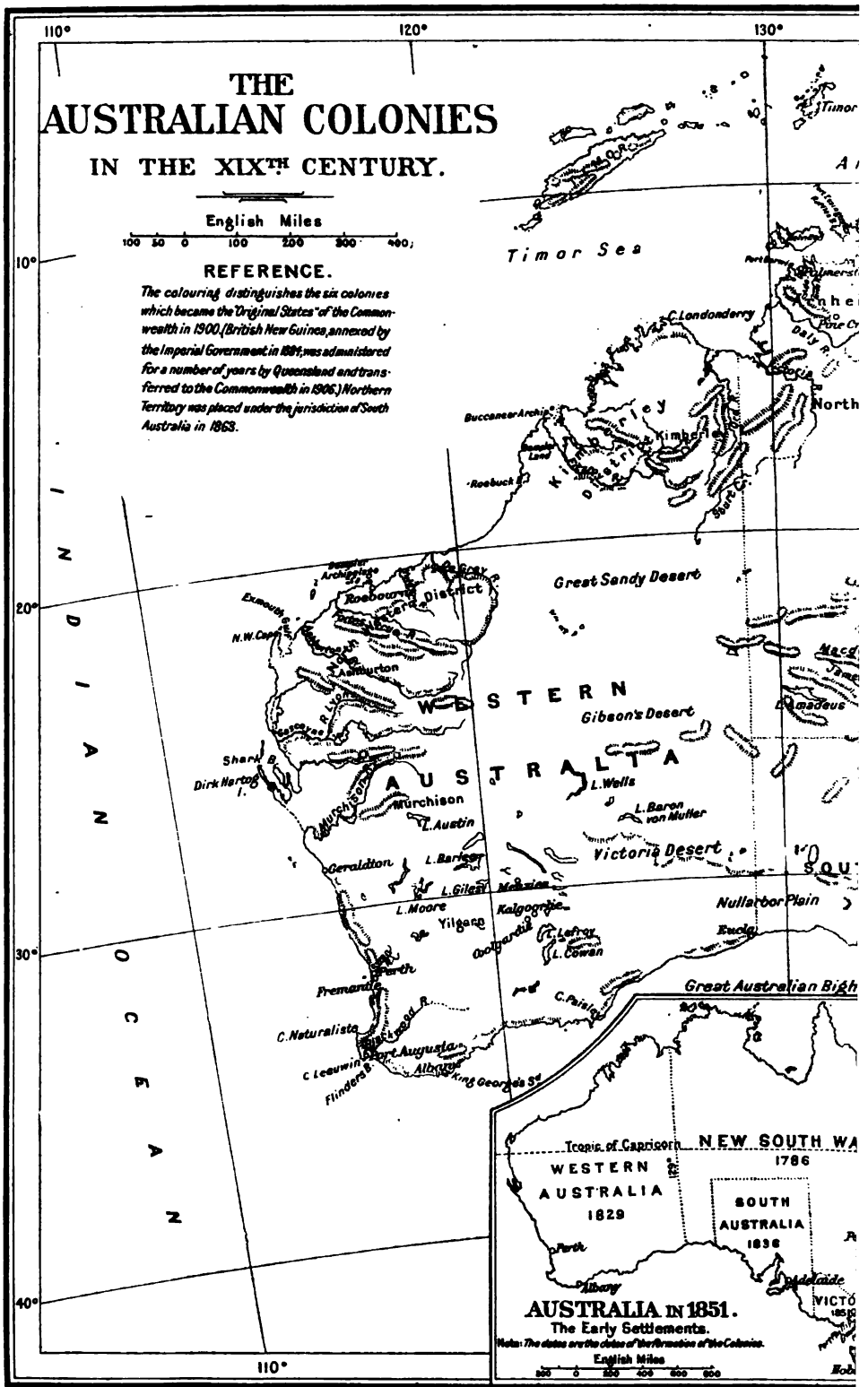
## The Australian Colonies

in the 19th century

*with inset*

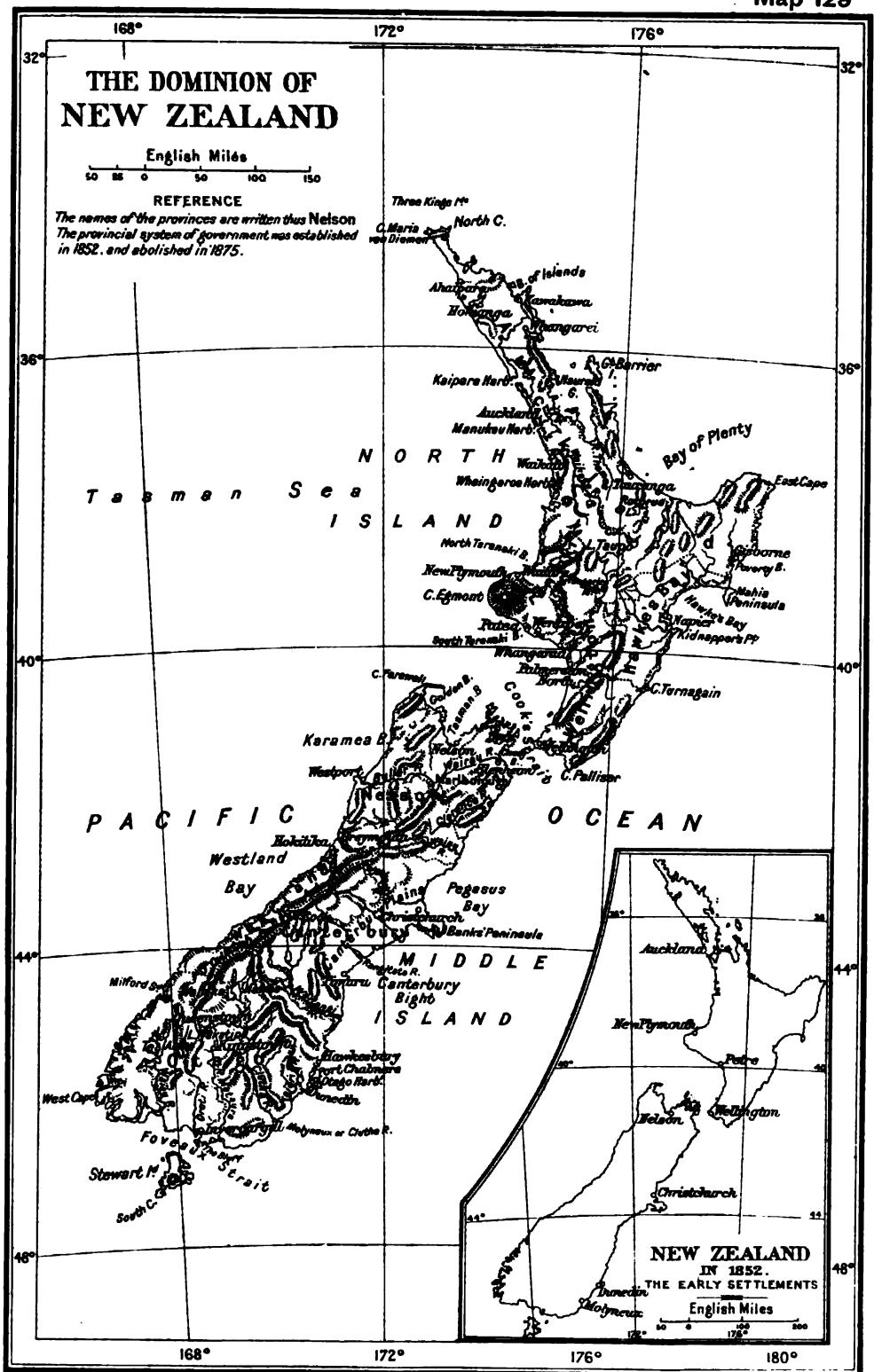
Australia in 1851

The Early Settlements




Cambridge University Press.

140°
150°
10°
20°
30°
40
NEW GUINEA
PAPUA
Pt. Chalmers
Gulf of Papua
Port Moresby
Solomon Islands
Louisiade Archipelago
Torres Strait
Pr. of Wales I.
C. York
Endeavour Str.
C. Arnhem
Gulf of Carpentaria
Groote Eylandt
Sir Edward Pellew's Group
Wellesley Ids
Burketown
Coral Sea
Cape York Peninsula
C. Melville
C. Flattery
Cooktown
Great Barrier Reef
Mitchell R.
Normanton
Norman R.
Flinders R.
Georgina R.
Hay R.
QUEENSLAND
Port Bowen
Bandy C.
Fraser I.
Brisbane
Pt. Danger
C. Byron
Clarence R.
Moreton I.
Barcoo R.
Thomson R.
Diamantina R.
Warrego R.
Condamine R.
Bogan R.
Macquarie R.
Port Macquarie
Lord Howe I.
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Tasman Sea
NEW SOUTH WALES
Newcastle
Sydney
Lachlan R.
Murrumbidgee R.
Wagga Wagga
Albury
Echuca
Bendigo
VICTORIA
Melbourne
Gippsland
Gambier
Portland
Geelong
Palmerston
C. Howe
King I.
Bass Strait
Flinders I.
Banks Str.
Macquarie Harb.
Tasmania
Port Augusta
Eyre's Peninsula
Port Lincoln
Kangaroo I.
Encounter B.
Adelaide
Murray
Lindsay
Gregory
L. Blanche
L. Callabonna
L. Frome
L. Torrens
L. Gairdner
Stuart Ra.
Peake Cr.
Oudnadatta
Brisbane
Macquarie
Sydney
Melbourne
Tasman Sea




Cambridge University Press.

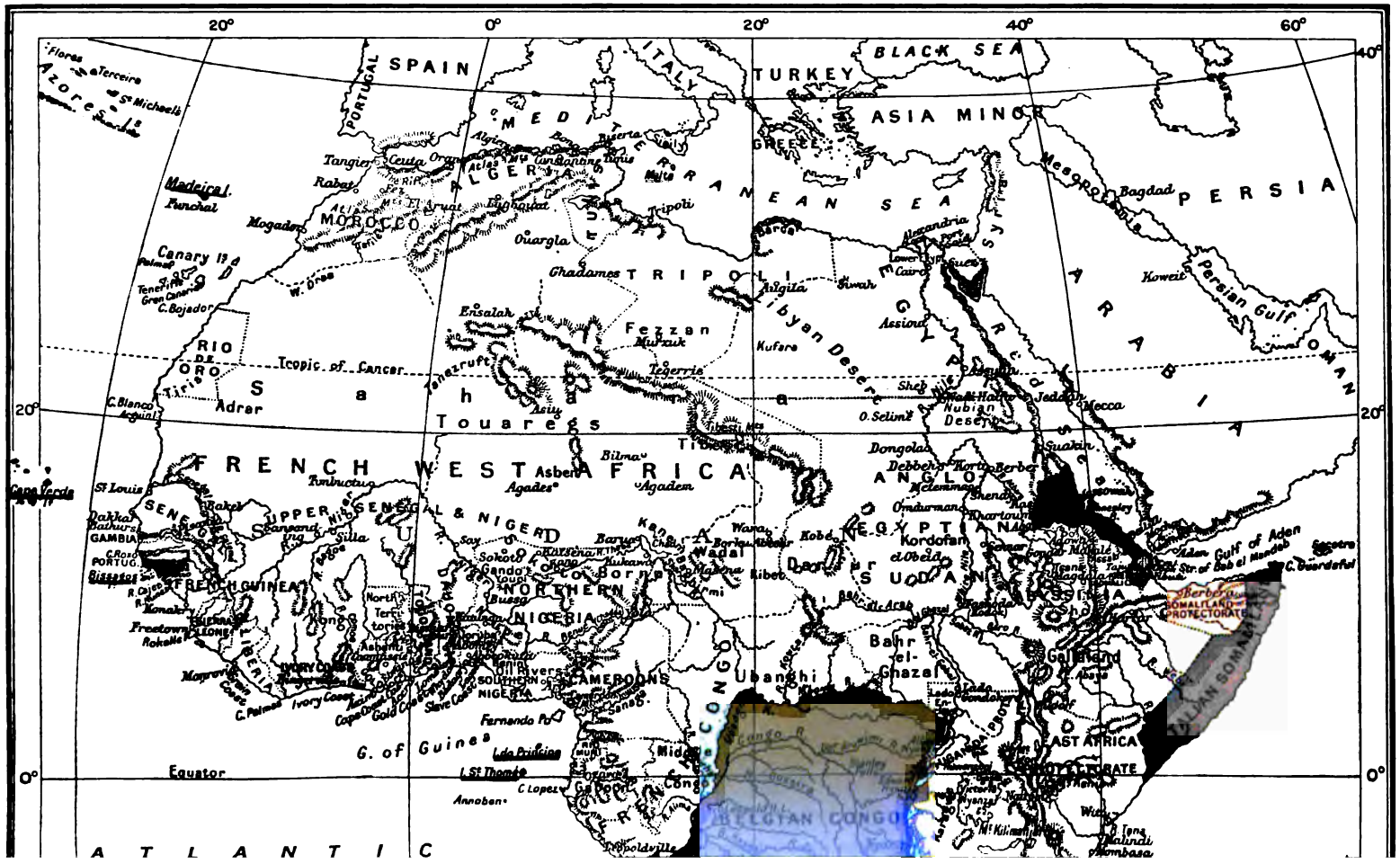
Stanford's Geog' Estab', London.

MAP 130

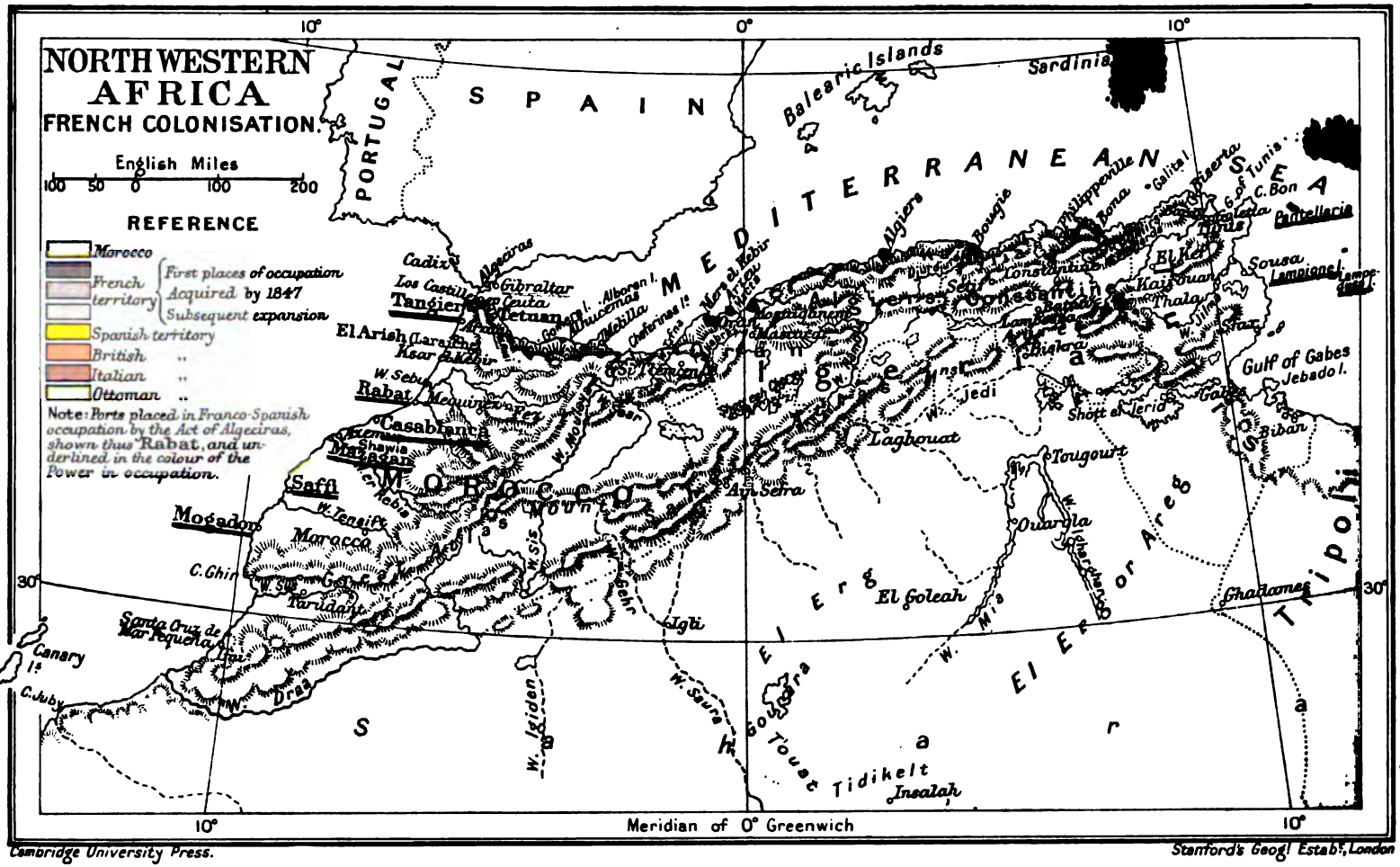
Africa in 1910

*with inset*

Africa in 1870


20°
0°
20°
40°
60°
40°
20°
0°
Azores
Flores
Terceira
St Michaels
Madeira
Funchal
Canary Is
Tenerife
Gran Canaria
C. Bojador
W. Draa
Mogador
Tangier
Ceuta
Rabat
Algiers
Tripoli
Benghazi
Tobruk
Derna
Barca
Ouargla
Ghadames
Fezzan
Murzuk
Tibesti Mts
Tenezruft
Asiu
Ahaggar
Tuaregs
Adrar
Tiris
RIO DE ORO
C. Blanco
Arguin
Tropic of Cancer
Sahara
Cape Verde
St Louis
Dakar
Bathurst
GAMBIA
PORTUG. GUINEA
Bissagos
Timbuctu
Agades
Asben
Agadem
Bilma
Kano
Zaria
Nupe
Ilorin
Abeokuta
Lagos
Benin
Sokoto
Gando
Yola
Bornu
Wadai
Abeshr
Kobé
Wara
Barka
Kufara
Siwah
Jalo
Aujila
Assiout
Cairo
Suez
Alexandria
Mecca
Jedda
Hodeida
Sheb
Nubian Desert
Libyan Desert
Arabian Desert
Kordofan
el Obeid
Dongola
Debbeh
Khartoum
Omdurman
Shendi
Suakin
Berber
Gallabat
Kassala
Abyssinia
Adua
Gondar
Lake Tana
Blue Nile
Sobat R.
Bahr el-Ghazel
Lado
Fashoda
Mongalla
Uganda
Victoria Nile
Albert Nile
Albert L.
Victoria L.
Kavirondo
Kisumu
Nairobi
Mombasa
Malindi
Wanga
Mt Kilimanjaro
Mt Kenya
Lake Rudolf
Abyssinian Highlands
Gulf of Aden
Strait of Bab el Mandeb
C. Guardafui
Somaliland Protectorate
Italian Somaliland
British East Africa
Protectorate
Uganda Railway
Kenya
Tana R.
Juba R.
Webi Shebeli
Italian Somaliland
Ogaden
Harar
Jijiga
Berbera
Zeila
Aden
Hadramaut
Muscat
Oman
Persian Gulf
Koweit
Bagdad
Mesopotamia
Persia
Arabia
Asia Minor
Turkey
Black Sea
Greece
Italy
Spain
Portugal
Mediterranean Sea
Suez Canal
Red Sea
Egypt
Libya
Algeria
Morocco
French West Africa
Senegal & Niger
Upper Senegal
Niger
French Guinea
Liberia
Sierra Leone
Freetown
Rokelle R.
Ivory Coast
Gold Coast
Slave Coast
Northern Nigeria
Southern Nigeria
Niger Territories
Cameroons
Fernando Po
Ilda Principe
St Thomas
C. Lopez
Annobon
Gaboon
Ogowe R.
Congo R.
Belgian Congo
Ubanghi
Middle Congo
Coquilhatville
Leopoldville
Stanleyville
Lake Albert
Lake Victoria
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyasa
Nyasaland
Rhodesia
Zambesi R.
Victoria Falls
Angola
Portuguese East Africa
Beira
Delagoa Bay
Lourenco Marques
Natal
Cape Colony
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Durban
Orange Free State
Transvaal
Johannesburg
Pretoria
Kimberley
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Zululand
Swaziland
Equator
G. of Guinea
Atlantic

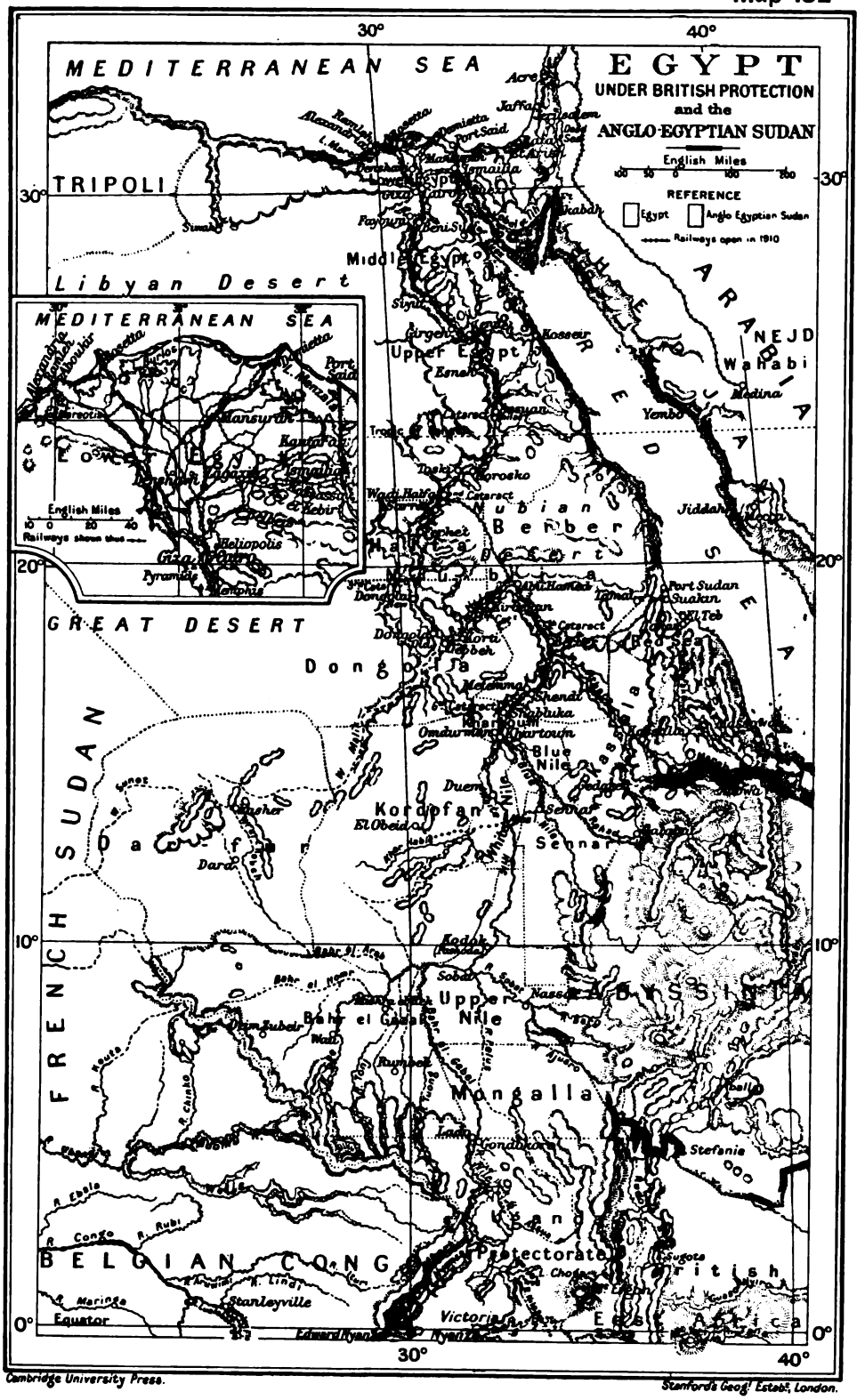
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London.




Map 131.

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London

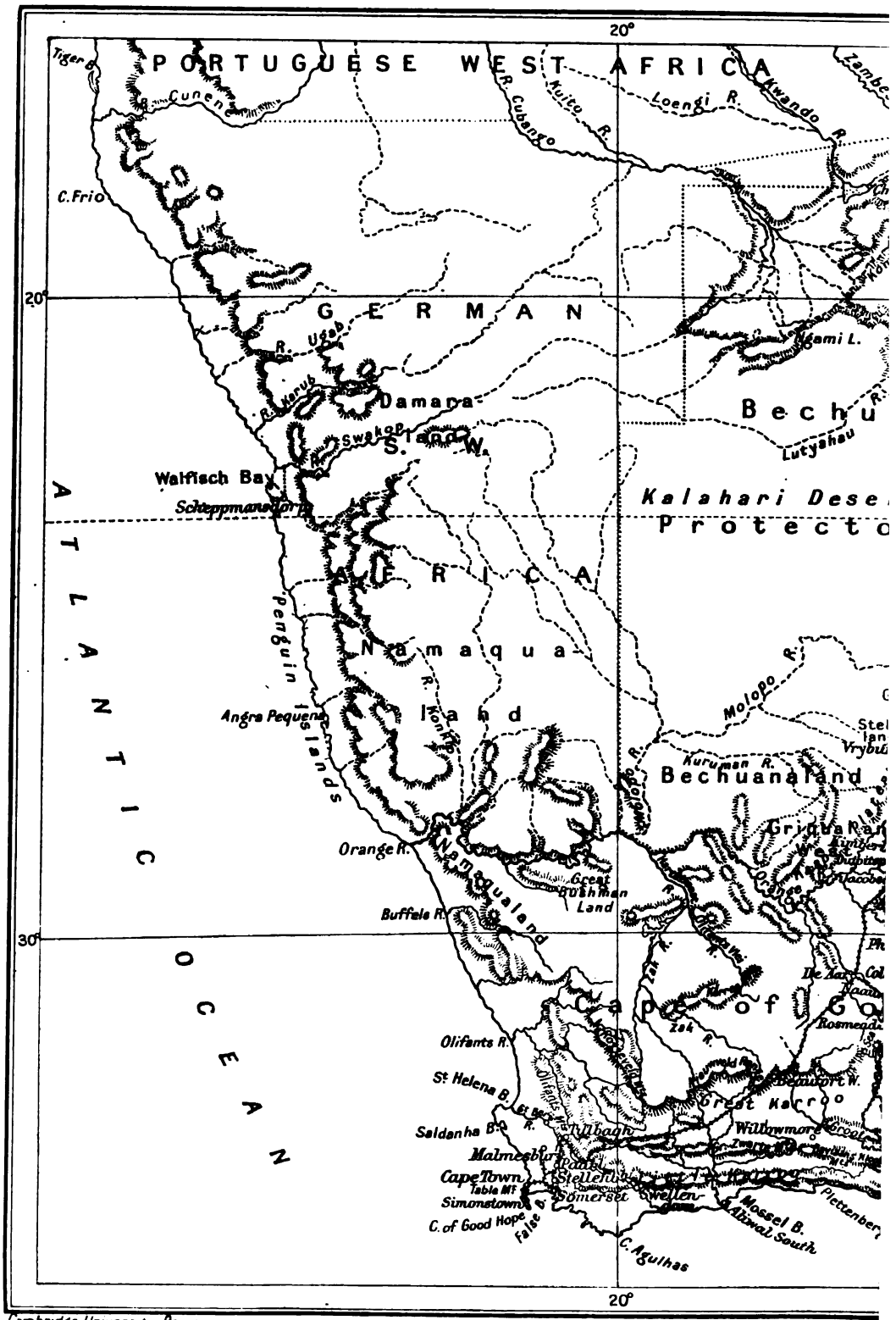

EGYPT
UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION
and the
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
English Miles
REFERENCE
Egypt
Anglo Egyptian Sudan
Railways open in 1910
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TRIPOLI
Libyan Desert
GREAT DESERT
Middle Egypt
Upper Egypt
Nubian Desert
Red Sea
ARABIA
NEJD
Wahabi
Dongola
Kordofan
Darfur
Sennar
Blue Nile
Abyssinia
Mongalla
Uganda Protectorate
British East Africa
BELGIAN CONGO
FRENCH SUDAN
Cairo
Alexandria
Port Said
Suez
Jaffa
Jerusalem
Acre
Damietta
Ismailia
Tanta
Fayum
Beni Suef
Siut
Girgeh
Esneh
Assuan
Kosseir
Medina
Yembo
Jiddah
Mecca
Port Sudan
Suakin
Berber
Khartoum
Omdurman
Shendi
Metemma
Gedaref
Kassala
Sennar
El Obeid
Duem
Kodok
Sobat
Nasser
Bahr el Ghazal
Bahr el Jebel
Lado
Gondokoro
Stefanie
Victoria Nyanza
Albert Nyanza
Edward Nyanza
Stanleyville
Equator
Mombasa
Nairobi
Entebbe
Kampala
Jinja
Gondar
Adowa
Massowah
Suakin
Berber
Dongola
Wadi Halfa
Cataract
Korosko
Thebes
Luxor
Karnak
Abydos
Sohag
Minia
Beni Hasan
Assiut
Tanta
Damietta
Port Said
Ismailia
Suez
Cairo
Alexandria
Heliopolis
Giza
Pyramids
Memphis
Mansurah
Zagazig
Rosetta
Abukir
Lake Mareotis
Lake Menzaleh
Lake Burullus
Lake Edku
Lake Abukir
Lake Maryut
Delta
Nile
Fayum
Wadi Natrun
Sinai
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Red Sea
Railways shown thus
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estabt, London.

# MAP 133

## South Africa

since 1815

Kaffir and Boer Wars




Cambridge University Press.

# SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 1815.

## KAFFIR AND BOER WARS.

English Miles

100 50 0 100 200

## REFERENCE

The colouring indicates the political position in 1899.
The territory embraced in the Union of South Africa, 1910 bordered.....
Railways are shown as in 1899.....thus

Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t, London

WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA
1910
English Miles
REFERENCE
The possessions of the various Powers in the West Indies and Central America are coloured thus:
British
French
Danish
Dutch
United States
Territory that was claimed by British Guiana shown thus
Venezuela
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
WEST INDIES
GREATER ANTILLES
LESSER ANTILLES
SOUTH AMERICA
Tropic of Cancer
Cape Hatteras
Charleston
Galveston
Brownsville
Matamoros
Tampico
Campeche Bay
Acapulco
Manzanillo
Havana
Matanzas
Jamaica
Santiago
Cartagena
Mosquito Gulf
Gulf of Darien
Gulf of Panama
Caracas
Trinidad
Barbados
Martinique
Guadeloupe
Dominica
Bermuda
Nassau
Eleuthera I.
Abaco I.
Caicos Is
Turks Is
Windward Channel
Florida Strait
Yucatan Strait
Bay of Tehuantepec
Mobile
New Orleans
Tallahassee
Norfolk
Chesapeake B.
Georgetown
Santa Marta
Maracaybo
Orinoco
Panama
Honduras
Trujillo
San Salvador
Belize
Campeche
Merida
Yucatan
Vera Cruz
Puerto Rico
San Juan
Haiti
Santo Domingo
Jamaica
Cayenne
Para
Manaus
Rio Negro
Amazon R.
Rio Grande
Pernambuco
Bahia
Rio Janeiro
Santos
Montevideo
Buenos Aires
Valparaiso
Lima
Quito
Bogota
Panama
Costa Rica
Nicaragua
Guatemala
Mexico
Texas
Louisiana
Alabama
Georgia
Florida
Tennessee
Kentucky
Ohio
Illinois
Missouri
Kansas
Nebraska
Colorado
Utah
Nevada
California
Oregon
Washington
Idaho
Montana
Wyoming
Arizona
New Mexico
Dakota
Minnesota
Iowa
Wisconsin
Michigan
Indiana
Pennsylvania
New York
Maine
Vermont
New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Connecticut
Rhode Island
New Jersey
Maryland
Delaware
Virginia
West Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Arkansas
Oklahoma
Indian Territory
Texas
Chihuahua
Coahuila
Durango
Zacatecas
Sinaloa
Sonora
Lower California
Jalisco
Guerrero
Oaxaca
Chiapas
Tabasco
Yucatan
Campeche
Quintana Roo
Honduras
Nicaragua
Costa Rica
Panama
Colombia
Venezuela
Ecuador
Peru
Bolivia
Brazil
Paraguay
Uruguay
Argentina
Chile
Guiana
Dutch Guiana
British Guiana
Cuba
Jamaica
Haiti
Santo Domingo
Porto Rico
Bahamas
Bermuda
Cayman Is
Turks Is
Caicos Is
Abaco I.
Eleuthera I.
Inagua I.
Windward Is
Leeward Is
Barbados
Martinique
Guadeloupe
Dominica
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Grenada
Tobago
Trinidad
Margarita I.
Aruba
Curaçao
Bonaire
Cocos I.
Galapagos Is
Juan Fernandez
Falkland Is
Tierra del Fuego
Magellan Str.
Cape Horn
Panama Canal
Gulf of Panama
Gulf of Darien
Mosquito Gulf
Bay of Honduras
Gulf of Nicoya
Gulf of California
Gulf of Mexico
Florida Strait
Yucatan Strait
Windward Channel
Mona Passage
Anegada Passage
Caribbean Sea
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
10°
20°
30°
50°
60°
70°
80°
90°
100°
110°

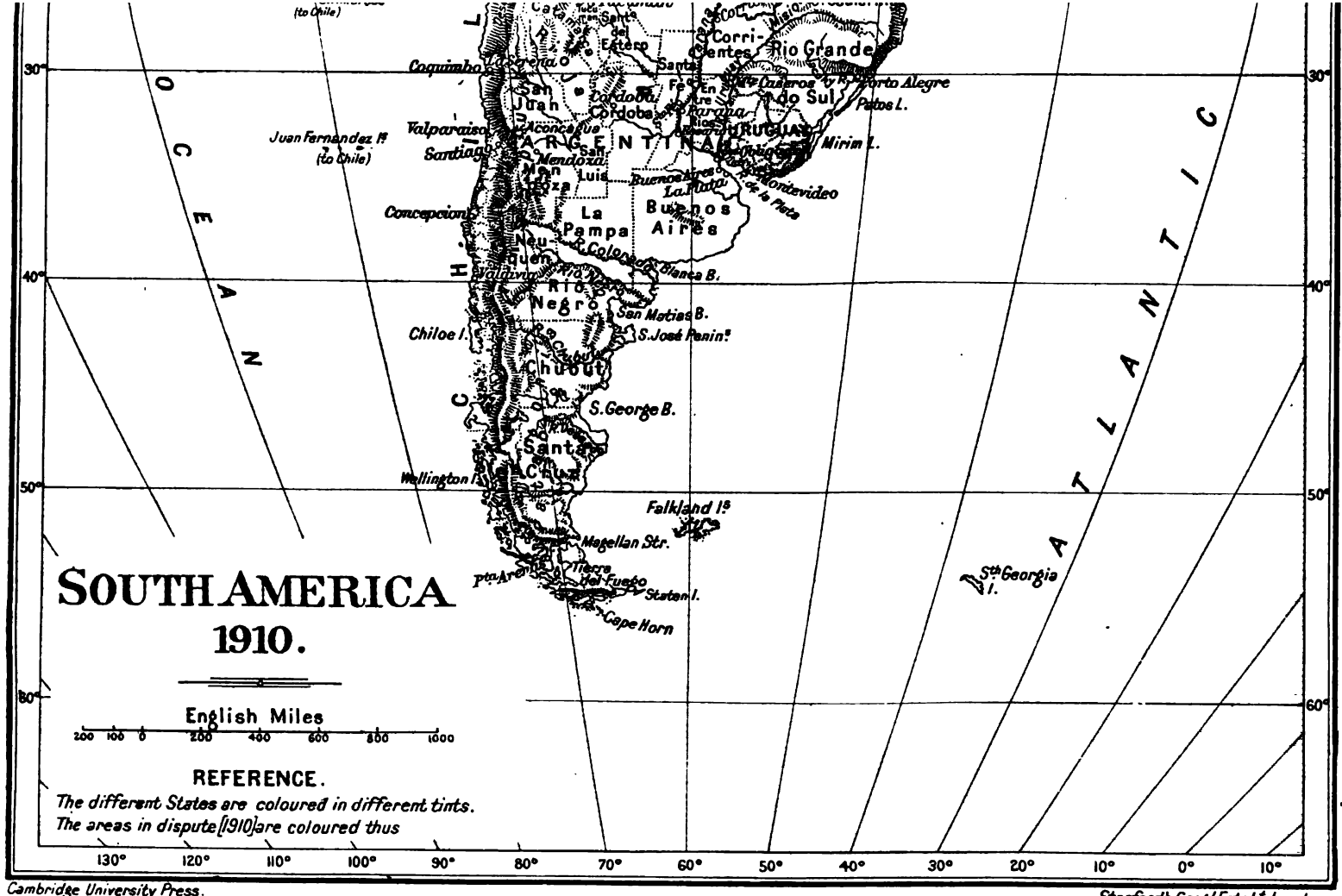
Map 134

MAP 135

South America

1910

90°
80°
70°
60°
50°
40°
10°
0°
20°
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
Little Antilles
Martinique I.
St. Lucia
Grenada I.
Tobago I.
Trinidad I.
Gulf of Darien
Gulf of Panama
Mosquito Gulf
Santa Marta
La Guayra
Caracas
Great Delta of the Orinoco
R. Orinoco
VENEZUELA
R. Essequibo
Georgetown
Paramaribo
Cayenne
COLOMBIA
Medellin
Buenaventura
Bogota
R. Guayabero
R. Meta
R. Ventuari
Casiquiare
R. Negro
British Guiana
Dutch Guiana
French Guiana
Galapagos Is. (to Ecuador)
Pasto
Quito
Chimborazo
Cotopaxi
ECUADOR
Guayaquil
G. of Guayaquil
Riobamba
R. Napo
R. Putumayo (Iça)
R. Solimões
R. Japurá
R. Jurua
R. Purus
R. Madeira
R. Tapajos
R. Xingu
R. Tocantins
R. Araguaya
R. Parnahyba
R. Parú
R. Jary
Ste Rosa B.
Marajo I.
Belem
S. Marcos B.
Grão Pará
Amazonas
Maranhão
Ceara
C. St. Roque
R. Grande do Norte
Parahyba
Pernambuco
Alagoas
Sergipe
Piauhy
Trujillo
Ancón
Callao
Chincha Is.
Acre Terry.
Cordillera Real
Cordillera Occidental
R. Aquiry
R. Abuna
R. Beni
R. Mamoré
R. Guaporé
R. Mequens
R. Arinos
R. Paraguay
R. Tapajos
R. Xingu
BRAZIL
Matto Grosso
Goyaz
Bahia
Cuyaba
Plateau of Matto Grosso
R. Miguel
R. Lourenço
Titicaca
Sorata
Cuzco
Arequipa
La Paz
Oruro
Cochabamba
BOLIVIA
Arica
Tarapaca
L. Aullagas
Potosi (Chuquisaca)
Iquique
Atacama
Minas Geraes
R. Doce
R. Grande
São Paulo
S. Paulo
Santos
Rio de Janeiro
PARAGUAY
Parana
Asuncion
R. Pilcomayo
R. Bermejo
Salta
Andes
El Gran Chaco
Del Chaco
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN




# SOUTH AMERICA
## 1910.

English Miles
200 100 0 200 400 600 800 1000

**REFERENCE.**

*The different States are coloured in different tints.*
*The areas in dispute [1910] are coloured thus*

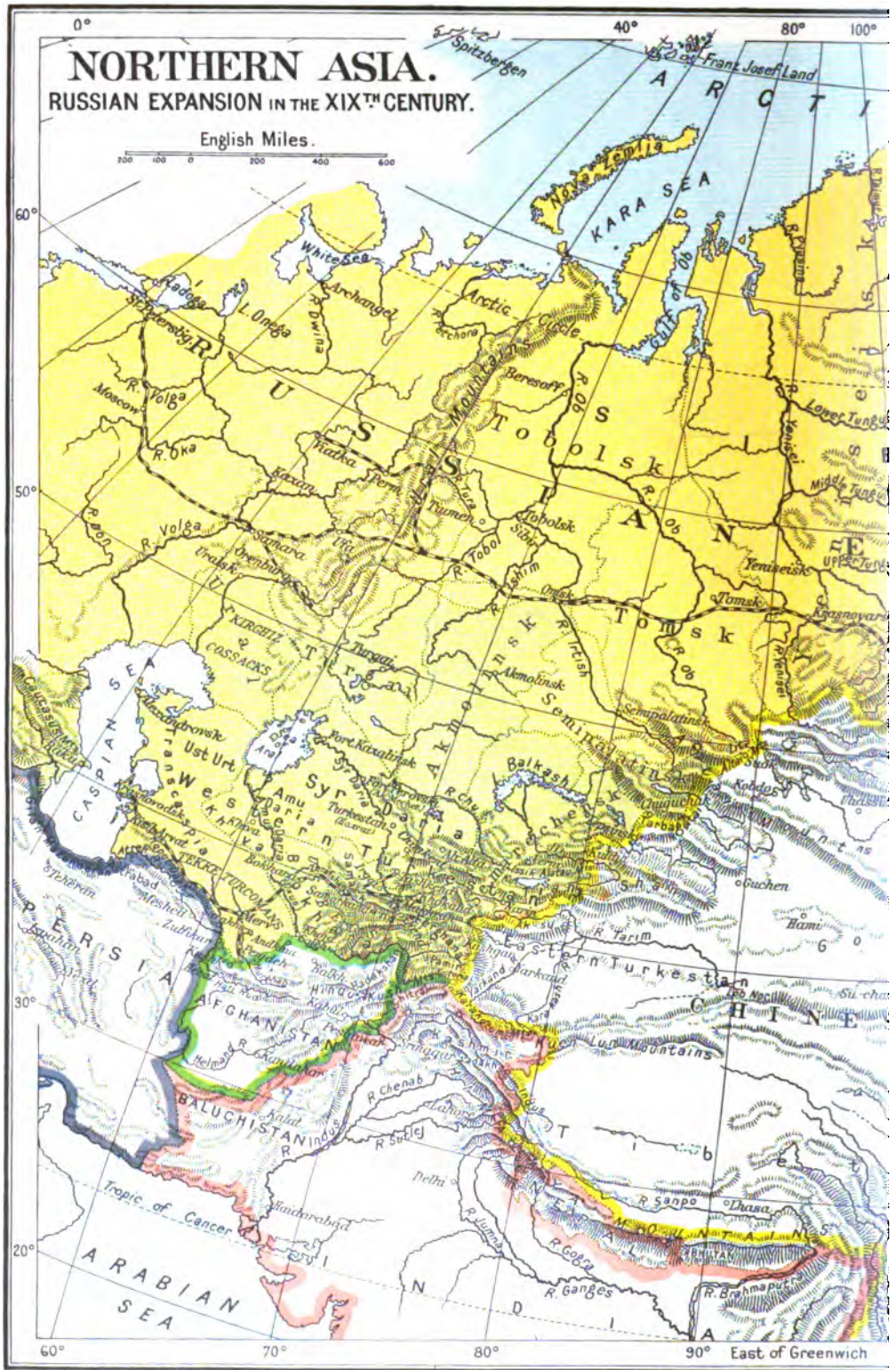
Map 135

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London.

# MAP 136

## Northern Asia

### Russian Expansion in the XIXth century




Cambridge University Press.

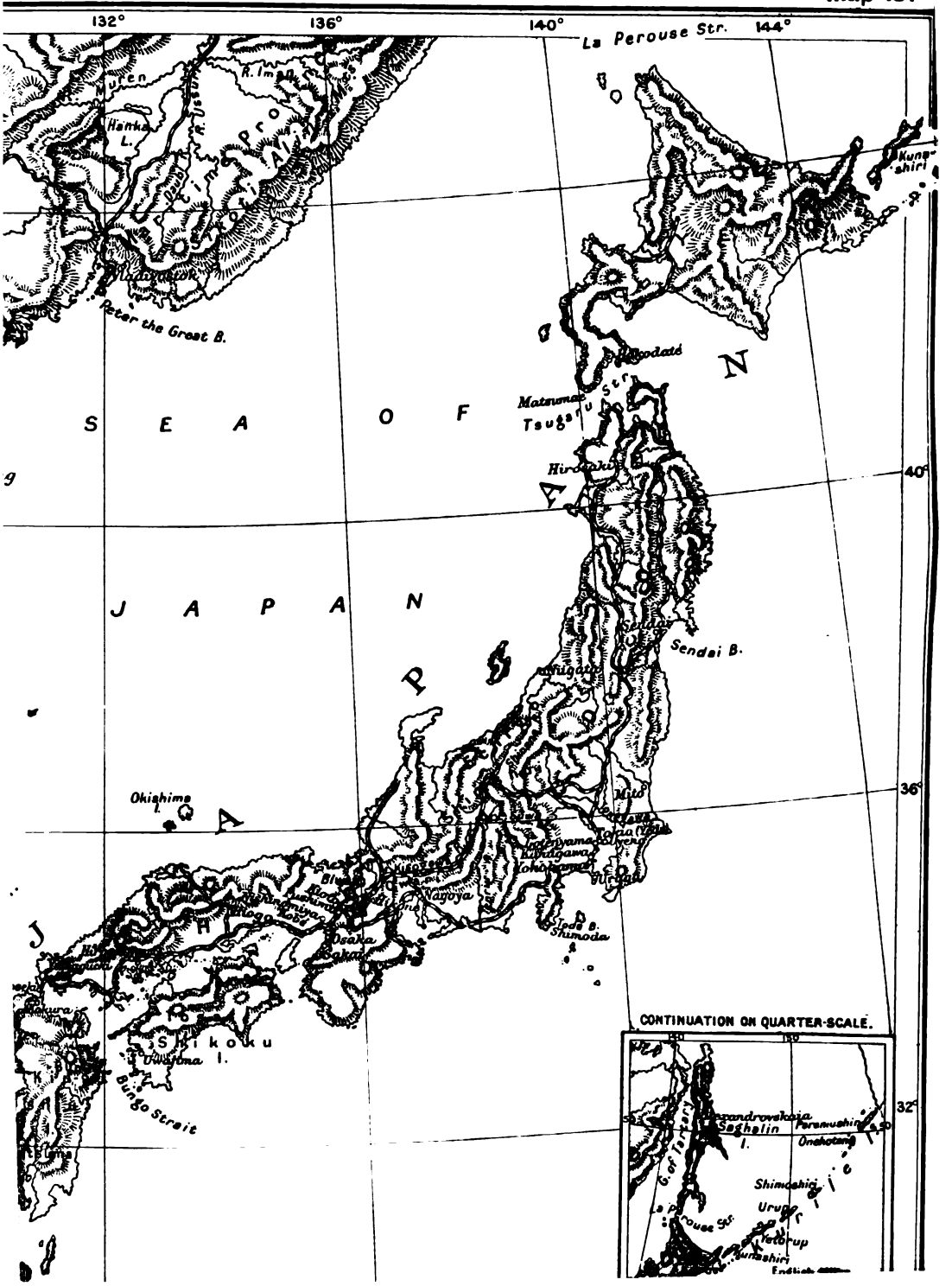
120°
140°
160°
East
180°
West
160°
100°
110°
120°
130°
140°
OCEAN
New Siberian Is.
Wrangel I.
ALASKA
Behring Strait
R. Anadyr
R. Olenek
R. Lena
R. Yana
R. Indigirka
R. Kolyma
Stanovoi Mts.
Kamtschatka
Petropavlovsk
Yakutsk
R. Aldan
Okhotsk
R. Uda
SEA OF OKHOTSK
Stanovoi Mts.
Nikolaievsk
Sea of Tartary
Alexandrovsk
Blagoveschensk
R. Amur
Khabarovsk
Vladivostok
Baikal
Chita
Nerchinsk
Manchuria
R. Sungari
Harbin
Kirin
Liaoyang
Mukden
Kalgan
Peking
Port Arthur
G. of Pechili
Tokio
Yokohama
Nagasaki
Shanghai
Hoang Ho
Yang-tse
REFERENCE.
Russian Empire 1800.
Territory added since 1800.
Chinese Territory occupied 1870-8
Railways as in 1900.

# MAP 137

## The Japanese Empire

### The Russo-Japanese War, 1904–5

Cambridge University Press.


132°
136°
140°
144°
La Perouse Str.
Muren
R. Iman
Hanka L.
Peter the Great B.
Kunashiri
Hakodate
Matsumae
Tsugaru Str.
Hirosaki
S E A O F
J A P A N
40°
Sendai
Sendai B.
Okishima I.
36°
Mito
Nagoya
Osaka
Shimoda
Shikoku I.
Bungo Strait
CONTINUATION ON QUARTER-SCALE.
Saghalin I.
Onshotan
Shimoshiri
Urup
Yetorup
Kunashiri
32°

# MAP 138

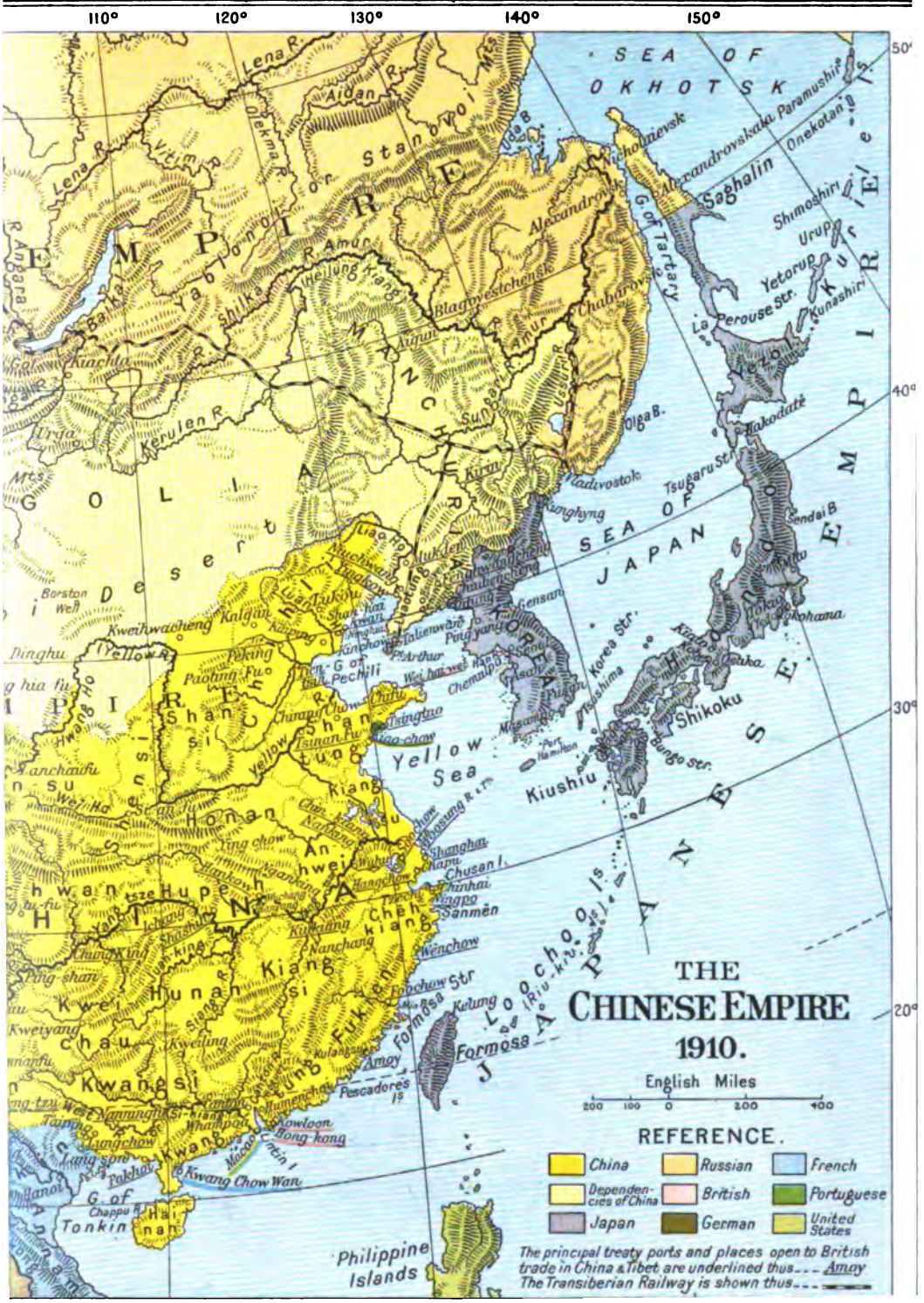
## The Chinese Empire

1910

*with Inset*

The Neighbourhood of Peking

Cambridge University Press


110°
120°
130°
140°
150°
50°
40°
30°
20°
SEA OF OKHOTSK
SEA OF JAPAN
Yellow Sea
Philippine Islands
Lena R.
Aldan R.
Stanovoi Mts
Olekma R.
Vitim R.
Baikal L.
Angara R.
Yablonoi Mts
Shilka R.
Amur R.
Hailung Kiang R.
Blagovestchensk
Khabarovsk
Nikolaievsk
Alexandrovskaia
Paramushir
Onekotan
Sakhalin
Shimoshiri
Urup
Yetorup
Kunashiri
La Perouse Str.
Kuriles
Yezo
Hakodate
Tsugaru Str.
Olga B.
Vladivostok
Gensan
Fusan
Korea Str.
Tsushima
Nagasaki
Kagoshima
Osaka
Yokohama
Tokyo
Sendai B.
Honshiu
Shikoku
Kiushiu
Bungo Str.
Port Hamilton
Misan Is.
Chemulpo
Port Arthur
Dalny
Kinchow
Liaotung B.
Liao R.
Mukden
Changchun
Kirin
Sungari R.
Ussuri R.
Hunchun
Tumen R.
Gulf of Tartary
Mongolia
Urga
Kerulen R.
Kiachta
Mts
Desert
Barkol
Hami
Kwei-hwa-cheng
Kalgan
Dinghu
Yellow R.
Peking
Paoting Fu
Tientsin
Pechili
Gulf of Pechili
Shan hai kwan
Chinwangtao
Weihaiwei
Tsingtau
Kiaochow
Tsinan Fu
Chefoo
Yellow R.
Hwang Ho
Shansi
Shensi
Honan
Kansu
Kanchaifu
Wei Ho
Hsuchowfu
Kiangsu
An hwei
Hupeh
Hwai R.
Yangtze Kiang
Yangchow
Nanking
Shanghai
Hangchow
Chusan I.
Ningpo
Sanmen
Wenchow
Fuchow
Min R.
Fukien
Kiangsi
Hunan
Kweichau
Kweiyang
Kweiling
Ichang
Shasi
Changking
Kuikiang
Nanchang
Kulangsu
Amoy
Formosa
Formosa Str.
Pescadores Is.
Kelung
Loochoo Is.
Riu-kiu Is.
Kwangsi
Kwangtung
Canton
Nanning
Samshui
Wuchow
Kowloon
Hong-kong
Macao
Lintin I.
Kwang Chow Wan
Pakhoi
Lungchow
Gulf of Tonkin
Hainan
Chappu B.
THE CHINESE EMPIRE
1910.
English Miles
200 100 0 200 400
REFERENCE.
China
Russian
French
Dependencies of China
British
Portuguese
Japan
German
United States
The principal treaty ports and places open to British trade in China & Tibet are underlined thus Amoy
The Transiberian Railway is shown thus

MAP 139

The Pacific Ocean, 1910

Cambridge University Press.

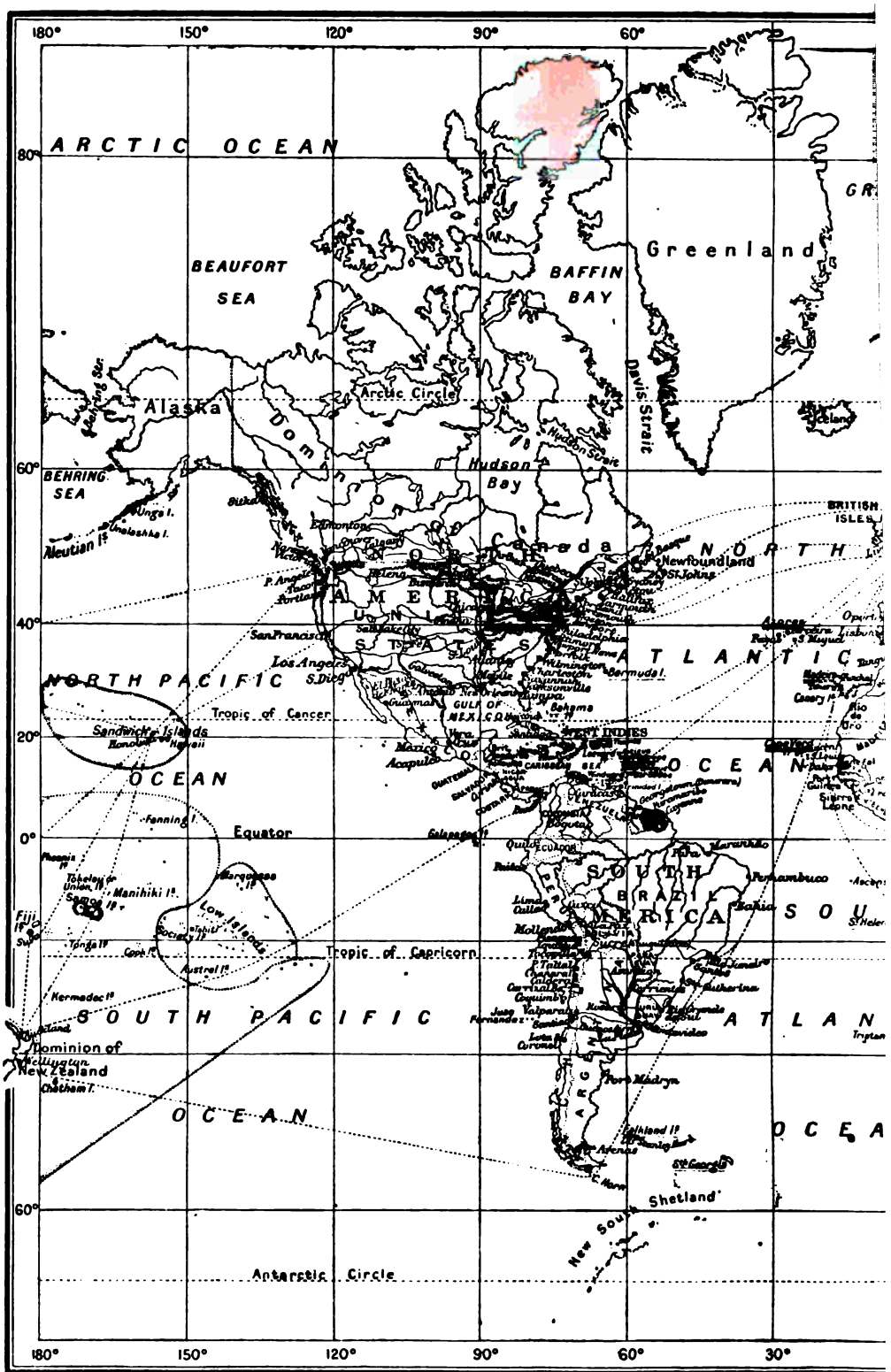
Map 139

THE PACIFIC OCEAN, 1910.
REFERENCE
British Possessions
Chinese "
Dutch "
French "
German "
Japanese Possessions
Portuguese "
Russian "
United States "
Baffin Land
Hudson Bay
Hudson Strait
Alaska
Bristol B.
Kodiak I.
Fox Is
Islands
Sitka
British Columbia
Pr. of Wales I.
Q. Charlotte I.
Vancouver
Winnipeg
CANADA
UNITED STATES
San Francisco
Monterey
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
West Indies
CARIBBEAN SEA
Hawaii or Sandwich Is (U.S.)
Clipperton I.
Galapagos Is
Paita
Truxillo
Callao
Pisco
Arequipa
Arica
Iquique
La Serena
Valparaiso
Santiago
Concepcion
Valdivia
Chiloe Is
Falkland
Str. of Magellan
Tierra del Fuego
Tuamotu or Low Archipelago
Society Is
Cook Is
Pitcairn I.
Ducie I.
Marquesas Is
Manihiki Is
Caroline I.
Starbuck I.
Christmas I.
Jarvis I.
Fanning I.
Palmyra I.
Washington I.
Dudoso I.
Sunbeam Is
Stanford's Geog. Estab. London.

# MAP 140

## The World

### Colonial Possessions and Commercial Highways, 1910




Cambridge University Press.

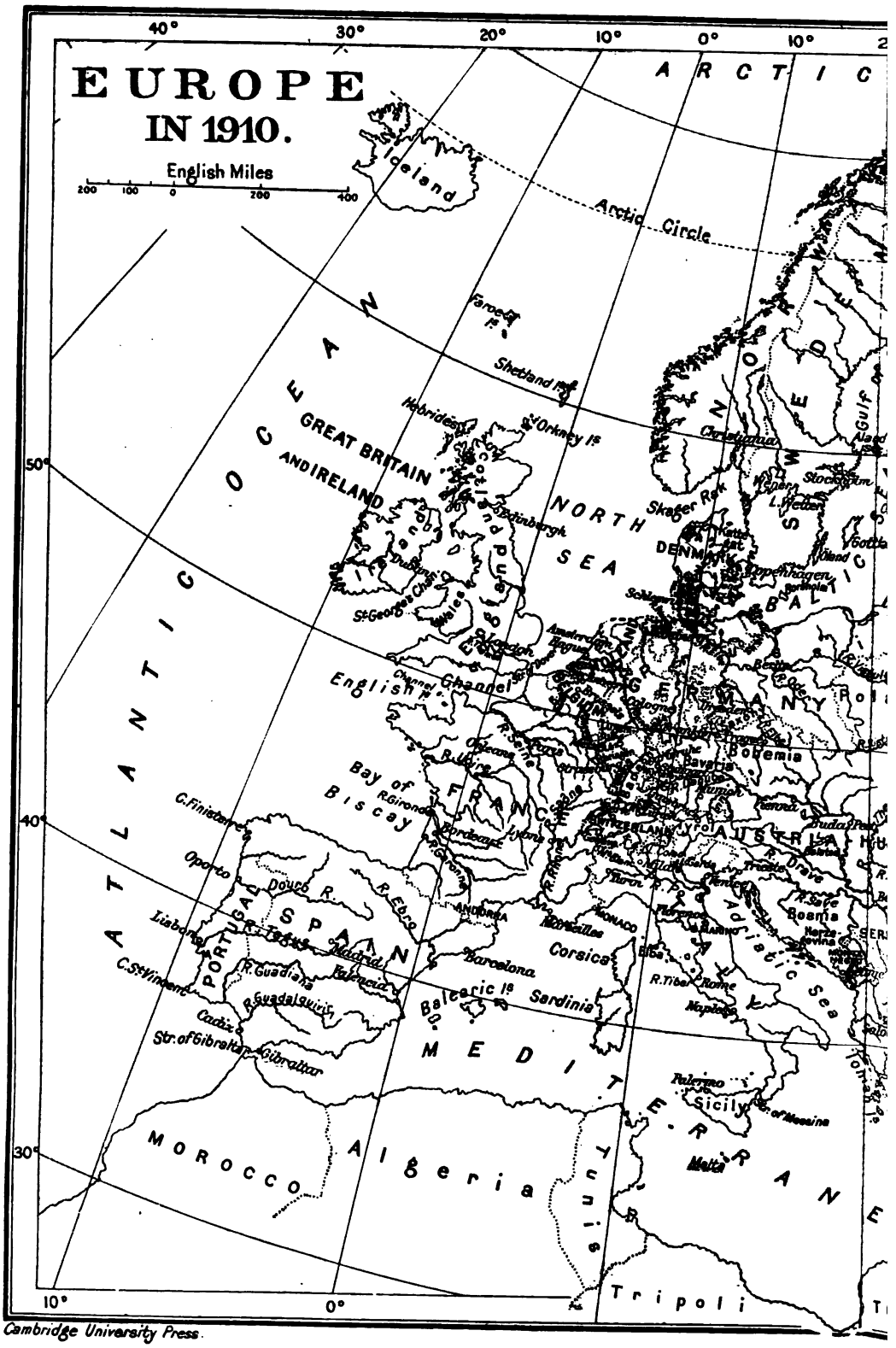
Map 1

0°
30°
60°
90°
120°
150°
Franz Josef Land
ARCTIC OCEAN
Spitzbergen
C. Chelyuskin
Liakhov Is.
KARA SEA
North Cape
Arctic Circle
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
SEA OF OKHOTSK
BEHRIN SEA
Saghalin
CHINESE EMPIRE
PERSIA
Tropic of Cancer
Caroline Islands
Equator
Solomon Islands
CORAL SEA
Tropic of Capricorn
Commonwealth of Australia
Brisbane
Sydney
Dominion
New Zealand
Amsterdam I.
Antarctic Circle
THE WORLD
COLONIAL POSSESSIONS AND COMMERCIAL HIGHWAYS
1910.
REFERENCE
British
United States
German
Russian
French
Dutch
Danish
Japanese
Spanish
Portuguese
Italian
Belgian
The great trunk trade lines .....are shown thus
The great over sea trade routes... " " "
The principal Coaling Stations outside Europe "

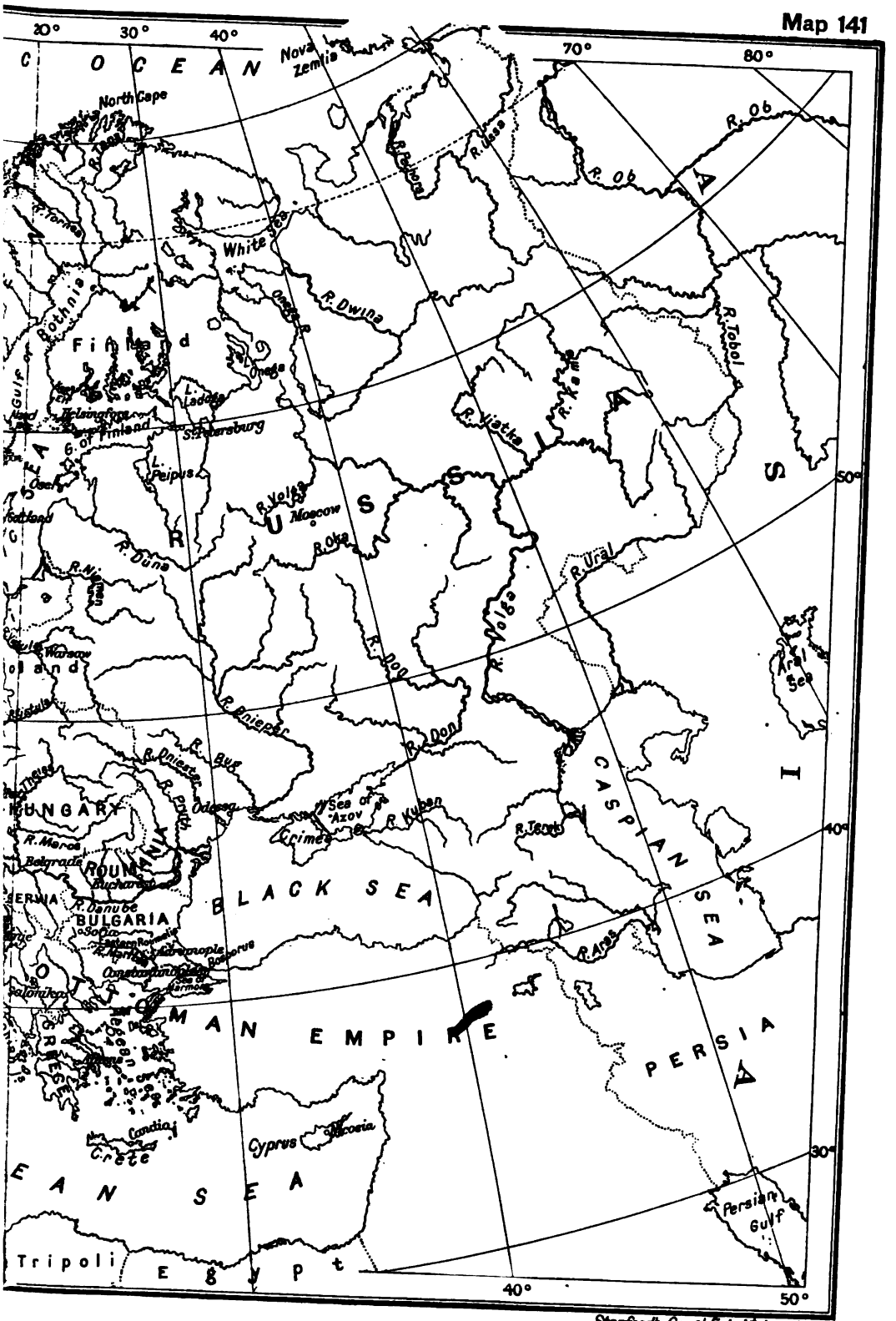
MAP 141

Europe

in 1910




Cambridge University Press.




Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London.

# INDEX TO MAPS.

*(For list of Maps see ante, pp. vii—xi.)*

Where dark type is used, the reference is to the lines of latitude and longitude forming the bottom and left-hand boundaries of the section of the map in which the name will be found.

Names of clans and tribes are printed in italics.

Ins. = Inset.


| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aa, R. ... ... | 89 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Aa, R. ... ... | 98 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Aachen ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Aalborg ... ... | 17 | 57 N | 10 E |
| Aalen ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Aarau ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Aare, R. ... ... | 90 | **47 N** | **7 E** |
| Aargau ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Aarhuus ... ... | 17 | 56 N | 10 E |
| Abai, R. ... ... | 132 | 11 N | 38 E |
| Aballa, L. ... ... | 132 | 6 N | 38 E |
| Abauj ... ... | 21 | **48 N** | **20 E** |
| Abaya, L. ... ... | 130 | 6 N | 38 E |
| Abba I. ... ... | 132 | 13 N | 32 E |
| Abbeokuta ... ... | 130 | 7 N | 4 E |
| Abbeville (France) ... | 79 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Abbeville (U.S.A.) ... | 74 | 34 N | 82 W |
| Abbiate Grasso. ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 9 E |
| *Abenakis* ... ... | 67 | **40 N** | **70 W** |
| Abensberg ... ... | 93 | 49 N | 12 E |
| Aberania ... ... | 140 | 44 N | 140 E |
| Aberbrothok Ab. ... | 23 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Aberdeen ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 2 W |
| Abingdon ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Abingdon Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Abittibi, R.... ... | 67 | 50 N | 81 W |
| Abkhasia ... ... | 108 | 44 N | 42 E |
| Åbo ... ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 22 E |
| Abomey ... ... | 130 | 7 N | 2 E |
| Aboukir ... ... | 110 | 31 N | 30 E |
| Aboukir B. ... | 87 | 31 N | 30 E |
| Aboukir I. ... | 87 | 31 N | 30 E |
| Aboukir Pt ... | 87 | 31 N | 30 E |
| Abraham, Hts of ... | 67 | Ins. | |
| Abrantes ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 8 W |
| Abruzzi ... ... | 4 | **42 N** | **12 E** |
| Abu Hamed ... | 132 | 19 N | 33 E |
| Abu Musa ... ... | 124 | 26 N | 55 E |
| Abyssinia ... ... | 130 | | |
| Acadia ... ... | 67 | **40 N** | **70 W** |
| Acapulco ... ... | 66 | 17 N | 100 W |
| Acarnania ... ... | 105 | **38 N** | **20 E** |
| Accra ... ... | 130 | 6 N | 1 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Achaltsik (*see* Akhaltsikh) | | | |
| Acheen (*see* Achin) | | | |
| Achil I. ... ... | 87 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Achin ... ... | 43 | 6 N | 96 E |
| Aconcagua ... ... | 135 | 32 S | 70 W |
| Acqui ... ... | 88 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Acre ... ... ... | 87 | 33 N | 35 E |
| Acre Territory ... | 135 | 10 S | 70 W |
| Acs ... ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Adalia ... ... | 110 | 37 N | 31 E |
| Adana ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 35 E |
| Adda... ... ... | 94 | **44 N** | **8 E** |
| Adda, R. ... ... | 4 Ins. | **45 N** | **9 E** |
| Adelaide ... ... | 128 | 35 S | 139 E |
| Adelaide Province ... | 133 | 31 S | 27 E |
| Adelaide, R. ... | 128 | 13 S | 131 E |
| Aden ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 45 E |
| Aden Protectorate... | 130 | 13 N | 45 E |
| Aden, G. of ... | 130 | **0** | **40 E** |
| Aderklau ... ... | 93 | Ins. | |
| Adige ... ... | 94 | **44 N** | **8 E** |
| Adige, Haut ... | 94 | **44 N** | **8 E** |
| Adige, R. ... ... | 4 | **44 N** | **10 E** |
| Adler Gebirge ... | 117 | Ins. | |
| Adorf ... ... | 33 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Adour, R. ... ... | 8 | **40 N** | **4 W** |
| Adowa ... ... | 132 | 14 N | 39 E |
| Adrar ... ... | 130 | **20 N** | **20 W** |
| Adrianople ... ... | 3 | 42 N | 27 E |
| Adriatic Sea ... | 3 | | |
| Adriatique ... ... | 94 | **44 N** | **12 E** |
| Aegean Sea ... | 105 | **38 N** | **24 E** |
| Aegina ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 23 E |
| Aetolia ... ... | 105 | **38 N** | **20 E** |
| Affane ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Afghanistan ... | 12 | | |
| Afiun Karahissar ... | 110 | 39 N | 30 E |
| Agadem ... ... | 130 | 17 N | 13 E |
| Agades ... ... | 130 | 17 N | 8 E |
| Agen ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 1 |
| Agenois ... ... | 79 | **44 N** | **0 E** |
| Aggershuus... ... | 17 | **60 N** | **5 E** |
| Agmondesham ... | 113 | 52 N | 1 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andujar ... ... | 95 | 38 N | 4 W |
| Anfo ... ... ... | 104 | 46 N | 11 E |
| Angara, R. ... | 138 | 50 N | 100 E |
| Angers ... ... | 8 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Anglesey ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Angola ... ... | 130 | | |
| Angora ... ... | 110 | 40 N | 33 E |
| Angostura ... ... | 106 | 8 N | 64 W |
| Angoulême (Province) | 8 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Angoulême ... ... | 8 | 46 N | 0 |
| Angoumois ... ... | 79 | 46 N | 0 |
| Angra ... ... | 101 | 30 N | 30 W |
| Angra da Cintra ... | 2 | 0 | 30 W |
| Angra Pequena ... | 133 | 27 S | 15 E |
| Anguilla ... ... | 69 | 18 N | 63 W |
| Anguillara ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 12 E |
| Anhalt ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Anhausen ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Anholt I. ... ... | 87 | 57 N | 11 E |
| Anhwei ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 110 E |
| Anjala ... ... | 61 | 61 N | 28 E |
| Anjou ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Anna, R. North ... | 74 | 38 N | 78 W |
| Annaly ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Annam ... ... | 138 | 18 N | 106 E |
| Annamabo (*see* Anamabo) | | | |
| Annan, R. ... ... | 121 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Annandale ... ... | 28 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Annapolis (Canada) | 126 | 45 N | 65 W |
| Annapolis (U.S.A.) | 74 | 39 N | 76 W |
| Anne, C. ... ... | 70 | 43 N | 70 W |
| Annecy ... ... | 25 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Annesley B. ... | 130 | 21 N | 40 E |
| Annobon I. ... ... | 130 | 2 S | 6 E |
| Annonay ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Annone ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 8 E |
| Ansbach ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Anse des Mères ... | 67 Ins. | | |
| Anse du Foulon ... | 67 Ins. | | |
| Antananarivo ... | 130 | 19 S | 47 E |
| Antibes ... ... | 79 | 44 N | 7 E |
| Anticosti I. ... ... | 70 | 50 N | 63 W |
| Antietam ... ... | 74 | 39 N | 78 W |
| Antigua I. ... | 69 | 17 N | 62 W |
| Antilles, Gtr & Lessr | 69 | | |
| Anting ... ... | 138 Ins. | | |
| Antioch ... ... | 110 | 36 N | 36 E |
| Antioquia ... ... | 135 | 6 N | 76 W |
| Antipodes I. ... | 139 | 50 S | 178 E |
| Antivari ... ... | 3 | 42 N | 19 E |
| Antrim ... ... | 47 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Antung ... ... | 137 | 40 N | 124 E |
| Antwerp ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Aosta ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 7 E |
| *Apaches* ... ... | 106 | 20 N | 100 W |
| Apennins ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Apennines ... ... | 83 | | |
| Apenrade ... ... | 116 | 55 N | 9 E |
| Apia ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 180 |
| Apolda ... ... | 92 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Apollonia ... ... | 65 Ins. | | |
| Appam ... ... | 65 Ins. | | |
| Appenzel ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Appin ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Appleby ... ... | 16 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Appomattox ... | 74 | 37 N | 79 W |
| Appomattox, R. ... | 74 | 37 N | 79 W |
| Apprica ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Apsheron Penin. ... | 108 | 40 N | 50 E |
| Apulia ... ... | 4 | 40 N | 16 E |
| Aquednok I. ... | 68 | 41 N | 71 W |
| Aquila ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Aquileia ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 13 E |
| Aquino ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Aquiry, R. ... ... | 135 | 10 S | 68 W |
| Arabat, Tongue of | 115 | 46 N | 35 E |
| Arabia ... ... | 132 | | |
| Arabian Sea ... | 64 | | |
| Arabistan ... ... | 124 | 31 N | 50 E |
| Aracan ... ... | 125 | 20 N | 94 E |
| Arad ... ... | 111 | 46 N | 21 E |
| Arafura Sea ... | 128 | 10 S | 130 E |
| Aragon, Kingdom of | 7 | | |
| Araguary, R. ... | 135 | 1 N | 51 W |
| Araguaya, R. ... | 135 | 10 S | 50 W |
| Aral Sea ... ... | 138 | 45 N | 60 E |
| Aran, Is. of ... | 37 | 53 N | 10 W |
| Aranda ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 4 W |
| Aranjuez ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 4 W |
| Ararat, Mt ... ... | 110 | 39 N | 45 E |
| Aras, R. ... ... | 108 | 40 N | 46 E |
| *Araucanians* ... | 106 | 40 S | 80 W |
| Aravali Hills ... | 99 | 24 N | 72 E |
| Arboga ... ... | 17 | 59 N | 16 E |
| Arbroath ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Arcadia ... ... | 105 | 36 N | 20 E |
| Archangel ... ... | 61 | 65 N | 41 E |
| Arcis ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Arcola ... ... | 83 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Arcos ... ... | 7 | 37 N | 6 W |
| Arcot ... ... | 64 | 13 N | 79 E |
| Arctic Ocean ... | 136 | | |
| Arcueil ... ... | 19 Ins. | | |
| Arda, R. ... ... | 119 | 42 N | 26 E |
| Ardahan ... ... | 108 | 41 N | 43 E |
| Ardchatten Ab. ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Ardèche ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Ardee ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Ardennes ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Ardennes, The ... | 79 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Ardfert ... ... | 47 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Ardglass ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Ardoch ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Ardres ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Ardwalton Moor ... | 36 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Areg ... ... | 131 | 30 N | 0 |
| Aremberg ... ... | 92 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Arenas, Pta ... | 135 | 53 S | 71 W |
| Arenberg ... ... | 52 | 58 N | 22 E |
| Arequipa ... ... | 106 | 16 S | 72 W |
| Arezzo ... ... | 4 | 43 N | 12 E |
| Arga, R. ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 2 W |
| Argaon ... ... | 99 | 21 N | 77 E |
| Argenteuil ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Argentina ... ... | 135 | 40 S | 70 W |
| Argentine Confederation ... ... | 106 Ins. | | |
| Argenton ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 1 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arghandab, R. ... | 124 | 30 N | 65 E |
| Argonne ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Argos ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 23 E |
| Arguin I. ... ... | 130 | 20 N | 17 W |
| Argyll ... ... | 23 | | |
| Ariano ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 15 E |
| Arica ... ... | 106 | 18 S | 70 W |
| Ariège, R. ... ... | 8 | 40 N | 0 |
| Arinos, R. ... ... | 135 | 20 S | 60 W |
| Arizona ... ... | 134 | 33 N | 114 W |
| Arizona Territory ... | 72 | 30 N | 120 W |
| Arkansas ... ... | 72 | 30 N | 100 W |
| Arkansas, R. ... | 72 | 30 N | 100 W |
| Arklow ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Arles ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 5 E |
| Arleux ... ... | 39 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Arlon ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 6 E |
| Arlow Wood ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Armagh ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Armagnac ... ... | 8 | 40 N | 0 |
| Armagon ... ... | 43 Ins. | | |
| Armancon, R. ... | 118 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Armenia ... ... | 108 | | |
| Armentières ... | 39 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Arnau ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Arnau, R. ... ... | 118 | 47 N | 2 E |
| Arnay-le-Duc ... | 19 | 47 N | 4 E |
| Arnheim ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Arnhem, C. ... | 128 | 12 S | 137 E |
| Arnhem's Land ... | 128 | 20 S | 130 E |
| Arni ... ... | 64 | 13 N | 79 E |
| Arnis ... ... | 116 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Arno, R. ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 10 E |
| Arnsberg ... ... | 33 | 51 N | 8 E |
| Aro ... ... ... | 130 | 5 N | 8 E |
| Arolsen ... ... | 107 | 51 N | 9 E |
| Arques ... ... | 19 | 50 N | 1 E |
| Arra ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 10 W |
| Arrah ... ... | 123 | 26 N | 85 E |
| Arran I. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Arras ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Arraso ... ... | 6 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Arriège ... ... | 103 | 43 N | 1 E |
| Arrow, L. ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Ars ... ... ... | 118 Ins. | | |
| Arta ... ... ... | 105 | 39 N | 21 E |
| Artois ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Aru Is. ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Arun, R. ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Arundel ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Arundel Castle ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Aruwimi, R. ... | 130 | 1 N | 25 E |
| Arva ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Arve, R. ... ... | 112 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Arvert ... ... | 8 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Arzeu ... ... | 131 | 36 N | 0 |
| Arzila ... ... | 131 | 35 N | 6 W |
| Arzobispo ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 5 W |
| Asan ... ... | 137 | 37 N | 127 E |
| Asben ... ... | 130 | 18 N | 8 E |
| Ascension B. ... | 134 | 20 N | 88 W |
| Ascension I. ... | 130 | 20 S | 20 W |
| Aschaffenburg ... | 33 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Ascheraleben ... | 55 | 52 N | 12 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ascoli ... ... | 4 | 43 N | 14 E |
| Aserbaijan ... ... | 124 | 38 N | 47 E |
| Ashanti ... ... | 130 | 0 | 20 W |
| Ashburton (Eng.) ... | 113 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Ashburton (Austral.) | 128 | 30 S | 110 E |
| Ashburton, R. ... | 128 | 30 S | 110 E |
| Ashford ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Ashley, R. ... ... | 70 | 38 N | 80 W |
| Ashridge ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Ashta ... ... | 122 | 17 N | 74 E |
| Ashton ... ... | 114 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Asia Minor ... ... | 140 | 40 N | 40 E |
| Asiu ... ... ... | 130 | 21 N | 8 E |
| Askeaton ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Aspern ... ... | 94 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Aspinwall ... ... | 135 | 10 N | 80 W |
| Aspromonte ... | 104 | 38 N | 16 E |
| Assab B. ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 42 E |
| Assam .. ... | 138 | | |
| Assaye ... ... | 99 | 20 N | 76 E |
| Assche ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Asseiroeira ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 8 W |
| Assens ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Assiniboine R. ... | 67 | 50 N | 100 W |
| Assiout ... ... | 130 | 27 N | 31 E |
| Assua, R. ... ... | 132 | 3 N | 33 E |
| Assuan ... ... | 132 | 24 N | 33 E |
| Asti ... ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Astorga ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 6 W |
| Astoria ... ... | 72 | 46 N | 124 W |
| Astrabad ... ... | 124 | 37 N | 54 E |
| Astrakhan, Govt of | 61 | | |
| Astrakhan ... ... | 61 | 46 N | 48 E |
| Asturian & Cantabrian Mts ... ... | 7 | | |
| Asturias ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 6 W |
| Asuncion ... ... | 106 | 25 S | 58 W |
| Asunden, L. ... | 17 | 58 N | 13 E |
| Atacama, Desert of | 106 | 25 S | 70 W |
| Atbara, R. ... ... | 132 | 17 N | 35 E |
| Atella ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 16 E |
| Ath ... ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Athabasca, L. ... | 126 | 59 N | 110 W |
| Athabasca, R. ... | 126 | 60 N | 120 W |
| Athboy ... ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Athenry ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Athens ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 24 E |
| Athlone ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Atholl ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Athos, Mt ... ... | 115 | 40 N | 24 E |
| Athy ... ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Atlanta ... ... | 74 | 34 N | 84 W |
| Atlas Mts, Great ... | 131 | 30 N | 10 W |
| Atlas Mts, Sahara ... | 131 | | |
| Atrek, R. ... ... | 124 | 38 N | 55 E |
| Attock (Attok) ... | 123 | 34 N | 72 E |
| Atuntse ... ... | 138 | 29 N | 99 E |
| Aube ... ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Aube, R. ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Auberive ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Aubervilliers ... | 19 Ins. | | |
| Aubigny ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 0 |
| Auch ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Auchterarder ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auckland, Province of | 129 | | |
| Auckland ... ... | 129 | 37 S | 175 E |
| Auckland Is. ... | 139 | 50 S | 166 E |
| Aude ... ... | 103 | 43 N | 2 E |
| Aude, R. ... ... | 103 | 43 N | 2 E |
| Auerstadt ... ... | 94 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Augher ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Aughnanewry ... | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Aughrim ... ... | 47 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Augila ... ... | 130 | 29 N | 21 E |
| Augsburg ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 11 E |
| Augusta ... ... | 74 | 33 N | 82 W |
| Augustenburg ... | 107 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Augustoff ... ... | 108 | 54 N | 22 E |
| Aullagas, L. ... | 135 | 18 S | 67 W |
| Aumale ... ... | 19 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Aunis ... ... | 79 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Aupa, R. ... ... | 117 Ins. | | |
| Auras ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 17 E |
| Auray ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 3 W |
| Aures Mts ... ... | 131 | 30 N | 0 |
| Aurillac ... ... | 103 | 45 N | 2 E |
| Aurungabad ... | 64 | 20 N | 75 E |
| Aussig ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Austerlitz ... ... | 94 | 49 N | 17 E |
| Austin ... ... | 134 | 30 N | 97 W |
| Austin, L. ... ... | 128 | 28 S | 118 E |
| Austral I. ... ... | 140 | 40 S | 150 W |
| Australia, Western | 128 | | |
| Australia, South ... | 128 | | |
| Australian Alps ... | 128 | 37 S | 148 E |
| Austria, Further ... | 60 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Austria, Lower ... | 12 | 46 N | 17 W |
| Austria, Upper ... | 12 | 46 N | 12 W |
| Austrian Netherlands | 62 | | |
| Auteuil ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Autun ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 4 E |
| Auvergne, Duchy of | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Auvergne La Tour | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Auxerre ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Auxonne ... ... | 118 | 47 N | 5 E |
| Auzin ... ... | 103 | 45 N | 3 E |
| Ava ... ... ... | 125 | 22 N | 96 E |
| Avellino ... ... | 104 | 41 N | 15 E |
| Aversa ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Averysborough ... | 74 | 35 N | 78 W |
| Avesnes ... ... | 45 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Aveyron ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Avignon ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 5 E |
| Avila ... ... | 7 | 41 N | 5 W |
| Avon, R. (England) | 121 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Avon, R. (England) | 121 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Avon, R. (England) | 121 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Avranches ... ... | 8 | 49 N | 1 W |
| Awa ... ... ... | 137 | 34 N | 134 E |
| Axe, R. ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Axel Heiberg I. ... | 126 | 80 N | 95 W |
| Axim ... ... | 130 | 5 N | 2 W |
| Ayacucho ... ... | 106 | 13 N | 74 W |
| Ayas... ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Aylesbury ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Aymargues ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Ayr ... ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 5 W |
| Ayr, R. ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 5 W |
| Ayton ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Ayuthia ... ... | 125 | 14 N | 100 E |
| Azamgarh ... ... | 123 | 26 N | 83 E |
| Azemur ... ... | 131 | 33 N | 8 W |
| Azoff ... ... | 61 | 47 N | 39 E |
| Azoff, Sea of ... | 3 | 45 N | 35 E |
| Azores ... ... | 24 | 30 N | 30 W |
| Baahus ... ... | 53 | 58 N | 11 E |
| Bab el Mandeb, Str. of | 130 | 0 | 40 E |
| Bacchiglione ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Bacharach ... ... | 39 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Bachian I. ... ... | 43 Ins. | | |
| Back, R. ... ... | 126 | 65 N | 106 W |
| Badagry ... ... | 130 | 7 N | 3 E |
| Badajoz ... ... | 7 | 39 N | 7 W |
| Badakshan ... ... | 124 | 37 N | 70 E |
| Baden (Austria) ... | 107 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Baden (Baden) ... | 12 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Baden, Marg. of ... | 12 | 46 N | 4 E |
| Baden (Switzerland) | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Badenoch ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Badli Sarai ... ... | 123 | 29 N | 77 E |
| Badzymin ... ... | 108 Ins. | | |
| Baena ... ... | 9 | 38 N | 3 W |
| Baffin Bay ... ... | 126 | | |
| Baffin Land ... | 127 | 70 N | 74 E |
| Baghdad (Bagdad)... | 110 | 33 N | 44 E |
| Baghirmi ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 17 E |
| Bagnacavallo ... | 4 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Bagoe ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 6 W |
| Bahama Is. ... | 69 | | |
| Bahamas Channel, Old | 75 | | |
| Bahawalpur ... | 124 | 29 N | 72 E |
| Bahia ... ... | 106 | 13 S | 38 W |
| Bahia Honda ... | 75 | 23 N | 83 W |
| Bahrein ... ... | 124 | 26 N | 51 E |
| Bahr el-Arab ... | 132 | 10 N | 28 E |
| Bahr el-Gazal ... | 132 | 9 N | 28 E |
| Bahr el-Gebel ... | 132 | 7 N | 31 E |
| Bahr el-Homr ... | 132 | 9 N | 27 E |
| Baiche ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Baikal, L. ... ... | 138 | 50 N | 100 E |
| Baireuth ... ... | 13 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Bakchiserai (*see* Baktschiserai) | | | |
| Bakel ... ... | 130 | 15 N | 13 W |
| Baktschiserai ... | 115 | 45 N | 34 E |
| Baku ... ... | 61 | 40 N | 50 E |
| Balaguer ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 1 E |
| Bala Hissar ... | 124 | 39 N | 32 E |
| Balaklava ... ... | 115 | 44 N | 34 E |
| Balaklava B. ... | 115 Ins. | | |
| Balasore ... ... | 64 | 22 N | 87 E |
| Balaton, L. ... | 60 | 47 N | 18 E |
| Baldo, Mt ... ... | 83 | 46 N | 11 E |
| Balearic Isles ... | 7 | | |
| Balkan Peninsula ... | 120 | | |
| Balkans ... ... | 105 | 40 N | 24 E |
| Balkash, L. .. ... | 138 | 40 N | 70 E |
| Balkh ... ... | 124 | 37 N | 67 E |
| Ballarat ... ... | 128 | 38 S | 144 E |
| Ballinakill ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Ballinamuck ... | 47 | 54 N | 8 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ballinasloe ... ... | 38 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Ballingen ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Ballinlig ... ... | 38 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Ball's Bluff... ... | 74 | 39 N | 77 W |
| Ballycastle ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Ballymena ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Ballymoe ... ... | 38 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Ballymore ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Ballyneety ... ... | 47 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Ballyshannon ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Bally Terrain ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Balmerinoch Ab. ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Balrothery ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Balta ... ... | 105 | 48 N | 30 E |
| Baltic Sea ... ... | 17 | | |
| Baltimore (Ireland) | 37 | 51 N | 9 W |
| Baltimore (U.S.A.) | 72 | 39 N | 77 W |
| Baltinglass ... ... | 47 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Baltringen ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Baluchistan ... | 99 | | |
| Baluchistan Agency | 124 | | |
| Bam (Bumm) ... | 124 | 29 N | 58 E |
| Bamberg ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 11 E |
| Bamberg, Bpc of | 12 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Bamian ... ... | 124 | 35 N | 68 E |
| Banagher ... ... | 38 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Banana ... ... | 140 | 7 S | 12 E |
| Banas, R. ... ... | 123 | 20 N | 70 E |
| Banas, R. ... ... | 123 | 25 N | 75 E |
| Banat ... ... | 60 | 44 N | 20 E |
| Banbury ... ... | 113 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Banda Is. ... ... | 43 | Ins. | |
| Banda Neira ... | 43 | Ins. | |
| Banda Oriental ... | 106 | 40 S | 60 W |
| Banda Sea ... | 139 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Bandelkhand (*see* Bundelkhand) | | | |
| Bandon-bridge ... | 47 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Bandon, R. ... | 37 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Bandu ... ... | 123 | 25 N | 80 E |
| Banff ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Bangalore ... ... | 99 | 13 N | 78 E |
| Bangkok ... ... | 125 | 14 N | 100 E |
| Bangor (Ireland) ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Bangor (Wales) ... | 16 | 53 N | 4 W |
| Bangweolo, L. ... | 130 | 12 S | 30 E |
| Banjaluka ... ... | 111 | 45 N | 17 E |
| Banjarmasin ... | 100 | 2 S | 113 E |
| Banjuwangi ... | 140 | 8 S | 117 E |
| Banka ... ... | 139 | 3 S | 108 E |
| Bankot ... ... | 99 | 18 N | 73 E |
| Banks I. ... ... | 126 | 70 N | 130 W |
| Banks' Peninsula ... | 129 | 44 S | 173 E |
| Banks Str. ... | 128 | 41 S | 148 E |
| Bann, R. ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Bannockburn ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Bannow ... ... | 47 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Banstead Downs ... | 121 | 51 N | 0 |
| Bantam ... ... | 43 | 6 S | 106 E |
| Bantry ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Bantry Bay ... | 37 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Banyuls ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 3 E |
| Bapaume ... ... | 39 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Bar (France) ... | 97 | 48 N | 5 E |
| Bar (Poland) ... | 58 | 49 N | 28 E |
| Bar, Duchy of ... | 8 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Bar-sur-Seine ... | 6 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Barak, R. ... ... | 123 | 20 N | 90 E |
| Baraka, R. ... | 132 | 10 N | 30 E |
| Barbados ... ... | 69 | 13 N | 60 W |
| Barberino ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 11 E |
| Barberton ... ... | 133 | 26 S | 31 E |
| Barbuda I. ... | 69 | 18 N | 62 W |
| Barca ... ... | 130 | 33 N | 22 E |
| Barcaldine ... ... | 140 | 23 S | 136 E |
| Barcelona (America S.) | 106 | 10 N | 65 W |
| Barcelona (Spain)... | 7 | 41 N | 2 E |
| Barcelonnette ... | 25 | 44 N | 7 E |
| Barcelor ... ... | 43 | Ins. | |
| Barcoo or Cooper's R. | 128 | 28 S | 139 E |
| Barcoo River ... | 128 | 25 S | 144 E |
| Bard ... ... | 88 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Bardo (Africa) ... | 131 | 37 N | 10 E |
| Bardo (Sweden) ... | 108 | 68 N | 18 E |
| Bardwan ... ... | 64 | 23 N | 88 E |
| Bareilly ... ... | 122 | 28 N | 79 E |
| Barfrush ... ... | 124 | 37 N | 53 E |
| Bari ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 17 E |
| Barking Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Barkul ... ... | 138 | 44 N | 93 E |
| Bar le Duc ... | 8 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Barlee, L. ... ... | 128 | 29 S | 119 E |
| Barletta ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 16 E |
| Barlings Ab. ... | 16 | 53 N | 0 |
| Barnard Castle ... | 16 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Barnstaple... ... | 36 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Baro, R. ... ... | 132 | 8 N | 34 E |
| Baroda ... ... | 122 | 22 N | 73 E |
| Baroda State ... | 122 | 20 N | 70 E |
| Baron von Muller, L. | 128 | 28 S | 125 E |
| Barotseland ... | 130 | 15 S | 25 E |
| Barrackpûr ... | 122 | 23 N | 88 E |
| Barraux ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 6 E |
| Barrier I., Gt ... | 129 | 36 S | 175 E |
| Barrosa ... ... | 95 | 36 N | 6 W |
| Barrow, C.... ... | 139 | 60 N | 160 W |
| Barrow Pt ... ... | 126 | 70 N | 160 W |
| Barrow, R. ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Barrow Str. ... | 126 | 70 N | 100 W |
| *Barry, Lord* ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| *Barry Oge* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 91 W |
| Bars ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Bartenstein ... | 94 | 54 N | 21 E |
| Bartfa ... ... | 21 | 49 N | 21 E |
| Barua ... ... | 130 | 14 N | 13 E |
| Bärwalde ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 14 E |
| Barwan, R. ... | 128 | 29 S | 149 E |
| Basel ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Bashee, R. ... ... | 133 | 32 S | 29 E |
| Bashkirs ... ... | 61 | 50 N | 50 W |
| Basidu ... ... | 124 | 27 N | 55 E |
| Basilicata ... ... | 4 | 40 N | 16 E |
| Basing House ... | 36 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Basque Roads ... | 50 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Basra (*see* Bossorah) | | | |
| Bass Str. ... ... | 128 | 40 S | 146 E |
| Bassano ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Bassein (Burma) ... | 125 | 17 N | 95 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bassein (India) ... | 64 | 19 N | 78 E |
| Basseterre ... | 69 | 17 N | 63 W |
| Bassignano ... | 49 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Bassorah (*see* Bossorah) | | | |
| Bastia ... ... | 26 | 43 N | 9 E |
| Basutoland ... | 133 | 30 S | 28 E |
| Batak ... ... | 119 | 42 N | 24 E |
| Batala ... ... | 124 | 32 N | 75 E |
| Batalha ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 9 W |
| Batang ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 100 E |
| Batavia (Java) ... | 139 | 6 S | 107 E |
| Batavia (U.S.A.) ... | 72 | 43 N | 78 W |
| Batavian Republic | 89 | | |
| Bath ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Bathurst (Africa, W.) | 130 | 14 N | 17 W |
| Bathurst (N.S.W.) | 128 | 33 S | 150 E |
| Bathurst, C. ... | 139 | 60 N | 140 W |
| Bathurst I. ... | 126 | 76 N | 100 W |
| Batna ... ... | 131 | 36 N | 6 E |
| Baton Rouge ... | 74 | 30 N | 91 W |
| Battambang ... | 125 | 13 N | 103 E |
| Battle Abbey ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Battleford ... ... | 126 | 53 N | 108 W |
| Batuecas ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 6 W |
| Batum ... ... | 108 | 42 N | 42 E |
| Baturin ... ... | 61 | 51 N | 33 E |
| Batzlow ... ... | 57 | 53 N | 15 E |
| Bau ... ... | 107 | 55 N | 9 E |
| Baugy ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 3 E |
| Bautzen ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Bavaria ... ... | 12 | | |
| Bavarian Palatinate | 107 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Baviaans Kloof Mts | 133 | 34 S | 24 E |
| Bayazid ... ... | 108 | 40 N | 44 E |
| Bayeux ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 1 W |
| Bayham ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Bay Islands ... | 134 | 10 N | 90 W |
| Baylen ... ... | 95 | 38 N | 4 W |
| Bayonne ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Bays ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Baza ... ... | 7 | 38 N | 3 W |
| Bazaruto I. ... | 133 | 22 S | 36 E |
| Bazeilles ... ... | 118 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Beachy Head ... | 121 | 51 N | 0 |
| Beare ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Béarn ... ... | 8 | 40 N | 4 W |
| Beas, R. ... ... | 124 | 32 N | 76 E |
| Beaucaire ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 5 E |
| Beaufort (Am. N.) | 74 | 35 N | 76 W |
| Beaufort (Am. N.) | 70 | 32 N | 81 W |
| Beaufort (France) ... | 19 | 47 N | 0 |
| Beaufort Sea ... | 140 | 60 N | 150 W |
| Beaufort West ... | 133 | 32 S | 23 E |
| Beaugency ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 2 E |
| Beaujolais ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Beaulieu ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 1 E |
| Beaulieu Ab. ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Beauly Ab. ... | 23 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Beauly, R. ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Beaumaris ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 4 W |
| Beaumont ... ... | 118 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Beaune ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 5 E |
| Beaune la Rolande | 118 | 48 N | 2 E |
| Beauport ... ... | 67 Ins. | | |
| Beauport, R. ... | 67 Ins. | | |
| Beaupréau ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Beauvais ... ... | 8 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Beauvais, Bpc of ... | 8 | 48 N | 0 |
| Beauvoir ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 2 W |
| Beaver Dam ... | 70 | 43 N | 79 W |
| Bechuanaland Prot. | 133 | 30 S | 20 E |
| Beckenried ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Bedford ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Bedmar ... ... | 7 | 38 N | 3 W |
| Bednore ... ... | 64 | 14 N | 75 E |
| Bedwin, Gt ... | 118 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Beeren, Gt ... ... | 97 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Beeskow ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 14 E |
| Beeston Castle ... | 36 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Behar ... ... | 64 | 24 N | 86 E |
| Behmaru Hills ... | 124 Ins. | | |
| Behring Sea ... | 139 | | |
| Behring Str. ... | 139 | 60 N | 180 |
| Beilan ... ... | 110 | 36 N | 36 E |
| Beilul ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 42 E |
| Beira (Africa) ... | 133 | 20 S | 35 E |
| Beira (Port) ... | 95 | 41 N | 8 W |
| Beirut ... ... | 110 | 34 N | 36 E |
| Beja ... ... | 95 | 38 N | 8 W |
| Bekos ... ... | 110 | 41 N | 29 E |
| Belbeis ... ... | 132 Ins. | | |
| Belbek, R. ... ... | 115 Ins. | | |
| Belchite ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 1 W |
| Belem (Am. S.) ... | 106 | 2 S | 48 W |
| Belem (Spain) ... | 7 | 39 N | 9 W |
| Belfast ... ... | 87 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Belfort (France) ... | 103 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Belfort (Switz.) ... | 80 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Belgian Congo ... | 130 | | |
| Belgium ... ... | 141 | | |
| Belgrade ... ... | 3 | 45 N | 20 E |
| Belin ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 1 W |
| Belize ... ... | 69 | 18 N | 88 W |
| Belize, R. ... ... | 69 | 18 N | 88 W |
| Belle Alliance ... | 98 Ins. | | |
| Belleek ... ... | 87 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Bellegarde ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 5 E |
| Belle Isle (Canada) | 126 | 50 N | 60 W |
| Belle Isle (France) | 79 | 47 N | 3 W |
| Belle Isle, Str. of ... | 126 | 50 N | 60 W |
| Bellencombre ... | 19 | 50 N | 1 E |
| Belleville (France) | 103 | 46 N | 5 E |
| Belleville (France) | 97 Ins. | | |
| Bellinzona ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Belmont (Africa, S.) | 133 | 30 S | 24 E |
| Belmont (U.S.A.) | 74 | 37 N | 89 W |
| Beloi ... ... | 96 | 56 N | 33 E |
| Belsk ... ... | 58 | 53 N | 23 E |
| Belt, Great ... ... | 107 | 56 N | 11 E |
| Belt, Little ... ... | 107 | 55 N | 11 E |
| Belturbet ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Belvoir Castle ... | 36 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Belyando, R. ... | 128 | 22 S | 147 E |
| Belz ... ... ... | 58 | 50 N | 24 E |
| Belzig ... ... | 97 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Benares ... ... | 64 | 25 N | 83 E |
| Benavente ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 6 W |
| Benbecula ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 7 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benburb ... ... | 87 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Bencoolen ... ... | 139 | 4 S | 102 E |
| Bender ... ... | 61 | 47 N | 30 W |
| Bender Abbas ... | 124 | 27 N | 56 E |
| Bendigo ... ... | 128 | 37 S | 144 E |
| Benevento ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 15 E |
| Benfeld ... ... | 39 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Bengal ... ... | 64 | | |
| Bengal, Bay of ... | 64 | | |
| Bengal, Eastern ... | 122 | | |
| Benguela ... ... | 130 | 13 S | 13 E |
| Beni, R. ... ... | 135 | 14 S | 67 W |
| Beni Suef ... ... | 132 | 29 N | 31 E |
| Benin ... ... | 130 | 7 N | 6 E |
| Bennington... ... | 70 | 43 N | 73 W |
| Bénon ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Bentheim ... ... | 107 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Bentheim, County of | 12 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Bentonville... ... | 74 | 35 N | 78 W |
| Benue, R. ... ... | 130 | 8 N | 10 E |
| Berar ... ... | 122 | 20 N | 70 E |
| Berat ... ... | 120 | 41 N | 20 E |
| Beraun ... ... | 62 | 50 N | 14 E |
| Beraun, R. ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 14 E |
| Berber ... ... | 132 | 18 N | 34 E |
| Berbera ... ... | 130 | 10 N | 45 E |
| Berbice, R.... ... | 106 | 6 N | 58 W |
| Berchtesgaden ... | 89 | 48 N | 13 E |
| Berd, R. ... ... | 108 | 46 N | 36 E |
| Berealston ... ... | 118 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Bere Haven ... | 47 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Beresina, R. ... | 58 | 54 N | 29 E |
| Berezoff ... ... | 61 | 64 N | 65 E |
| Berg... ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Bergamo ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Bergen ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 5 E |
| Bergen-op-Zoom ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Bergerac ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 1 E |
| Bergues St Vinox... | 45 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Bergün ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Berhampore ... | 123 | 24 N | 88 E |
| Berkel, R. ... ... | 109 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Berkeley Castle ... | 36 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Berkeley, Vale of... | 121 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Berkshire ... ... | 34 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Berlin ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 13 E |
| Bermeja, Sa ... | 7 | 36 N | 6 E |
| Bermudas ... ... | 66 | 20 N | 80 W |
| *Bermyngham* ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Bern, Canton of ... | 15 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Bern ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Bernardino Pass ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Bernburg ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Bernina Pass ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Berry ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Bertheaume B. ... | 91 | 40 N | 20 W |
| Berwick ... ... | 28 | 54 N | 4 W |
| Berwick-on-Tweed... | 16 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Berwick, North ... | 56 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Besançon ... ... | 12 | 47 N | 6 E |
| Besika B. ... ... | 119 | 40 N | 26 E |
| Bessarabia ... ... | 61 | 40 N | 20 E |
| Bethlehem ... ... | 133 | 28 S | 28 E |
| Béthune ... ... | 6 | 51 N | 3 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Betwa, R. ... ... | 123 | 25 N | 78 E |
| Beuthen ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 19 E |
| Beuthen, Lordship of | 55 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Beveland, N. ... | 87 Ins. | | |
| Beveland, S. ... | 87 Ins. | | |
| Beverley ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 0 |
| Bewdley ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Beyrout (Beyrut) ... | 85 | 34 N | 36 E |
| Béziers ... ... | 8 | 43 N | 3 E |
| Bhagulpur ... ... | 122 | 25 N | 87 E |
| Bhamo ... ... | 138 | 24 N | 97 E |
| Bharatpur ... ... | 122 | 27 N | 77 E |
| Bharoch ... ... | 99 | 21 N | 72 E |
| Bhima, R. ... ... | 122 | 17 N | 76 E |
| Bhopal ... ... | 122 | 23 N | 77 E |
| Bhopal State ... | 122 | 23 N | 77 E |
| Bhutan ... ... | 99 | 24 N | 88 E |
| Biafra ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Biala ... ... | 92 | 52 N | 23 E |
| Bialotserkoff ... | 108 | 50 N | 30 E |
| Bialystok ... ... | 58 | 53 N | 23 E |
| Biana ... ... | 64 | 27 N | 77 E |
| Biarritz ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 2 W |
| Biban ... ... | 131 | 33 N | 10 E |
| Biberach ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Bicocca (Italy) ... | 11 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Bicocca (Sicily) ... | 4 | 37 N | 15 E |
| Bidassoa, R. ... | 79 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Biel (*see* Bienne) | | | |
| Bielany ... ... | 108 Ins. | | |
| Bielefeld ... ... | 59 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Bielgorod ... ... | 61 | 51 N | 37 W |
| Bielopolje ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 20 E |
| Bienne ... ... | 90 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Bienne, L. ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Bienwald ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Big R. ... ... | 70 | 50 N | 80 W |
| Big Black R. ... | 74 | 33 N | 90 W |
| Bihé ... ... ... | 130 | 13 S | 17 E |
| Bijapur ... ... | 64 | 17 N | 76 E |
| Bikaner ... ... | 99 | 28 N | 73 E |
| Bilad Ghana ... | 2 | 0 | 30 W |
| Bilbao ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 3 W |
| Bilek ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 18 E |
| Bilma ... ... | 130 | 19 N | 13 E |
| Biloxi ... ... | 72 | 30 N | 89 W |
| Bilsen ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Bilstein ... ... | 62 | 51 N | 8 E |
| Bimlipatam... ... | 99 | 18 N | 83 E |
| Binasco ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 9 E |
| Bingen ... ... | 107 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Bingerville ... ... | 130 | 5 N | 4 W |
| Biobio, R. ... ... | 106 | 36 N | 73 W |
| Bir (Mesopotamia) | 110 | 32 N | 44 E |
| Bir (Syria) ... ... | 110 | 37 N | 38 E |
| Birkenfeld ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 7 E |
| Birket el-Karun ... | 85 | 29 N | 31 E |
| Birks ... ... | 36 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Birmingham ... | 121 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Biron ... ... | 79 | 45 N | 1 E |
| Birr ... ... ... | 47 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Birs, R. ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Birse (Birze) ... | 54 | 56 N | 24 E |
| Bisamberg ... ... | 98 Ins. | | |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Biscay ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 4 W |
| Biscay, Bay of ... | 87 | 40 N | 10 W |
| Bischoff, Mt ... | 128 | 42 S | 145 E |
| Biserta ... ... | 131 | 38 N | 10 E |
| Biskra ... ... | 131 | 35 N | 6 E |
| Bismarck ... ... | 72 | 47 N | 101 W |
| Bismarck Archip. ... | 139 | 20 S | 140 E |
| Bismarckburg ... | 130 | 8 N | 1 E |
| Bissagos Is. ... | 130 | 11 N | 16 W |
| Bissao ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 15 W |
| *Bissetts* ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Bithur ... ... | 123 | 27 N | 80 E |
| Bitlis ... ... | 110 | 38 N | 42 E |
| Bitonto ... ... | 26 | 42 N | 17 E |
| Bitsch ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Biville ... ... | 94 | 50 N | 1 E |
| Biwa ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 136 E |
| Blackburn ... ... | 121 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Black Country ... | 121 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Black Forest ... | 39 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Blackheath ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Black Mts ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 4 W |
| Blackness ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Black Sea ... ... | 3 | | |
| Blackwater, R. (Eng.) | 121 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Blackwater, R. (Ire.) | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Blackwater, R. (Ire.) | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Blackwood, R. ... | 128 | 34 S | 116 E |
| Bladensburg ... | 70 | 39 N | 77 W |
| Blagaj ... ... | 3 | 43 N | 18 E |
| Blagovestchensk ... | 138 | 50 N | 128 E |
| Blair Atholl ... | 23 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Blair Castle ... | 56 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Blair Port ... ... | 140 | 0 | 90 E |
| Blanc, Mt ... ... | 141 | 46 N | 7 E |
| Blanca B. ... ... | 135 | 39 S | 63 W |
| Blanche, L. ... | 128 | 29 S | 140 E |
| Blanco, C. ... ... | 130 | 21 N | 17 W |
| Blandford ... ... | 36 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Blankenfeld... ... | 97 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Blantyre ... ... | 130 | 16 S | 35 E |
| Blantyre Ab. ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Blasket, Sd of ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Blavet ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 3 W |
| Blavet, R. ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 3 W |
| Blaye ... ... | 103 | 45 N | 1 W |
| Bleddin ... ... | 97 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Bleking ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 15 E |
| Bléneau ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Blenheim (Bavaria) | 45 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Blenheim (N. Z.) ... | 129 | 41 S | 174 E |
| Blessington ... | 47 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Bletchingley ... | 118 | 51 N | 0 W |
| Bletchington House | 36 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Blindheim (*see* Blenheim) | | | |
| Bloemfontein ... | 133 | 29 S | 26 E |
| Blois ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 1 E |
| Blonie ... ... | 108 | Ins. | |
| Bludenz ... ... | 62 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Blue Mountains ... | 128 | 34 S | 150 E |
| Blue Ridge... ... | 74 | 35 N | 80 W |
| Bluff Harbour ... | 140 | 46 S | 167 E |
| Bluff, The ... ... | 129 | 47 S | 169 E |
| Blumenau ... ... | 117 | 48 N | 17 E |
| Bober, R. ... ... | 97 | 52 N | 15 E |
| Böblingen ... ... | 13 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Bobruisk ... ... | 108 | 53 N | 29 E |
| Bocage ... ... | 82 | 46 N | 2 W |
| Bocchetta Pass ... | 83 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Bode, R. ... ... | 57 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Boden ... ... | 108 | 66 N | 22 E |
| Bodmin ... ... | 16 | 50 N | 5 W |
| Boeotia ... ... | 105 | 36 N | 20 E |
| Bogan, R. ... ... | 128 | 31 S | 147 E |
| Bogoaloff ... ... | 108 | 60 N | 60 E |
| Bogota ... ... | 106 | 4 N | 74 W |
| Bohemia ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Bohol I. ... ... | 75 | Ins. | |
| Bohus ... ... | 17 | 58 N | 10 E |
| Boialva ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 8 W |
| Bojador, C. ... | 130 | 27 N | 14 W |
| Bojana, R. ... ... | 105 | 42 N | 19 E |
| Bokhara ... ... | 124 | 40 N | 64 E |
| Bolan Pass ... ... | 124 | 30 N | 67 E |
| Bolivia ... ... | 135 | 20 S | 70 W |
| Bologna ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 11 E |
| Bolton ... ... | 36 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Bolton Ab. ... | 16 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Bolton Castle ... | 36 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Boma ... ... | 130 | 6 S | 13 E |
| Bombay ... ... | 64 | 19 N | 73 E |
| Bombay Presidency | 122 | | |
| Bon, C. ... ... | 131 | 37 N | 11 E |
| Bona ... ... | 131 | 37 N | 8 E |
| Bonamargy ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Bonavista, C. ... | 67 | 49 N | 53 W |
| Bondorf ... ... | 92 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Bonifacio ... ... | 103 | 41 N | 9 E |
| Bonifacio, Str. of ... | 104 | 41 N | 9 E |
| Bonn ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Bonny ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Bonnymuir ... ... | 121 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Boomplatz ... ... | 133 | 30 S | 26 E |
| Boothia, G. of ... | 126 | 70 N | 90 W |
| Boothia Ist. ... | 126 | 70 N | 97 W |
| Bopfingen ... ... | 62 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Bordeaux ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 1 W |
| Bordesholm ... | 17 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Borghetta Pass ... | 81 | 44 N | 9 E |
| Borghetto ... ... | 83 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Borgne, L. ... ... | 70 | 30 N | 90 W |
| Borgō ... ... | 108 | 60 N | 26 E |
| Borgoforte ... ... | 4 | Ins. | |
| Borissoff ... ... | 96 | 54 N | 28 E |
| Borkelo ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Borku Abeahr ... | 130 | 14 N | 21 E |
| Borkum ... ... | 109 | 54 N | 7 E |
| Bormida, R. ... | 83 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Bormio ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Borna ... ... | 14 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Borneo ... ... | 139 | 0 | 115 E |
| Bornholm I. ... | 17 | 55 N | 15 E |
| Bornu ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 12 E |
| Borny ... ... | 118 | Ins. | |
| Borodino ... ... | 96 | 56 N | 36 E |
| Boroughbridge ... | 113 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Borovsk ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 36 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Borston Well ... | 138 | 42 N | 107 E |
| Borthwick ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Boshof ... ... | 133 | 28 S | 25 E |
| Bosna, R. ... ... | 21 | 45 N | 18 E |
| Bosna Serai ... | 119 | 44 N | 18 E |
| Bosnia ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 15 E |
| Bosnia Vilayet ... | 21 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Bosphorus ... ... | 61 | 41 N | 29 E |
| Bossiney ... ... | 118 | 51 N | 5 W |
| Bossorah ... ... | 43 | 30 N | 44 E |
| Boston (England) ... | 16 | 53 N | 0 |
| Boston (U.S.A.) ... | 72 | 42 N | 72 W |
| Boston Harbour ... | 70 | Ins. | |
| Boston Neck ... | 70 | Ins. | |
| Bosworth ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Botany B. ... ... | 128 | 34 S | 152 E |
| Bothnia, E. & W. ... | 17 | | |
| Bothnia, G. of ... | 108 | | |
| Bothwell ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Bothwell Brig ... | 121 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Botzen (*see* Bozen) | | | |
| Bouchain ... ... | 45 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Bouchard, Ile ... | 19 | 47 N | 0 |
| Bouches du Rhône | 103 | 44 N | 5 E |
| Bougainville ... | 139 | 20 S | 140 E |
| Bougie ... ... | 131 | 37 N | 5 E |
| Bouillon ... ... | 79 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Boulay ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Boulogne ... ... | 79 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Boulonais ... ... | 79 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Bounty I. ... ... | 139 | 48 S | 179 E |
| Bourbon ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Bourbon, I. de ... | 65 | 22 S | 56 E |
| Bourbourg ... ... | 39 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Bourg (France) ... | 79 | 45 N | 0 |
| Bourg (France) ... | 25 | 46 N | 5 E |
| Bourges ... ... | 8 | 47 N | 2 E |
| Bourgoing ... ... | 25 | 46 N | 5 E |
| Bourke ... ... | 140 | 30 S | 146 E |
| Bourne Ab. ... | 16 | 53 N | 0 |
| Boutieres ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 4 E |
| Bouvines ... ... | 11 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Bovey Tracey ... | 36 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Bowling Green ... | 74 | 37 N | 86 W |
| Boxley Ab. ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Boyaca ... ... | 106 | 5 N | 73 W |
| Boyle ... ... | 74 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Boyne, R. ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Bozen ... ... | 111 | 46 N | 11 E |
| Brabant ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Bracciano ... ... | 26 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Brackley ... ... | 113 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Braclaw ... ... | 58 | 49 N | 29 E |
| Bradford ... ... | 36 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Bradock Down ... | 36 | 51 N | 4 W |
| *Braedalbane* ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Braemar ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Braga ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 8 W |
| Braganza ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 7 W |
| Brahmani, R. ... | 123 | 20 N | 85 E |
| Brahmaputra, R. ... | 99 | 24 N | 88 E |
| Braila (Brailoff) ... | 105 | 45 N | 28 E |
| Braine-le-Château ... | 98 | Ins. | |
| Braine-le-Comte ... | 98 | 51 N | 4 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brainford ... ... | 68 | 41 N | 73 W |
| Bramber ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 0 |
| Brampton ... ... | 56 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Branco, R. (Parima) | 135 | 2 N | 62 W |
| Brandaris ... ... | 42 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Brandeis ... ... | 33 | 50 N | 15 E |
| Brandenburg ... | 33 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Brandenburg, Elect. of | 12 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Brandenburg, Neu ... | 33 | 54 N | 13 E |
| Brandfort ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 26 E |
| Brandon ... ... | 126 | 50 N | 100 W |
| Brandshagen ... | 29 | 54 N | 13 E |
| Brandywine, R. ... | 70 | 40 N | 77 W |
| Brantford ... ... | 126 | 43 N | 80 W |
| Brassó ... ... | 48 | 46 N | 26 E |
| Braunau (Austria) | 57 | 48 N | 13 E |
| Braunau (Germany) | 12 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Braunsberg ... | 58 | 54 N | 20 E |
| Brava ... ... | 65 | 1 N | 44 E |
| Bray and Gournay | 8 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Braye ... ... | 97 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Brazil ... ... | 106 | 20 S | 60 W |
| Brazos, R. ... | 72 | 30 N | 100 W |
| Brechin ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Brechin Ab. ... | 23 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Brecknock ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Brecon ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Brecz ... ... | 32 | 58 N | 19 E |
| Breda ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Brederode ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Breedevoort ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Bregaglia, V. ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Bregenz ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Breisach ... ... | 33 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Breisach, New & Old | 118 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Breisgau ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Breitenfeld ... ... | 33 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Breitenlee ... ... | 93 | Ins. | |
| Brembana, Val ... | 30 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Bremen ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 9 E |
| Bremgarten ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| *Brennans* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Brenner ... ... | 14 | 47 N | 11 E |
| Brenner Pass ... | 33 | 47 N | 11 E |
| Brenta ... ... | 94 | 45 N | 12 E |
| Brenta, R. ... ... | 104 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Brentford ... ... | 36 | 51 N | 0 |
| Brescello ... ... | 4 | Ins. 45 N | 11 E |
| Brescia ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Breslau ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 17 E |
| Bresse ... ... | 25 | 46 N | 5 E |
| Brest (France) ... | 79 | 48 N | 4 W |
| Brest (Russia) ... | 108 | 52 N | 24 E |
| Briançon ... ... | 11 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Bribiesca ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 3 W |
| Bricherasio ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Bridgetown ... ... | 69 | 13 N | 60 W |
| Bridgewater ... | 36 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Bridgnorth ... | 16 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Bridlington ... ... | 36 | 54 N | 0 |
| Bridlington Ab. ... | 16 | 54 N | 0 |
| Bridport ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Brie ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Brieg ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 17 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brienne ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 5 E |
| Brienz, L. ... ... | 90 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Briey ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Brightlingsea ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Brighton ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Brihuega ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 3 W |
| Brili ... ... ... | 96 | 54 N | 28 E |
| Brill ... ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Brilon ... ... | 62 | 51 N | 9 E |
| Brindisi ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 18 E |
| Brisbane ... ... | 128 | 27 S | 153 E |
| Brisighella ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Bristol ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Bristol Ab. ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Bristol Bay ... ... | 139 | 40 N | 160 W |
| Bristol Channel ... | 121 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Britanny ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 4 W |
| British E. Africa ... | 132 | | |
| Brixen ... ... | 12 | 47 N | 12 E |
| Broken B. ... ... | 100 | 32 S | 151 E |
| Broken Hill ... | 128 | 32 S | 142 E |
| Bromberg ... ... | 107 | 53 N | 18 E |
| Brömsebro ... ... | 53 | 56 N | 16 E |
| Bronitsi ... ... | 32 | 58 N | 32 E |
| Bronitzi ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 38 E |
| Bronzell ... ... | 107 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Brooklyn ... ... | 70 Ins. | | |
| Broos (Szasvaros) ... | 3 | 46 N | 23 E |
| Brouage ... ... | 79 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Broughton Bay ... | 137 | 40 N | 128 E |
| Brouwershaven ... | 6 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Brownsville ... | 134 | 26 N | 98 W |
| Bruchsal ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Bruck (Austria) ... | 111 | 48 N | 17 E |
| Bruck (Styria) ... | 12 | 47 N | 15 E |
| Bruges ... ... | 8 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Brühl ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Bruinsburg ... ... | 74 | 32 N | 91 W |
| Brûlon ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 0 |
| Brunei ... ... | 139 | 5 N | 115 E |
| Brünig ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Bruniquel ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 2 E |
| Brünn ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 17 E |
| Brunnen ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Brunswick-Calenberg | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Brunswick-Grubenhagen ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Brunswick-Lüneburg | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Brusa ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 29 E |
| Brussels ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Brzesc (Poland) ... | 58 | 53 N | 19 E |
| Brzesc (Poland) ... | 58 | 52 N | 24 E |
| Buccaneer Archipel. | 128 | 16 S | 123 E |
| Buccleuch ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Buchan ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| *Buchanans* ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Bucharest ... ... | 3 | 44 N | 26 E |
| Buchau ... ... | 62 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Buchhorn ... ... | 62 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Buckeburg ... ... | 107 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Buckingham ... | 113 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Buczacz ... ... | 48 | 49 N | 25 E |
| Buda ... ... | 3 | 47 N | 19 E |
| Buda Vilayet ... | 21 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Budaun ... ... | 123 | 28 N | 79 E |
| Bude ... ... | 36 | 51 N | 5 W |
| Budin ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 14 E |
| Budweis ... ... | 29 | 49 N | 15 E |
| Buea ... ... | 140 | 4 N | 9 E |
| Buen Ayre ... ... | 69 | 12 N | 68 W |
| Buena Vista ... | 71 | 25 N | 102 W |
| Buenaventura ... | 135 | 4 N | 77 W |
| Buenos Ayres ... | 106 | 35 S | 58 W |
| Buffalo (Afr. S.) ... | 133 | 28 S | 30 E |
| Buffalo (Am. N.) ... | 72 | 43 N | 79 W |
| Buffalo, R. ... ... | 65 | 29 S | 18 E |
| Buffels, R. ... ... | 133 | 30 S | 18 E |
| Bug, R. (Poland) ... | 58 | 52 N | 20 E |
| Bug, R. (Russia) ... | 61 | 48 N | 30 W |
| Bugey ... ... | 25 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Bugia ... ... | 7 Ins. | | |
| Bukovina (Bukowina) | 111 | 48 N | 26 E |
| Bulawayo ... ... | 133 | 20 S | 29 E |
| Bulgaria ... ... | 3 | | |
| Buller R. ... ... | 129 | 42 S | 172 E |
| Bulloo, R. ... ... | 128 | 28 S | 144 E |
| Bull Run, R. ... | 74 | 39 N | 77 W |
| Bultfontein ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 25 E |
| Bundelkhand ... | 64 | 24 N | 80 E |
| Bundrowes ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Bungo ... ... | 137 | 33 N | 132 E |
| Bungo Str. ... | 137 | 32 N | 132 E |
| Bun-hoa ... ... | 125 | 11 N | 107 E |
| Bunker Hill ... | 70 Ins. | | |
| Bunratty ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Buntzlau ... ... | 107 | 50 N | 15 E |
| Bunzelwitz ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Bunzlau (Bohemia) (*see* Buntzlau) | | | |
| Bunzlau (Silesia) ... | 107 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Burdekin, R. ... | 128 | 19 S | 146 E |
| Burdwan ... ... | 122 | 23 N | 88 E |
| Burg (Prussia) ... | 59 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Burg (Switzerland) | 15 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Burgas ... ... | 105 | 42 N | 28 E |
| Burgau (Austria) ... | 60 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Burgdorf ... ... | 90 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Burghausen ... | 62 | 48 N | 13 E |
| Burghersdorp ... | 133 | 31 S | 26 E |
| Burgos ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 4 W |
| Burgundy, County of | 6 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Burgundy, Duchy of | 8 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Burhanpur ... ... | 122 | 21 N | 76 E |
| Burkersdorf ... | 57 | 51 N | 16 E |
| *Burkes* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Burke's Sta. ... | 74 | 37 N | 78 W |
| Burketown ... ... | 128 | 18 S | 140 E |
| Burlington ... ... | 70 | 43 N | 80 W |
| Burlos, L. ... ... | 132 | 31 N | 31 E |
| Burma, Lower ... | 122 | | |
| Burma, Upper ... | 122 | | |
| Burnett, R. ... | 128 | 25 S | 152 N |
| Burntisland ... | 36 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Burra Burra ... | 128 | 34 S | 139 E |
| Burra Pt ... ... | 133 | 24 S | 36 E |
| Burren ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buru ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Bury ... ... | 114 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Bury St Edmunds... | 16 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Busaco ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 8 W |
| Bushire ... ... | 124 | 29 N | 51 E |
| Bushman, R. ... | 133 | 34 S | 26 E |
| Bussa ... ... | 130 | 10 N | 5 W |
| Bussira, R.... ... | 130 | 1 S | 21 E |
| Bussolengo ... ... | 88 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Butler ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 7 W |
| *Butler* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Buton ... ... | 140 | 8 N | 126 E |
| Bütow ... ... | 59 | 54 N | 17 E |
| Butri ... ... | 65 Ins. | | |
| Butrinto ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 20 E |
| Buxar ... ... | 64 | 25 N | 84 E |
| Buxtehude ... ... | 62 | 53 N | 10 E |
| Buzalla ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Buzenval ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Byeturni, R. ... | 123 | 20 N | 85 E |
| Byland Ab.... ... | 16 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Byron, C. ... ... | 128 | 29 S | 154 E |
| Cabello, Pto ... | 106 | 10 N | 68 W |
| Cabezas de San Juan | 95 | 37 N | 6 W |
| Cabinda ... ... | 130 | 5 S | 12 E |
| Cabot Str. ... ... | 126 | 47 N | 60 W |
| Cabrières ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 6 E |
| Cabul (Kabul) ... | 100 | 35 N | 69 E |
| Cacellas ... ... | 95 | 37 N | 8 W |
| Cadiz ... ... | 7 | 37 N | 6 W |
| Cadore ... ... | 94 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Cadsand ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Caen ... ... | 8 | 49 N | 0 |
| Caesar's Camp ... | 81 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Caesmes ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Caffa ... ... | 3 | 45 N | 35 E |
| Cagliari ... ... | 4 | 39 N | 9 E |
| Cahirconlish ... | 47 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Cahokia ... ... | 67 | 38 N | 90 W |
| Cahors ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Caianello ... ... | 104 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Caicos Is. ... ... | 69 | 22 N | 74 W |
| Cairns ... ... | 128 | 17 S | 146 E |
| Cairo (Am. N.) ... | 74 | 37 N | 89 W |
| Cairo (Egypt) ... | 110 | 30 N | 31 E |
| Caistor ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 0 |
| Caithness ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 4 W |
| Cajet, R. ... ... | 130 | 11 N | 15 W |
| Calabar ... ... | 140 | 6 N | 9 E |
| Calabria ... ... | 4 | 38 N | 16 E |
| Calafat ... ... | 119 | 44 N | 23 E |
| Calais ... ... | 8 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Calais, Pas de ... | 103 | 48 N | 0 |
| Calatafimi ... ... | 104 | 38 N | 13 E |
| Calatayud ... ... | 7 | 41 N | 2 W |
| Calatrava ... ... | 7 | 39 N | 4 W |
| Calavryta ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 22 E |
| Calcutta ... ... | 99 | 23 N | 88 E |
| Caldera ... ... | 140 | 27 S | 70 W |
| Calderon ... ... | 106 | 4 S | 70 W |
| Caldiero ... ... | 83 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Caledon, R. ... | 133 | 30 S | 27 E |
| Calenberg ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 10 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calgary ... ... | 126 | 52 N | 114 W |
| Calicut ... ... | 64 | 11 N | 76 E |
| California ... ... | 72 | 80 N | 120 W |
| California, G. of ... | 139 | 20 N | 120 W |
| California, Lower ... | 71 | | |
| California, Upper ... | 71 | | |
| Callabonna, L. ... | 128 | 30 S | 140 E |
| Callan ... ... | 47 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Callao ... ... | 106 | 12 S | 78 W |
| Callington ... ... | 113 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Calmar ... ... | 53 | 57 N | 16 E |
| Calne ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Calshot ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Calvados ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 4 W |
| Calvi (Corsica) ... | 79 Ins. | 42 N | 9 E |
| Calvi (Italy) ... | 104 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Calvinet ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 2 E |
| Cam, R. ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 0 |
| Cambay ... ... | 64 | 23 N | 72 E |
| Cambay, G. of ... | 99 | 20 N | 72 E |
| Camber Castle ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Cambodia ... ... | 125 | 10 N | 100 E |
| Cambrai (Cambray) | 79 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Cambrésis ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Cambridge ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Cambridge (U.S.A.) | 70 Ins. | | |
| Camden ... ... | 70 | 34 N | 81 E |
| Camelford ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 5 W |
| Camerino ... ... | 4 | 43 N | 13 E |
| Camerons ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Cameroon, Mt ... | 130 | 5 N | 10 E |
| Cameroons ... ... | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Caminha ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 9 W |
| Cammin, Bishopric of | 40 | 54 N | 16 E |
| Cammin (*see* Kammin) | | | |
| Camonica, Val ... | 80 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Campeché ... ... | 134 | 20 N | 90 W |
| Campeché Bay (*see* Campeachy Bay) | | | |
| Campagna ... ... | 104 | 41 N | 15 E |
| Campbell I. ... | 139 | 56 S | 167 E |
| *Campbells* ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| *Campbells* ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 7 W |
| Campeachy Bay ... | 69 | 20 N | 94 W |
| Camperdown ... | 87 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Campitch ... ... | 81 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Campo Formio ... | 83 | 46 N | 13 E |
| Campo Santo ... | 49 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Canada, Lower ... | 70 | | |
| Canada, Upper ... | 70 | | |
| Canadian, R. ... | 72 | 36 N | 100 W |
| Canary, Grand ... | 24 | 28 N | 15 W |
| Canary Is. ... ... | 24 | 20 N | 20 W |
| Cancale, B. ... | 50 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Canche, R. ... | 45 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Candahar (Kandahar) | 100 | 32 N | 66 E |
| Candeish ... ... | 64 | 16 N | 72 E |
| Candia ... ... | 3 | 35 N | 25 E |
| Candy (*see* Kandy) | | | |
| Canea ... ... | 105 | 36 N | 24 E |
| Cannanor ... ... | 48 Ins. | | |
| Cannes ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 7 W |
| Canosa ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 16 E |
| Canso ... ... | 67 | 45 N | 61 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canso, C. ... ... | 67 | 45 N | 61 W |
| Canso, Str. of ... | 70 | 46 N | 62 W |
| Cantal ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Canterbury (Eng.)... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Canterbury (N.Z.)... | 129 | 44 S | 168 E |
| Canterbury Bight... | 129 | 43 S | 172 E |
| Canterbury Plains... | 129 | 43 S | 168 E |
| Canton ... ... | 138 | 23 N | 113 E |
| Canton, R. (Bogue) | 138 | 24 N | 113 E |
| Cao-Bang ... ... | 125 | 23 N | 106 E |
| Cap François ... | 69 | 20 N | 70 W |
| Cap Rouge ... ... | 67 | 47 N | 71 W |
| Capdena ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 3 E |
| Cape Breton I. ... | 70 | 47 N | 61 W |
| Cape Clear ... ... | 27 | 51 N | 9 W |
| Cape Coast Castle... | 130 | 5 N | 1 W |
| Cape Cruz ... ... | 75 | 20 N | 78 W |
| Cape Henry ... | 70 | 37 N | 76 W |
| Cape Horn ... | 106 | 56 S | 67 W |
| Cape of Good Hope | 133 | 34 S | 18 E |
| Cape Maria van Diemen | 129 | 34 S | 173 E |
| Cape St Vincent ... | 7 | 37 N | 9 W |
| Cape Town ... | 133 | 34 S | 18 E |
| Cape Verde Is. ... | 24 | 10 N | 30 W |
| Capitanata ... ... | 4 | 40 N | 14 E |
| Capo d'Istria ... | 4 | 45 N | 14 E |
| Capraja ... ... | 104 | 43 N | 10 E |
| Caprera ... ... | 104 | 41 N | 10 E |
| Capri ... ... | 87 | 40 N | 14 E |
| Capua ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Carabobo ... ... | 106 | 9 N | 68 W |
| Caracas ... ... | 66 | 10 N | 67 W |
| Caralis, L. ... ... | 3 | 35 N | 30 E |
| Caravaggio ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 10 E |
| Carberry Hill ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Carbery ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Carbisdale ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 4 W |
| Carbury ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Carcare ... ... | 83 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Carcassonne ... | 8 | 43 N | 2 E |
| Cardaillac ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 2 E |
| Cardedeu ... ... | 95 | 44 N | 2 E |
| Cardenas ... ... | 75 | 23 N | 81 W |
| Cardiff ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Cardigan ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 5 W |
| Cardigan Bay ... | 87 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Cardona ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 2 E |
| Cardwell ... ... | 128 | 18 S | 146 E |
| Carelia ... ... | 61 | 62 N | 30 E |
| Carentan ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 1 W |
| Caribbean Sea ... | 69 | | |
| Carignano ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Carinthia ... ... | 12 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Carinthie ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Carisbrook Castle... | 36 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Carlingford ... | 37 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Carlisle ... ... | 16 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Carlow ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Carlowitz ... ... | 111 | 45 N | 20 E |
| Carlsbad ... ... | 54 | 50 N | 13 E |
| Carlsruhe ... ... | 62 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Carmagnola ... | 25 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Carmarthen ... | 16 | 52 N | 4 W |
| Carmel, Mt ... | 85 | 33 N | 35 E |
| Carnarvon ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 4 W |
| Carnatic ... ... | 64 | | |
| Carnic Alps ... | 83 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Carniola ... ... | 12 | 46 N | 14 E |
| Carniole ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Carolina, N. ... | 72 | 30 N | 90 W |
| Carolina, S. ... | 72 | 30 N | 90 W |
| Caroline Is. ... | 139 | 0 | 140 E |
| Caroline Is. ... | 139 | 10 S | 169 W |
| Caroni, R. ... ... | 135 | 6 N | 62 W |
| Carpathian Mts ... | 111 | | |
| Carpentaria, G. of... | 128 | 14 S | 140 E |
| Carpentras ... ... | 79 | 44 N | 5 E |
| Carpi ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 11 E |
| Carraca ... ... | 95 | 36 N | 6 W |
| Carrara ... ... | 26 | 44 N | 10 E |
| Carrick (Ireland) ... | 47 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Carrick (Scotland) | 23 | 55 N | 5 W |
| Carrickfergus ... | 37 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Carrick's Ford ... | 74 | 39 N | 79 W |
| Carrigaholt ... | 38 | 53 N | 10 W |
| Carrigfoyle ... | 37 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Carriglea ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Carrion, R. ... | 95 | 42 N | 5 W |
| Carrizal Baja ... | 140 | 28 S | 70 W |
| Cartagena (Am. S.) | 66 | 11 N | 76 W |
| Cartagena (Spain) | 7 | 38 N | 1 W |
| Cartaxo ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 9 W |
| Carysfort ... ... | 47 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Casablanca... ... | 131 | 34 N | 8 W |
| Casaccia ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Casale ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Casana Pass ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Cascade Range ... | 139 | 40 N | 140 W |
| Cascaes ... ... | 7 | 39 N | 9 W |
| Cascaes Bay ... | 24 | 30 N | 10 W |
| Casentino ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Caseros, Mte ... | 135 | 30 S | 56 W |
| Caserta ... ... | 86 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Cashel ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Casiquiar ... ... | 135 | 0 | 70 W |
| Caspian Sea ... | 62 | | |
| Cassano (Italy) ... | 4 | 41 N | 17 E |
| Cassano (Italy) ... | 49 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Cassel (Flanders) ... | 45 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Cassel (Hesse) ... | 12 | 51 N | 9 E |
| Cassillis ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 5 W |
| Cassino, Mte ... | 4 | 42 N | 14 E |
| Castalla ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 1 W |
| Castel ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Castel Branco ... | 95 | 40 N | 7 W |
| Castel Delfino ... | 25 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Castel dell Uovo ... | 86 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Castelfidardo ... | 104 | 43 N | 14 E |
| Castelfranco ... | 4 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Castel Jaloux ... | 19 | 44 N | 0 |
| Castellamare ... | 26 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Castelnau ... .... | 19 | 44 N | 0 |
| Castelnaudary ... | 79 | 43 N | 2 E |
| Castel Nuovo ... | 86 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Castel St Elmo ... | 86 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Castelsagrat ... | 19 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Castets ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 0 |
| Castiglione... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 10 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Castile ... ... | 7 | | |
| Castillon ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 0 |
| Castlebar ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 9 W |
| Castleconnell ... | 37 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Castledermot ... | 47 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Castlefinn ... ... | 47 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Castle Haven ... | 24 | 50 M | 10 W |
| Castle I. (Am. N.)... | 68 | 42 N | 71 W |
| Castlemaine ... | 128 | 37 S | 144 E |
| Castlemartyr ... | 47 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Castle Rising ... | 118 | 53 N | 0 |
| Castle Savage ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Castres ... ... | 79 | 44 N | 2 E |
| Castries ... ... | 134 | 14 N | 61 W |
| Castro ... ... | 26 | 40 N | 18 E |
| Castro Perugia ... | 26 | 43 N | 12 E |
| Castro Vireyna ... | 106 | 14 S | 75 W |
| Catalonia ... ... | 7 | | |
| Catamarca ... ... | 106 | 28 S | 67 W |
| Catania ... ... | 4 | 37 N | 15 E |
| Cataract 1st (R. Nile) | 132 | 24 N | 33 E |
| ,, 2nd ,, | 132 | 22 N | 31 E |
| ,, 3rd ,, | 132 | 20 N | 30 E |
| ,, 4th ,, | 132 | 19 N | 32 E |
| ,, 5th ,, | 132 | 18 N | 34 E |
| ,, 6th ,, | 132 | 16 N | 33 E |
| Catawaba, R. ... | 70 | 35 N | 81 W |
| Cateau-Cambrésis ... | 22 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Catoche, C. ... | 65 | 22 N | 87 W |
| Cattaro ... ... | 111 | 42 N | 19 E |
| Cattaro, Bocche di | 105 | 42 N | 19 E |
| Cattegat ... ... | 53 | 56 M | 10 E |
| Catton ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Caub ... ... | 97 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Cauca, R. ... ... | 135 | 8 N | 75 W |
| Caucasus ... ... | 61 | 40 M | 40 E |
| Caudebec ... ... | 19 | 50 N | 1 E |
| Caumont ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 0 |
| Caura, R. ... ... | 135 | 6 N | 65 W |
| Caussade ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 2 E |
| Causse ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 3 E |
| Cauvery, R. ... | 99 | 8 N | 72 E |
| Cavan ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Cavite ... ... | 75 Ins. | | |
| Cavour ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Cawnpore ... ... | 99 | 26 N | 80 E |
| Cawood ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Cawsand B. ... | 16 | 50 M | 6 W |
| Caya, R. ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 7 W |
| Cayenne ... ... | 106 | 5 N | 52 W |
| Cäzis ... ... | 80 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Ceara ... ... | 135 | 3 S | 39 W |
| Cécora ... ... | 20 | 47 N | 28 E |
| Cedar Creek ... | 74 | 39 N | 78 W |
| Celaya ... ... | 106 | 20 N | 101 W |
| Celebes ... ... | 139 | 0 | 120 E |
| Celebes Sea ... | 139 | 0 | 120 E |
| Celle ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 10 E |
| Cemetery Ridge ... | 74 | 40 N | 77 W |
| Ceneda ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Cenis, Mt ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Centallo ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Central Provinces ... | 122 | | |
| Cépet ... ... | 87 | 42 N | 6 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cephalonia ... | 3 | 35 M | 20 E |
| Ceprano ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 14 E |
| Ceram ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Cerdagne .. ... | 7 | 42 M | 0 |
| Ceresole ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Cerignola ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 16 E |
| Cerigo ... ... | 105 | 36 N | 23 E |
| Cerro de Pasco ... | 135 | 11 S | 76 W |
| Cerro Gorda ... | 71 | 19 N | 97 W |
| Cervetri ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Cervi ... ... | 105 | 37 N | 23 E |
| Cervia ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Cesawa, R. ... | 92 Ins. | | |
| Cesena ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Cetinje ... ... | 3 | 42 N | 19 E |
| Cette ... ... | 103 | 43 N | 4 E |
| Ceuta ... ... | 50 | 36 N | 5 W |
| Ceva ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Ceylon ... ... | 64 | 8 N | 80 E |
| Cezimbra B. ... | 95 | 38 N | 9 W |
| Chabarovsk ... | 138 | 49 N | 135 E |
| Chablais ... ... | 25 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Chacabue ... ... | 106 | 33 S | 71 W |
| Chaco ... ... | 106 | 24 S | 60 W |
| Chad, L. ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 14 E |
| Chadda, R. ... | 130 | 9 N | 12 E |
| Chaferinas I. ... | 131 | 35 N | 2 W |
| Chagos Is. ... ... | 140 | 20 S | 60 E |
| Chakdarra ... ... | 124 | 35 N | 72 E |
| Chalcis ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 24 E |
| Chaleurs, Bay of ... | 70 | 48 N | 66 W |
| Chalgrove ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Challans ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 2 W |
| Châlons-sur-Marne | 8 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Châlons-sur-Saône | 8 | 47 N | 5 E |
| Cham ... ... | 40 | 49 N | 13 E |
| Chaman ... ... | 124 | 31 N | 67 E |
| Chambal, R. ... | 99 | 24 N | 72 E |
| Chambersburg ... | 74 | 40 N | 78 W |
| Chambéry ... ... | 25 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Chamblee ... ... | 70 | 45 N | 74 W |
| Chambord ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 1 E |
| Champagne ... | 8 | 48 M | 4 E |
| Champaubert ... | 97 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Champigny ... | 118 | 47 N | 0 |
| Champions Hill ... | 74 | 32 N | 91 W |
| Champlain Canal ... | 72 | 43 N | 73 W |
| Champlain, L. ... | 72 | 44 N | 73 W |
| Chañaral ... ... | 140 | 26 S | 70 W |
| Chancellorsville ... | 74 | 38 N | 78 W |
| Chan-chai-gai Mts | 138 | 40 N | 90 E |
| Chandernagore ... | 64 | 23 N | 88 E |
| Changama ... ... | 64 | 12 N | 78 E |
| Channel Is. ... | 94 | 48 N | 4 W |
| Chantilly ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Chantonnay ... | 84 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Chapelle St Lambert | 98 Ins. | | |
| Chappu B. ... ... | 138 | 20 N | 108 E |
| Chapu ... ... | 138 | 31 N | 121 E |
| Chapultepec ... | 71 | 20 N | 99 W |
| Charasia ... ... | 124 Ins. | | |
| Charbonnières ... | 25 | 45 N | 6 E |
| Charcas ... ... | 106 | 17 N | 68 W |
| Chard ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 3 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charente Infér. ... | 103 | 46 N | 0 |
| Charente, R. ... | 103 | 46 N | 0 |
| Charenton ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Charlemont (France) | 103 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Charlemont (Ireland) | 37 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Charleroi ... ... | 45 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Charleston ... ... | 72 | 33 N | 80 E |
| Charlestown ... | 70 Ins. | | |
| Charlestown Neck | 70 Ins. | | |
| Charleville (Australia) | 140 | 26 S | 147 E |
| Charleville (France) | 79 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Charleville (Ireland) | 47 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Charlotte I., Qn ... | 139 | 40 N | 140 W |
| Charlotte Sd, Qn ... | 139 | 40 N | 140 W |
| Charlottenburg ... | 92 | 53 N | 13 E |
| Charlottesville ... | 74 | 38 N | 78 W |
| Charlottetown ... | 126 | 46 N | 63 W |
| Charolais ... ... | 10 | 40 N | 0 |
| Charolles ... ... | 8 | 46 N | 4 E |
| Charter ... ... | 133 | 19 S | 31 E |
| Charters Towers ... | 128 | 20 S | 146 E |
| Chartley ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Chartres ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 1 E |
| Chasniki ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 29 E |
| Châteaubriand ... | 8 | 48 N | 1 W |
| Château d'If ... | 79 | 43 N | 5 E |
| Château de Meudon | 97 Ins. | | |
| Château Gontier ... | 82 | 48 N | 1 W |
| Châteauneuf ... | 19 | 46 N | 0 |
| Château Porcien ... | 79 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Château Renard ... | 19 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Châteauroux ... | 103 | 47 N | 2 E |
| Château-Thierry ... | 19 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Châtellerault ... | 19 | 47 N | 1 E |
| Chatham ... ... | 50 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Chatham I. ... | 139 | 44 S | 183 E |
| Châtillon (France)... | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Châtillon (Piedmont) | 88 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Châtillon-sur-Indre | 19 | 47 N | 1 E |
| Châtillon-sur-Marne | 97 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Châtillon-sur-Seine | 103 | 48 N | 5 E |
| Chatsworth ... | 16 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Chattahochee, R. ... | 74 | 32 N | 85 W |
| Chattanooga ... | 74 | 35 N | 85 W |
| Chaudière, R. ... | 67 Ins. | | |
| Chauka, R. ... | 123 | 25 N | 80 E |
| Chaumont ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 5 E |
| Chaux de Fonds, La | 112 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Chaves ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 7 W |
| Chebreiss ... ... | 85 | 31 N | 31 E |
| Chechen, R. ... | 137 | 40 N | 126 E |
| Chêh-kiang ... | 138 | 29 N | 120 E |
| Chelles ... ... | 19 Ins. | | |
| Chelm (Bosnia) ... | 3 | 40 N | 15 E |
| Chelm (Poland) ... | 58 | 51 N | 23 E |
| Chelmer, R. ... | 121 | 52 N | 0 |
| Chelmsford... ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Cheltenham ... | 121 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Chelyuskin, C. ... | 140 | 60 N | 90 E |
| Chemnitz ... ... | 33 | 51 N | 13 E |
| Chemulpo ... ... | 137 | 37 N | 127 E |
| Chenab, R.... ... | 99 | 32 N | 72 E |
| Cheng ... ... | 136 | 41 N | 111 E |
| Cheng-tu-fu ... | 138 | 31 N | 104 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chentabun ... ... | 125 | 12 N | 102 E |
| Cher, R. ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Cherasco ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Cheraw ... ... | 74 | 35 N | 80 W |
| Cherbourg ... ... | 79 | 50 N | 2 W |
| Cherchen ... ... | 138 | 38 N | 85 E |
| Chereia ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 29 E |
| Cheriton ... ... | 36 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Chernaya ... ... | 115 Ins. | | |
| Chernaya Dolina ... | 61 | 46 N | 34 E |
| Chernigoff ... ... | 61 | 51 N | 31 E |
| *Cherokees* ... ... | 68 | 34 N | 85 W |
| Cherso ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 14 E |
| Chesapeake, B. ... | 72 | 37 N | 76 W |
| Cheshire ... ... | 118 | 52 N | 4 W |
| Chester ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Chesterfield ... | 121 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Chesterfield Inlet ... | 126 | 60 N | 100 W |
| Cheviot Hills ... | 56 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Chevreuse ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 0 |
| Chiapa ... ... | 106 | 20 S | 68 W |
| Chiapas ... ... | 134 | 10 N | 100 W |
| Chiapas, R. ... | 134 | 10 N | 100 W |
| Chiari ... ... | 49 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Chiavenna ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Chicago ... ... | 72 | 42 N | 88 W |
| Chicago, R. ... | 67 | 42 N | 88 W |
| Chichester ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Chickahominy, R.... | 74 | 37 N | 77 W |
| Chickamauga ... | 74 | 35 N | 85 W |
| Chidley, C.... ... | 126 | 60 N | 64 W |
| Chieri ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Chiesa ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Chiese, R. ... ... | 89 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Chieti ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 14 E |
| Chifu ... ... | 138 | 37 N | 121 E |
| Chignecto, Ist. of... | 70 | 46 N | 64 W |
| Chihuahua ... ... | 134 | 29 N | 106 W |
| Chihli ... ... | 139 | 80 N | 110 E |
| Chikuzen ... ... | 137 | 33 N | 130 E |
| Chile ... ... | 135 | | |
| Chilianwala ... | 124 | 33 N | 74 E |
| Chiloe I. ... ... | 106 | 43 S | 74 W |
| Chilpantzingo ... | 134 | 18 N | 99 W |
| Chiltern Hills ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Chimborazo ... | 135 | 1 S | 79 W |
| Chimkent ... ... | 136 | 42 N | 70 E |
| China ... ... | 138 | | |
| China Sea ... ... | 139 | 0 | 100 E |
| Chincha Is. ... | 135 | 13 S | 76 W |
| Chindwin, R. ... | 138 | 20 N | 90 E |
| Chinhai ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 122 E |
| Chinhat ... ... | 123 | 27 N | 81 E |
| Chining Chow ... | 138 | 37 N | 118 E |
| Chin-Kiang ... | 138 | 32 N | 120 E |
| Chinko, R. ... ... | 132 | 6 N | 24 E |
| Chinnampo... ... | 137 | 39 N | 125 E |
| Chinon ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 0 |
| Chinsurah ... ... | 64 | 23 N | 88 E |
| Chioggia ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 12 E |
| Chios ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 26 E |
| Chippenham ... | 121 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Chippewa ... ... | 70 | 43 N | 79 W |
| Chipping Wycombe | 114 | 52 N | 1 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Chiquitos* ... ... | 106 | 16 S | 60 W |
| *Chiriguanos* ... | 106 | 16 S | 65 W |
| *Chisholms* ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Chisone, R. ... | 25 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Chita ... ... | 136 | 52 N | 113 E |
| Chitral ... ... | 122 | 36 N | 72 E |
| Chittagong ... ... | 64 | 22 N | 92 E |
| Chiuse ... ... | 49 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Chivasso ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Chizé ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 0 |
| Chlum ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Chobe ... ... | 133 | 18 S | 24 E |
| Chocim (Chocsim) | 61 | 48 N | 27 E |
| *Choco Indians* ... | 106 | 8 N | 74 W |
| Choga, L. ... ... | 132 | 1 N | 33 E |
| Choiseul ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 140 E |
| Cholet ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Choshiu ... ... | 137 | 34 N | 131 E |
| Chota Nagpur ... | 123 | 23 N | 85 E |
| Chotusitz ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 15 E |
| Chouans ... ... | 94 | 48 N | 4 W |
| Christchurch (Eng.) | 113 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Christchurch (N. Z.) | 129 | 44 S | 173 E |
| Christiania ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 11 E |
| Christianssand ... | 17 | 58 N | 8 E |
| Christiansborg ... | 65 Ins. | | |
| Christmas I. (Ind. Oc.) | 139 | 20 S | 100 E |
| Christmas I. (Pacific) | 139 | 2 N | 162 W |
| Chrudim ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Chu, R. ... ... | 133 | 40 N | 70 E |
| Chubut ... ... | 135 | 50 S | 70 W |
| Chubut, R. ... ... | 135 | 50 S | 70 W |
| Chuguchak ... ... | 136 | 47 N | 88 E |
| Chuguieff ... ... | 108 | 50 N | 36 E |
| Chulym, R. ... | 133 | 50 N | 80 E |
| Chung King ... | 133 | 29 N | 106 E |
| Chuquisaca ... ... | 106 | 20 S | 64 W |
| Chur ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Church, States of the | 104 | 40 N | 12 E |
| Churchill, Fort ... | 126 | 59 N | 94 W |
| Churchill, R. ... | 126 | 56 N | 100 W |
| Churubusco ... | 71 | 19 N | 99 W |
| Churwalden ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Chusan I. ... ... | 133 | 30 N | 122 E |
| Cialina, R. ... ... | 117 Ins. | | |
| Cienfuego ... ... | 75 | 22 N | 80 W |
| Cilento ... ... | 104 | 40 N | 15 E |
| Cili (Cilli) ... | 111 | 46 N | 15 E |
| Cincinnati ... ... | 72 | 39 N | 85 W |
| Cintra ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 9 W |
| Circars ... ... | 64 | 16 N | 80 E |
| Circassia ... ... | 108 | 44 N | 40 E |
| Cirencester ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Cisalpine Republic | 86 | | |
| Cittadella ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Citta di Castello ... | 4 | 43 N | 12 E |
| City Point ... ... | 74 | 37 N | 77 W |
| Ciudad Real .. | 95 | 39 N | 4 W |
| Ciudad Rodrigo ... | 95 | 41 N | 6 W |
| Civita Castellana ... | 86 | 43 N | 12 E |
| Civita Vecchia ... | 4 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Civitella ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Clackmannan ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Clady Bay, and Is. | 27 | 55 N | 8 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cladyford ... ... | 47 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Clairac ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 0 |
| Clairvaux ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 5 E |
| Clamecy ... ... | 103 | 47 N | 4 E |
| Clancolman ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| *Clandeboye* ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Clane ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Clanmaurice ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| *Clan Ranald* ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| *Clan Ranald* ... | 23 | 56 N | 8 W |
| Clanricard ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 10 W |
| *Clanricard, Earl of* | 27 | 53 N | 10 W |
| Clare ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Clarence, R. (Australia) | 128 | 30 S | 153 E |
| Clarence, R. (N. Z.) | 129 | 44 S | 172 E |
| Clarke, R. ... ... | 126 | 40 N | 120 W |
| Claverhouse ... | 23 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Clearwater, R. ... | 72 | 46 N | 116 W |
| Cleeve Ab. ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Clermont (Languedoc) | 19 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Clermont (Oise) ... | 8 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Clermont-en-Argonne | 79 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Clermont Ferrand ... | 8 | 46 N | 3 E |
| Cleve (Germany) ... | 12 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Cleve ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Clew Bay ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Clipperton I. ... | 139 | 0 | 120 W |
| Clisson ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Clitheroe ... ... | 113 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Clogher ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Clonakilty ... ... | 47 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Clonecurry, R. ... | 128 | 20 S | 141 E |
| Clones ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Clones Ab. ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Clonlish ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Clonmacnoise ... | 37 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Clonmel ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Cloone ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Cloudy Bay ... | 129 | 41 S | 174 E |
| Cloyne ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Clutha, R. ... ... | 129 | 46 S | 170 E |
| Clyde, R. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Clydesdale ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Cnossus ... ... | 110 | 35 N | 25 E |
| Coa, R. ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 7 W |
| Coahuila ... ... | 106 | 20 N | 100 W |
| Coanza, R. ... ... | 130 Ins. | | |
| Coast Range ... | 139 | 40 N | 120 W |
| Coblenz ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Coburg ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 11 E |
| Cocconata ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Cochabamba ... | 106 | 17 S | 66 W |
| Cochin ... ... | 64 | 10 N | 76 E |
| Cochin China ... | 125 | 10 N | 100 E |
| Cockermouth ... | 113 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Cod, Cape ... ... | 68 | 42 N | 70 W |
| Coeverden ... ... | 45 | 52 N | 7 E |
| *Cogan, Lord* ... | 27 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Coggeshall Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Cognac ... ... | 8 | 46 N | 0 W |
| Coimbatore ... ... | 122 | 11 N | 77 E |
| Coimbra ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 8 W |
| Colberg ... ... | 62 | 54 N | 16 E |
| Colchester ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colchester Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Col d'Argentière ... | 4 | 44 N | 6 E |
| Col d'Assiette ... | 49 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Col de la Perche ... | 95 | 42 N | 2 E |
| Cold Harbour ... | 74 | 38 N | 77 W |
| Col di Tarvis ... | 88 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Col di Tenda ... | 88 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Coldstream... ... | 121 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Coldstream Ab. ... | 23 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Col du Perthus ... | 95 | 42 N | 3 E |
| Colenso ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 30 E |
| Coleraine ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Coleroon, R. ... | 64 | 12 N | 80 E |
| Colesberg ... ... | 133 | 31 S | 25 E |
| Colima ... ... | 134 | 19 N | 103 W |
| Colinton ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Coll ... ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 7 W |
| Colle... ... ... | 4 | 43 N | 11 E |
| Collioure ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 3 E |
| Colmar ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Colmars ... ... | 79 | 44 N | 7 E |
| Cologne ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Coloma ... ... | 72 | 39 N | 121 W |
| Colombey ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Colombia ... ... | 135 | 0 | 80 E |
| Colombo ... ... | 64 | 7 N | 80 E |
| Colon (Aspinwall) ... | 135 | 9 N | 80 W |
| Colonia del Sacramento | 106 | 34 S | 58 W |
| Colooney ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Colorado ... ... | 72 | 30 N | 110 W |
| Colorado, R. (Am. N.) | 66 | 20 N | 100 W |
| Colorado, R. (Am. S.) | 135 | 40 S | 70 W |
| Colorno ... ... | 49 | 45 N | 10 E |
| *Colquhouns* ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Coltbridge ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Columbia (S. C.) ... | 74 | 34 N | 81 W |
| Columbia (Tenn.) ... | 74 | 36 N | 87 W |
| Columbia (Va.) ... | 74 | 38 N | 78 W |
| Columbia, British ... | 126 | 50 N | 130 W |
| Columbia, Dist. of... | 72 | 39 N | 78 W |
| Columbia, R. ... | 72 | 46 N | 122 W |
| Columbus (Kent.) ... | 74 | 37 N | 89 W |
| Columbus (Ohio) ... | 74 | 40 N | 83 W |
| Comacchio ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 12 E |
| *Comanches* ... ... | 106 | 30 N | 100 W |
| Combe Ab. ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Comfort Pt ... | 66 | 36 N | 76 W |
| Commercy ... ... | 97 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Comminges... ... | 8 | 40 N | 0 |
| Como ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Como, L. of ... | 104 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Comoe, R. ... ... | 130 | 9 N | 4 W |
| Comorin, C. ... | 64 | 8 N | 77 E |
| Comoro Is.... ... | 130 | 12 S | 43 E |
| Compiègne ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Concepcion ... ... | 106 | 37 S | 73 W |
| Concepcion, B. de la | 67 | 48 N | 53 W |
| Concord ... ... | 70 | 43 N | 72 W |
| Concordia ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Condamine, R. ... | 128 | 28 S | 148 E |
| Condore ... ... | 64 | 14 N | 79 E |
| Conegliano ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Conflans, County of | 8 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Conflans (France) ... | 118 | Ins. | |
| Conflans (France) ... | 46 | 42 N | 2 E |
| Conflans (Savoy) ... | 83 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Congo (Angola) ... | 130 | 20 S | 0 |
| Congo, Belgian ... | 130 | 20 S | 20 E |
| Congo, French ... | 130 | 20 S | 0 |
| Congo, Middle ... | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Congo, R. ... ... | 130 | 2 N | 20 E |
| Coni... ... ... | 83 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Conjeveram ... | 64 | 13 N | 80 E |
| Conn, L. ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Connaught ... ... | 27 | | |
| Connecticut ... | 72 | 40 N | 80 W |
| Connecticut, R. ... | 70 | 44 N | 72 W |
| *Connells* ... ... | 27 | 22 N | 10 W |
| Connewitz ... ... | 97 | Ins. | |
| Connor ... ... | 47 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Constance ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Constance, L. of ... | 15 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Constantine, Department of ... | 131 | 30 N | 0 |
| Constantine ... | 131 | 36 N | 7 E |
| Constantine, C. ... | 115 | Ins. | |
| Constantinople ... | 3 | 41 N | 29 E |
| Constantsa ... ... | 119 | 44 N | 29 E |
| Conti ... ... | 79 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Contreras ... ... | 71 | 19 N | 99 W |
| Conway ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 4 W |
| Conz... ... ... | 62 | 50 N | 7 E |
| Cook Is. ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 160 W |
| Cook, Mt ... ... | 129 | 44 S | 171 E |
| Cook's Strait ... | 129 | 44 S | 172 E |
| Cooktown ... ... | 128 | 16 S | 145 E |
| Coolavin ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 9 W |
| Coolgardie ... ... | 128 | 31 S | 121 E |
| Coomassie ... ... | 130 | 6 N | 2 W |
| Coonagh ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Cooper R. ... ... | 70 | 33 N | 80 W |
| Cooper's R. ... | 128 | 28 S | 140 E |
| Coorg ... ... | 99 | 12 N | 76 E |
| Copenhagen ... | 17 | 56 N | 13 E |
| Copman's I. ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Coppermine R. ... | 126 | 60 N | 120 W |
| Coppet ... ... | 103 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Coquet, R. ... ... | 121 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Coquimbo ... ... | 106 | 30 S | 71 W |
| Coral Sea ... ... | 128 | 20 S | 140 E |
| Corbeil ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Corbie ... ... | 19 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Corcomroe ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Cordoba ... ... | 106 | 31 S | 64 W |
| Cordova (Spain) ... | 95 | 38 N | 8 E |
| Cordova (Spain) ... | 95 | 38 N | 5 W |
| Corentin, R. ... | 134 | 4 N | 58 W |
| Corfe ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Corfe Castle ... | 36 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Corfu ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 20 E |
| Corinth (Morea) ... | 3 | 38 N | 23 E |
| Corinth (U.S.A.) ... | 74 | 35 N | 89 W |
| Corinth, G. of ... | 105 | 38 N | 20 E |
| Corinto ... ... | 140 | 13 N | 87 W |
| Cork... ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Corkvaskin ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Cormentine.. ... | 65 | Ins. | |
| Cornice Road ... | 83 | 44 N | 8 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cornuda ... ... | 104 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Cornwall ... ... | 16 | 50 N | 6 W |
| Coro ... ... | 106 | 11 N | 70 W |
| Corocoro ... ... | 106 | 15 S | 74 W |
| Coromandel Coast... | 64 | 8 N | 80 E |
| Coron ... ... | 8 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Coronel and Lota ... | 140 | 38 S | 73 W |
| Corpus Christi ... | 71 | 28 N | 97 W |
| Corpus Christi B. ... | 66 | 20 N | 100 W |
| Correggio ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 11 E |
| Corrèze ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Corrib, L. ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 10 W |
| Corrichie ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Corrientes ... ... | 106 | 27 S | 59 W |
| Corrientes, C. ... | 134 | 21 N | 106 W |
| Corryarrack ... | 56 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Corsica ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 8 E |
| Corunna ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 8 W |
| Corupa ... ... | 106 | 2 N | 52 W |
| Corvey ... ... | 107 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Cosenza ... ... | 104 | 39 N | 16 E |
| *Cossacks, Don* ... | 61 | 40 N | 40 E |
| Cosseria ... ... | 88 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Costa Rica ... ... | 69 | 10 N | 84 W |
| Coteau du Prairie | 126 | 40 N | 110 W |
| Côte d'Or ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Côtentin ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 4 W |
| Côtes du Nord ... | 103 | 48 N | 4 W |
| Cotopaxi ... ... | 135 | 1 S | 79 W |
| Cotrone ... ... | 104 | 39 N | 17 E |
| Cotswold Hills ... | 86 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Cottbus ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 14 E |
| Coucy ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Coulmiers ... ... | 118 | 48 N | 2 E |
| Courcelles ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Courland ... ... | 58 | 56 N | 24 E |
| Courtrai (Courtray) | 22 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Cousin, R. ... ... | 118 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Coutances ... ... | 8 | 49 N | 1 W |
| Coutras ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 0 |
| Coventry ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Coveripak ... ... | 64 | 13 N | 80 E |
| Cowan, L. ... ... | 128 | 32 S | 122 E |
| Cowes ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Cowpens ... ... | 70 | 35 N | 82 W |
| Crab I. ... ... | 75 | 10 N | 70 W |
| Cracow ... ... | 61 | 50 N | 20 E |
| Craigmillar ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Crail ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Crajova ... ... | 60 | 44 N | 24 E |
| Cranganor ... ... | 43 Ins. | | |
| Craonne ... ... | 97 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Crato ... ... | 7 | 39 N | 8 W |
| Crawford ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Crediton ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 4 W |
| *Creek Indians* ... | 70 | 30 N | 90 W |
| Crefeld ... ... | 107 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Crema ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 10 E |
| Cremona ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 10 E |
| Crépy ... ... | 11 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Crete ... ... | 105 | 32 N | 24 E |
| Creuse ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Creusot ... ... | 103 | 47 N | 4 E |
| Crèvecœur ... ... | 39 | 52 N | 5 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cricklade ... ... | 113 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Crieff ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Crimea ... ... | 115 | 44 N | 32 E |
| Croatia ... ... | 21 | 45 N | 16 E |
| Croatie civile ... | 94 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Croatie militaire ... | 94 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Crocodile R. (Afr. S.) | 133 | 25 S | 27 E |
| Crocodile R. (Afr. S.) | 133 | 25 S | 31 E |
| Croe R. ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Croisic ... ... | 50 | 48 N | 2 W |
| Croix aux Bois ... | 81 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Croix, I. de ... | 50 | 48 N | 3 W |
| Cromarty ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 6 W |
| Cromarty Firth ... | 23 | 58 N | 6 W |
| Cropredy Bridge ... | 86 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Crosolo ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Crowland Ab. ... | 16 | 53 N | 0 |
| Crown Pt ... ... | 74 | 44 N | 74 W |
| Croxon ... ... | 24 | 48 N | 6 W |
| Croydon ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 0 |
| Cuba ... ... | 69 | 20 N | 80 W |
| Cubango, R. ... | 133 | 17 S | 18 E |
| Cuddalore ... ... | 64 | 12 N | 80 E |
| Cuddapah ... ... | 64 | 14 N | 79 E |
| Cuenca ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 2 W |
| Cujavia ... ... | 58 | 52 N | 18 E |
| Culiacan ... ... | 134 | 25 N | 108 W |
| Cullen ... ... | 56 | 58 N | 3 W |
| Culloden ... ... | 56 | 58 N | 4 W |
| Culm ... ... | 58 | 53 N | 18 E |
| Culmbach ... ... | 55 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Culmerland, W. ... | 58 | 52 N | 18 E |
| Culmland ... ... | 55 | 50 N | 18 E |
| Culmore ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Cumana ... ... | 66 | 10 N | 64 W |
| Cumberland (Am. N.) | 68 | 40 N | 79 W |
| Cumberland (Eng.) | 16 | 54 N | 4 W |
| Cumberland Gap ... | 74 | 35 N | 85 W |
| Cumberland, R. ... | 72 | 36 N | 86 W |
| Cumbernauld ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Cunene ... ... | 133 | 17 S | 14 E |
| Cuneo ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Cunningham ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Cupar Ab. ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Curaçoa ... ... | 69 | 12 N | 69 W |
| Curlew Mts ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Curtatone ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Curzola ... ... | 4 | 43 N | 17 E |
| Cushendun ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Custozza ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Cüstrin ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 15 E |
| Cuxhaven ... ... | 107 | 54 N | 9 E |
| Cuyaba ... ... | 106 | 16 S | 56 W |
| Cuyo ... ... | 106 | 32 S | 68 W |
| Cuyuni, R. ... | 69 | 8 N | 60 W |
| Cuzco ... ... | 106 | 14 S | 72 W |
| Cyclades (Aegean S.) | 105 | 36 N | 24 E |
| Cyclades (Pacific O.) | 140 | 20 S | 150 E |
| Cyprus ... ... | 8 | 35 N | 30 E |
| Czarnovo ... ... | 92 | 53 N | 21 E |
| Czaslau ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 15 E |
| Czenstochowa ... | 32 | 51 N | 19 E |
| Czernovitz ... ... | 108 | 48 N | 26 E |
| Czersk ... ... | 58 | 52 N | 21 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dabo ... ... | 124 | 25 N | 69 E |
| Dacca ... ... | 64 | 24 N | 90 E |
| Dadar ... ... | 124 | 29 N | 68 E |
| Daghestan ... ... | 61 | 40 N | 40 E |
| Dago ... ... | 61 | 59 N | 23 E |
| Dahme ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Dahna ... ... | 124 | 24 N | 52 E |
| Dahomey ... ... | 130 | 10 N | 2 E |
| Daiguiri ... ... | 75 | 20 N | 76 W |
| Dairen ... ... | 137 | 39 N | 121 E |
| Dakkar (Dakar) ... | 130 | 15 N | 17 W |
| Dakota, N. ... | 72 | 48 N | 100 W |
| Dakota, S. ... ... | 72 | 45 N | 100 W |
| Dakota, R. ... ... | 126 | 44 N | 98 W |
| Dalecarlia ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 15 E |
| Dalkeith ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Dalkey ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Dalm ... ... | 108 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Dalmatia ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 18 E |
| Dalmatie ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Dalny (*see* Dairen) | | | |
| Dalton ... ... | 74 | 35 N | 85 W |
| *Daltons* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Daly, R. ... ... | 128 | 14 S | 131 E |
| Damanhur ... ... | 85 | 31 N | 30 E |
| Damaon (*see* Damaun) | | | |
| Damaraland ... | 133 | 22 S | 17 E |
| Damascus ... ... | 110 | 33 N | 36 E |
| Damaun ... ... | 64 | 21 N | 73 E |
| Damietta ... ... | 110 | 31 N | 32 E |
| Damm ... ... | 59 | 53 N | 15 E |
| Damodar, R. ... | 123 | 20 N | 85 E |
| Dampier Archip. ... | 128 | 21 S | 117 E |
| Dampier Land ... | 128 | 17 S | 123 E |
| Damvillers ... ... | 11 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Dan, R. ... ... | 70 | 37 N | 80 W |
| Danewerk ... ... | 116 | 54 N | 9 E |
| Dangan ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Dangan Hill ... | 37 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Danilograd ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 19 E |
| Dannenberg ... | 12 | 53 N | 11 E |
| Dansai ... ... | 125 | 17 N | 101 E |
| Danube, R.... ... | 111 | | |
| Danube, Cir. of Up. | 111 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Danube, Cir. of Lr. | 111 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Danube, Mouths of the | 105 | 44 N | 28 E |
| Danubyu ... ... | 125 | 17 N | 96 E |
| Danville ... ... | 74 | 37 N | 79 W |
| Danzig (Dantzig) ... | 62 | 54 N | 19 E |
| Dara (Egypt) ... | 132 | 12 N | 25 E |
| Dara (Morea) ... | 3 | 38 N | 22 E |
| Dardanelles... ... | 61 | 40 N | 26 E |
| Dar-es-Salaam ... | 130 | 7 S | 39 E |
| Dar-fur ... ... | 132 | 10 N | 20 E |
| Dargai ... ... | 124 Ins. | | |
| Darien, G. of ... | 66 | 8 N | 77 W |
| Darjeeling ... ... | 138 | 27 N | 88 E |
| Darling Downs ... | 128 | 28 S | 151 E |
| Darling, R.... ... | 128 | 40 S | 140 E |
| Darlington ... ... | 121 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Darmstadt ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Dart, R. ... ... | 121 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Dartford ... ... | 36 | 51 N | 0 |
| Dartmoor ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Dartmouth ... ... | 36 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Dasht-i-Lut ... | 124 | 30 N | 55 E |
| Dasht-i-Margo ... | 124 | 30 N | 60 E |
| Daubi, R. ... ... | 137 | 44 N | 132 E |
| Dauphin L.... ... | 67 | 30 N | 98 W |
| Dauphiné ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Daventry ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Davis Str. ... ... | 126 | 60 N | 60 W |
| Davos ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Dawson ... ... | 126 | 64 N | 140 W |
| Dawson, R. ... | 128 | 24 S | 150 E |
| Dayton ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 84 W |
| De Aar ... ... | 133 | 31 S | 24 E |
| Deal... ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Deanston ... ... | 121 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Debateable Land ... | 23 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Debbeh ... ... | 132 | 18 N | 31 E |
| Debreczen ... ... | 21 | 47 N | 22 E |
| Decapolis ... ... | 110 | 30 N | 35 E |
| Deccan ... ... | 99 | | |
| Dee, R. (Scotland)... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Dee, R. (Wales) ... | 121 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Deer Ab. ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 2 W |
| Deer, L. ... ... | 139 | 40 N | 120 W |
| Deggendorf... ... | 57 | 49 N | 13 E |
| Dego ... ... | 83 | 45 N | 8 E |
| De Grey, R. ... | 128 | 21 S | 120 E |
| Deim Zubeir ... | 132 | 8 N | 26 E |
| Deinze ... ... | 6 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Delagoa Bay ... | 133 | 26 S | 33 E |
| Delaware ... ... | 72 | 80 N | 80 W |
| Delaware, R. ... | 72 | 39 N | 75 W |
| Del Chaco ... ... | 135 | 30 S | 70 W |
| Delfshaven ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Delft ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Delgado, C. ... | 130 | 10 S | 40 E |
| Delhi ... ... | 64 | 29 N | 77 E |
| Deligrad ... ... | 119 | 44 N | 22 E |
| Delitsch ... ... | 107 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Delmenhorst ... | 12 | 53 N | 9 E |
| Demavend Mt ... | 124 | 36 N | 52 E |
| Dembe Wielkie ... | 108 Ins. | | |
| Demer, R. ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Demerara ... ... | 91 | 8 N | 58 W |
| Demerara, R. ... | 69 | 8 N | 58 W |
| Demidoff ... ... | 108 | 58 N | 60 E |
| Demmin ... ... | 33 | 54 N | 13 E |
| Demonte ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 7 E |
| Denain ... ... | 45 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Denbigh ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Dender, R. ... ... | 109 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Dendermonde ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Dendre ... ... | 81 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Denia ... ... | 7 | 39 N | 0 |
| Denison, Port ... | 140 | 20 S | 149 E |
| Denkera ... ... | 65 Ins. | | |
| Denmark ... ... | 1 | | |
| Denmark Str. ... | 126 | 60 N | 30 W |
| Dennewitz ... ... | 97 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Denshawi ... ... | 132 | 31 N | 31 E |
| D'Entrecasteaux Is. | 128 | 10 S | 150 E |
| Denver ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 105 W |
| Deogaon ... ... | 99 | 21 N | 76 E |
| Deptford ... ... | 36 | 51 N | 0 |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Derajat ... ... | 99 | 32 N | 72 E |
| Derbent ... ... | 61 | 42 N | 48 E |
| Derby ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Derg, L. (Ireland)... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Derg, L. (Ireland)... | 27 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Dermbach ... ... | 117 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Derrinlaur ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Derver ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Derwent, R. (Austral.) | 128 | 43 S | 146 E |
| Derwent, R. (Eng.) | 121 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Derwent, R. (Eng.) | 121 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Derwent, R. (Eng.) | 121 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Deseado, R. ... | 135 | 50 S | 70 W |
| Desima I. ... ... | 137 | 33 N | 130 E |
| Désirade I. ... ... | 69 | 16 N | 61 W |
| Desire, R. ... ... | 139 | 40 S | 92 W |
| Des Moines ... | 72 | 42 N | 94 W |
| Des Moines, R. ... | 70 | 42 N | 94 W |
| *Desmond* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| *Desmond, Earls of*... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Desna, R. ... ... | 58 | 52 N | 32 E |
| Despeña Perros ... | 95 | 38 N | 3 W |
| Dessau ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Detmold ... ... | 95 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Detroit ... ... | 72 | 42 N | 83 W |
| Detroit, R. ... ... | 70 | 42 N | 83 W |
| Dettingen ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Deux Nethes ... | 94 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Deux Sèvres ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Deventer ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Devernaki, Defile of | 105 | 38 N | 23 E |
| Deveron, R. ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Devicota ... ... | 64 | 11 N | 80 E |
| Devizes ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Devon ... ... | 16 | | |
| Devonport ... ... | 114 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Dhamra ... ... | 123 | 21 N | 87 E |
| Dharmsala ... ... | 122 | 32 N | 76 E |
| Dholpur ... ... | 124 | 27 N | 78 E |
| Diamantina, R. ... | 128 | 25 S | 140 E |
| Diamond, C. ... | 67 Ins. | | |
| Diamond Hill ... | 133 | 26 S | 29 E |
| Diamond Rock ... | 69 | 14 N | 61 W |
| Dibra ... ... | 120 | 41 N | 21 E |
| Die ... ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Diedenhofen ... | 11 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Diego Suarez ... | 140 | 12 S | 50 E |
| Diekirch ... ... | 109 | 50 N | 6 E |
| Diepholz ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 8 E |
| Dieppe ... ... | 8 | 50 N | 1 E |
| Dieren ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Diese, R. ... ... | 39 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Diest ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Dietz ... ... | 107 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Dig ... ... ... | 99 | 27 N | 77 E |
| Digne ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 6 E |
| Dijon ... ... | 8 | 47 N | 5 E |
| Dillenburg ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 8 E |
| Dillingen ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 10 E |
| *Dillons* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Dinan ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 2 W |
| Dinant ... ... | 6 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Dinapur ... ... | 123 | 26 N | 85 E |
| Dindings ... ... | 125 | 5 N | 100 E |
| Dinghu ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 106 E |
| Dingle ... ... | 47 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Dingle Bay ... | 37 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Dingolfing ... ... | 57 | 49 N | 13 E |
| Dinkelbsbühl ... | 62 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Dinwiddie Ct. Ho. | 74 | 37 N | 77 W |
| Dir ... ... | 124 | 35 N | 72 E |
| Dirk Hartog I. ... | 128 | 26 S | 113 E |
| Disentis ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Disna ... ... | 96 | 56 N | 28 E |
| Ditmarschen ... | 12 | 54 N | 9 E |
| Diu I. ... ... | 64 | 23 N | 71 E |
| Dive, R. ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 0 |
| Divi ... ... | 64 | 16 N | 81 E |
| Dividing Range, Gt | 128 | 26 S | 150 E |
| Dixcove ... ... | 65 Ins. | | |
| Dixmuyden ... | 39 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Djask, C. ... ... | 124 | 26 N | 58 E |
| Djokjokarta ... | 139 | 7 S | 110 E |
| Djunis ... ... | 119 | 44 N | 22 E |
| Djurdjura, R. ... | 131 | 37 N | 5 E |
| Dnieper, R. ... | 61 | 40 N | 30 E |
| Dniester, R. ... | 108 | 48 N | 29 E |
| Doab ... ... | 99 | 24 N | 72 E |
| Dobre ... ... | 108 Ins. | | |
| Dobrudja ... ... | 105 | 44 N | 28 E |
| Dobrsyn ... ... | 58 | 53 N | 19 E |
| Doce, R. ... ... | 106 | 20 S | 40 W |
| Doel ... ... | 62 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Dogger Bank, The | 50 | 50 N | 0 |
| Dohna ... ... | 97 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Doire ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Dol ... ... | 88 | 49 N | 2 W |
| Dôle ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 5 E |
| Dolgelly ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 4 W |
| Dolitz ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Dolores ... ... | 106 | 22 N | 101 W |
| Dombes ... ... | 8 | 46 N | 5 E |
| Domfront ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 1 W |
| Dominica ... ... | 69 | 15 N | 61 W |
| Dömitz ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 11 E |
| Domleschg, R. ... | 30 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Dommel, R. ... | 39 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Domo d'Ossola ... | 4 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Domokos ... ... | 119 | 39 N | 22 E |
| Domstädtl ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 17 E |
| Don, R. (England) | 121 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Don, R. (Russia) ... | 61 | 40 N | 40 E |
| Don, R. (Scotland) | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Donaueschingen ... | 88 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Donauried ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Donauwörth ... | 12 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Doncaster ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Donchery ... ... | 118 | 50 N | 5 W |
| Doncourt ... ... | 118 Ins. | | |
| Donegal ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Donegal Ab. ... | 37 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Donegal Bay ... | 37 | 55 N | 10 W |
| Doneraile ... ... | 47 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Donetz, R. ... ... | 61 | 49 N | 38 E |
| Dongola, New ... | 132 | 19 N | 30 E |
| Dongola, Old ... | 132 | 18 N | 31 E |
| Donjon ... ... | 103 | 46 N | 4 E |
| Donnington Castle... | 36 | 51 N | 1 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Doon, R. ... ... | 121 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Doorn Kop ... ... | 133 | 26 S | 28 E |
| Dora Baltea, R. ... | 104 | 46 N | 7 E |
| Dorchester (Am. N.) | 68 | 42 N | 71 W |
| Dorchester (England) | 16 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Dorchester Heights | 70 Ins. | | |
| Dorchester Neck ... | 70 Ins. | | |
| Dordogne ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Dordogne, R. ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Dordrecht ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Dormans ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Dornburg ... ... | 92 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Dornoch ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 4 W |
| Dorpat ... ... | 61 | 58 N | 27 E |
| Dorset ... ... | 16 | | |
| Dorsten ... ... | 39 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Dort ... ... ... | 6 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Dortmund ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Dospad Dagh ... | 119 | 42 N | 24 E |
| Douay (Douai) ... | 22 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Doubs, R. ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 6 E |
| Douglas (I. of Man) | 121 | 54 N | 4 W |
| Douglas (Scotland) | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Doules ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Doullens ... ... | 103 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Dourdan ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Douro, R. ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 10 W |
| Dove, R. ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Dover ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Dover (Cocheco) ... | 68 | 43 N | 71 W |
| Dover, Str. of ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Dovey, R. ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 4 W |
| Down ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Downpatrick ... | 47 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Downs, The ... | 16 | 50 N | 0 |
| Downton ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Draa, R. ... ... | 131 | 28 N | 9 W |
| Dragashan ... | 105 | 45 N | 24 E |
| Draguignan ... | 103 | 44 N | 6 E |
| Draheim ... ... | 59 | 54 N | 16 E |
| Drakenberg ... | 12 | 53 N | 9 E |
| Drakenberg Mts ... | 133 | | |
| Drama ... ... | 105 | 41 N | 24 E |
| Drance, R. ... | 25 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Drave, R. ... ... | 21 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Drenthe ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Dresden ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Dreux ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 1 E |
| Drin, R. ... ... | 119 | 42 N | 20 E |
| Drina, R. ... ... | 21 | 44 N | 19 E |
| Drissa ... ... | 96 | 56 N | 28 E |
| Drogheda ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Droitwich ... ... | 113 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Drôme ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Dromore ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Drottningholm ... | 108 | 59 N | 18 E |
| Drucz, R. ... ... | 54 | 54 N | 30 E |
| Druia ... ... | 96 | 56 N | 27 E |
| Drumclog ... ... | 37 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Drumcru ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 7 W |
| *Drummonds* ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Druse, Mt ... ... | 110 | 33 N | 37 E |
| Dryburgh ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Düben ... ... | 33 | 52 N | 13 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dubienka ... ... | 58 | 51 N | 24 E |
| Dubino ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Dubitza ... ... | 105 | 45 N | 17 E |
| Dublin ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Ducie I. ... ... | 139 | 40 S | 140 W |
| Duddingston ... | 56 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Duderstadt ... ... | 29 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Dudley ... ... | 114 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Dudosa I. ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 180 W |
| Duem ... ... | 132 | 14 N | 32 E |
| Duffel ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Dufferin ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Duich, L. ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 6 W |
| Duifken Point ... | 43 | 10 S | 141 E |
| Duisburg ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Dulcigno ... ... | 105 | 42 N | 19 E |
| Duleek ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Duluth ... ... | 72 | 47 N | 92 W |
| Dumbarton ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Dumbovitsa, R. ... | 119 | 44 N | 24 E |
| Dum Dum ... ... | 123 | 23 N | 88 E |
| Dumet I. ... ... | 50 | 47 N | 3 W |
| Dumfries ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Dun ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Düna, R. ... ... | 58 | 56 N | 24 E |
| Dünaburg ... ... | 58 | 56 N | 27 E |
| Dunamon ... ... | 38 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Dunamünde ... | 61 | 57 N | 24 E |
| Dunbar ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Dunblane ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Dunblane Ab. ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Dunboy Castle ... | 37 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Duncannon ... | 37 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Dundalk ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Dundalk Bay ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Dundee (Africa, S.) | 133 | 28 S | 30 E |
| Dundee (Scotland) ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Dundrennan Ab. ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Dunedin ... ... | 129 | 46 S | 171 E |
| Dunfermline Ab. ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Dungannon ... | 37 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Dungarvan ... ... | 47 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Dunge Ness ... | 50 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Dunkeld ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Dunkeld Ab. ... | 23 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Dunkirk ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Dunleer ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Dunluce ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Dunnottar Castle ... | 23 | 57 N | 2 W |
| Dunrobin ... ... | 56 | 58 N | 4 W |
| Duns ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Dunse Law ... | 36 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Dunseverick ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Dunstable ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Dunstaffnage ... | 56 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Dunwich ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 2 E |
| Düppel ... ... | 116 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Durance, R. ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Durango ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 3 W |
| Durazzo ... ... | 3 | 41 N | 19 E |
| Durban ... ... | 133 | 30 S | 31 E |
| Düren ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Durham ... ... | 16 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Durlach ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 8 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dursey I. ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Düsseldorf ... ... | 62 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Dussindale ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 E |
| Dutoitspan ... | 133 | 29 S | 25 E |
| Dvina, R. ... ... | 52 | 60 N | 40 E |
| Dyea ... ... | 126 | 59 N | 135 W |
| Dyle ... ... | 94 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Dyle, R. ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Dzikowa ... ... | 58 | 54 N | 19 E |
| Dzungarei ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 80 E |
| Earlham ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 1 E |
| Earn, R. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| East Africa Protec. | 130 | 0 | 40 E |
| East Brenny ... | 27 | 54 N | 3 W |
| East C. (N. Z.) ... | 129 | 38 S | 178 E |
| East, C. (Sib.) ... | 139 | 66 N | 170 W |
| East Hampstead ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| East London ... | 133 | 33 S | 28 E |
| East March ... | 23 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Easton ... ... | 72 | 41 N | 75 W |
| Eastport ... ... | 70 | 45 N | 67 W |
| East R. ... ... | 70 | 41 N | 74 W |
| Eauze ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 0 |
| Ebala, R. ... ... | 132 | 3 N | 21 E |
| Ebernberg ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Ebersberg ... ... | 88 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Ebersdorf ... ... | 93 Ins. | | |
| Ebro, R. ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 2 W |
| Eccles Ab. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Echallens ... ... | 25 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Echemin, R. ... | 67 Ins. | | |
| Echigo ... ... | 137 | 36 N | 136 E |
| Echuca ... ... | 128 | 36 S | 145 E |
| Eckeren ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Eckernförde ... | 116 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Eckmühl ... ... | 94 | 49 N | 12 E |
| Ecuador ... ... | 135 | 10 S | 80 W |
| Edam ... ... | 22 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Eden, R. ... ... | 121 | 54 N | 4 W |
| Edenkoben ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Edge Hill ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Edinburgh ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Edmonton ... ... | 126 | 53 N | 114 W |
| Edolo ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Edward Nyanza ... | 130 | 0 | 30 E |
| Eferding ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 14 E |
| Eger (Erlau) ... | 21 | 48 N | 20 E |
| Eger ... ... | 33 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Eger, R. ... ... | 33 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Eglinton ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Egmont ... ... | 22 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Egmont, C. ... | 129 | 39 S | 174 E |
| Egmont, Mt ... | 129 | 39 S | 174 E |
| Egmont, Port ... | 106 | 51 S | 60 W |
| Egypt, Lower, Middle and Upper ... | 132 | | |
| Ehingen ... ... | 62 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Ehrenberg ... ... | 14 | 47 N | 11 E |
| Ehrenbreitstein ... | 33 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Eichsfeld ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Eichstedt ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Eider, R. ... ... | 107 | 54 N | 9 E |
| Einbeck ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 10 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Einsiedeln ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Eisch, R. ... ... | 88 | 46 N | 11 E |
| Eisenach ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Eisleben ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Ekatareenograd ... | 108 | 44 N | 44 E |
| Ekaterinodar ... | 108 | 45 N | 39 E |
| Ekaterinoslav (Ekaterinoslaff) ... | 61 | 48 N | 35 E |
| Elands R. ... ... | 133 | 25 S | 29 E |
| Elandslaagte ... | 133 | 28 S | 30 E |
| El Arish (Egypt) ... | 110 | 31 N | 34 E |
| El Arish (Morocco) | 131 | 35 N | 6 W |
| El Aruat ... ... | 130 | 34 N | 3 W |
| Elba I. ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 10 E |
| Elbe, R. ... ... | 29 | 52 N | 3 E |
| Elberfeld ... ... | 107 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Elbing ... ... | 55 | 54 N | 19 E |
| El Bodon ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 7 W |
| Elbs ... ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Elburz ... ... | 124 | 35 N | 50 E |
| El Caney Hts ... | 75 | 20 N | 76 W |
| El Erg ... ... | 131 | | |
| Eleuthera I. ... | 69 | 25 N | 76 W |
| Elf ... ... ... | 141 | 60 N | 20 E |
| Elfsborg ... ... | 17 | 58 N | 12 E |
| Elfsnabben ... ... | 53 | 59 N | 18 E |
| Elgin ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 3 W |
| Elgin and Forres ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| El Goleah ... ... | 131 | 31 N | 3 E |
| Elgon, Mt ... ... | 132 | 1 N | 34 E |
| El Gran Chaco ... | 135 | 20 S | 70 W |
| El Haza ... ... | 124 | 26 N | 50 E |
| Elie ... ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Elizabeth, R. ... | 74 | 36 N | 77 W |
| Elk, R. ... ... | 70 | 40 N | 76 W |
| El Kef ... ... | 131 | 36 N | 10 E |
| El Kobeh, W. ... | 132 | 12 N | 26 E |
| Ellandonan ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Ellesmere Land ... | 126 | 78 N | 80 W |
| Ellice Is. ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 160 E |
| Ellwangen ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Elmina ... ... | 130 | 5 N | 2 W |
| El Obeid ... ... | 132 | 13 N | 30 E |
| El Paso ... ... | 71 | 32 N | 106 W |
| Elsass ... ... | 29 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Elsfleth ... ... | 93 | 53 N | 8 E |
| Elsinore ... ... | 17 | 56 N | 13 E |
| Elster, R. ... ... | 97 | 51 N | 12 E |
| El Teb ... ... | 132 | 19 N | 38 E |
| Elvas ... ... | 7 | 39 N | 7 W |
| Ely (England) ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Ely (Ireland) ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 E |
| Embabeh ... ... | 85 | 30 N | 31 E |
| Embrun ... ... | 79 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Emden ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 7 E |
| Emilia ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 10 E |
| Emly ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Emme, R. ... | 90 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Empire, The ... | 1 | | |
| Empoli ... ... | 104 | 44 N | 11 E |
| Ems ... ... ... | 107 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Ems, Occidental ... | 94 | 53 N | 7 E |
| Ems, Oriental ... | 94 | 53 N | 7 E |
| Ems Supérieur ... | 94 | 52 N | 8 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ems, R. ... ... | 22 | 53 N | 7 E |
| Enckhuysen ... | 22 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Encounter Bay ... | 128 | 36 S | 139 E |
| Endeavour Str. ... | 128 | 11 S | 142 E |
| Endermo ... ... | 140 | 42 N | 142 E |
| Engadine ... ... | 15 | | |
| Engen ... ... | 88 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Enghien ... ... | 98 | 51 N | 4 E |
| English Channel ... | 42 | | |
| Enkhuizen (*see* Enckhuysen) | | | |
| Ennis ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Enniscorthy ... | 37 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Enniskillin ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Enns, R. ... ... | 57 | 48 N | 14 E |
| Ensalah ... ... | 130 | 27 N | 2 E |
| Ensisheim ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Entebbe ... ... | 140 | 0 | 33 E |
| Entlebuch ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Entre Minho e Douro | 7 | 40 N | 10 W |
| Entre Rios ... ... | 106 | 32 S | 60 W |
| Entschede ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Enz, R. ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Enzersdorf ... ... | 93 Ins. | | |
| Enzheim ... ... | 45 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Eperies (Eperjes) ... | 111 | 49 N | 21 E |
| Epernay ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Epidaurus ... ... | 105 | 38 N | 23 E |
| Épinal ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 6 E |
| Epirus ... ... | 105 | 36 N | 20 E |
| Epworth ... ... | 121 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Eraghtichan ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Eregli (Karaman) ... | 3 | 38 N | 34 E |
| Eregli (Turkey) ... | 120 | 41 N | 28 E |
| Eretrea ... ... | 130 | 15 N | 40 E |
| Erfurt ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 11 E |
| Ergene, R. ... ... | 119 | 40 N | 24 E |
| Erie Canal ... ... | 72 | 43 N | 76 W |
| Erie, L. ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 90 W |
| Erinpura ... ... | 123 | 25 N | 73 E |
| Eriska ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 7 W |
| Eritrea (*see* Eretrea) | | | |
| Erivan ... ... | 108 | 40 N | 45 E |
| Erlangen ... ... | 107 | 50 N | 11 E |
| Erlau (*see* Eger) | | | |
| Ermeland ... ... | 55 | 54 N | 20 E |
| Erne, L. ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 E |
| Ernestine Saxony ... | 12 | | |
| Er Rebia, W. ... | 131 | 33 N | 9 W |
| Errestfer ... ... | 54 | 58 N | 27 E |
| Errol ... ... | 32 | 45 N | 3 W |
| Érsekujvár ... ... | 48 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Erzerum ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 41 E |
| Erz Gebirge ... | 117 Ins. | | |
| Esbjerg ... ... | 107 | 55 N | 8 E |
| Escaut ... ... | 94 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Escaut, Bouches de l' | 94 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Escorial ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 4 W |
| Esher ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Esk, R., N. and S. ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Esk, R. ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Eskdale ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Eskilstuna ... ... | 53 | 59 N | 16 E |
| Esla, R. ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 5 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Esmau ... ... | 125 | 23 N | 101 E |
| Esneh ... ... | 132 | 25 N | 33 E |
| Espinosa ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 4 W |
| Espirito Santo ... | 135 | 20 S | 40 W |
| Esquimalt ... ... | 139 | 47 N | 156 W |
| Essek ... ... | 3 | 46 N | 19 E |
| Essen ... ... | 31 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Essequibo, R. ... | 106 | 5 N | 58 W |
| Essex ... ... | 16 | | |
| Essling ... ... | 93 Ins. | | |
| Esslingen ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Essonnes ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Estampes ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 2 E |
| Estcourt ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 30 E |
| Esthonia ... ... | 61 | 60 N | 20 E |
| Estrelha, Sa de ... | 7 | 40 N | 8 W |
| Estremadura ... | 7 | 38 N | 8 W |
| Eszek ... ... | 111 | 46 N | 19 E |
| Esztergom ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Étaples ... ... | 19 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Etawah ... ... | 123 | 27 N | 79 E |
| Etna, Mt ... ... | 4 | 38 N | 15 E |
| Etoger ... ... | 97 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Eton ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Etropol ... ... | 121 | 43 N | 24 E |
| Etruria, Kingdom of | 92 | 43 N | 11 E |
| Ettenheim ... ... | 39 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Eu ... ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 0 |
| Euboe ... ... | 105 | 39 N | 24 E |
| Eucla ... ... | 128 | 32 S | 129 E |
| Eupatoria or Kosloff | 61 | 45 N | 33 E |
| Euphrates, R. ... | 3 | 35 N | 40 E |
| Eure ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 0 |
| Eure et Loir ... | 103 | 48 N | 0 |
| Eureka ... ... | 128 | 38 S | 144 E |
| Eutaw Springs ... | 70 | 34 N | 80 W |
| Eutritsch ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Everest, Mt ... | 138 | 28 N | 86 E |
| Evesham ... ... | 86 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Evesham Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Evora ... ... | 7 | 39 N | 8 W |
| Evora, Monte ... | 95 | 39 N | 8 W |
| Évreux ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 1 E |
| Exe, R. ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Exeter (America, N.) | 68 | 43 N | 71 W |
| Exeter (England) ... | 16 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Exilles ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Exmoor ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Exmouth Gulf ... | 128 | 22 S | 114 E |
| Eye ... ... ... | 113 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Eylau ... ... | 94 | 54 N | 21 E |
| Eyne ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Eyre, L. ... ... | 128 | 28 S | 137 E |
| Eyre's Peninsula ... | 128 | 33 S | 136 E |
| | | | |
| Faenza ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Fahlun ... ... | 53 | 61 N | 16 E |
| Faie-la-Vineuse ... | 19 | 47 N | 0 |
| Fair Foreland ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Fair I. ... ... | 24 | 60 N | 10 W |
| Fair Oaks ... ... | 74 | 38 N | 77 W |
| Falkland ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Falkland Is. ... | 106 | 52 S | 58 W |
| Falköping ... ... | 17 | 58 N | 13 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Falmouth (Am. N.) | 70 | 44 N | 70 W |
| Falmouth (England) | 86 | 50 N | 5 W |
| False B. ... ... | 133 | 34 S | 19 E |
| Falster I. ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 12 E |
| Famagosta ... ... | 3 | 35 N | 34 E |
| Famars ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Fanning I. ... ... | 139 | 0 | 160 W |
| Fano ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 13 E |
| Farah ... ... | 124 | 32 N | 62 E |
| Farah, R. ... ... | 124 | 30 N | 60 E |
| Farewell, C. (Greenland) ... ... | 126 | 60 N | 44 W |
| Farewell, C. (N. Z.) | 129 | 40 S | 173 E |
| Farnham ... ... | 86 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Faro ... ... | 95 | 37 N | 8 W |
| Faroe Is. ... ... | 1 | 60 N | 10 W |
| *Farquharsons* ... | 23 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Farrukhabad ... | 99 | 28 N | 80 E |
| Fars ... ... | 124 | 25 N | 50 E |
| Fasher ... ... | 132 | 14 N | 26 E |
| Fashoda ... ... | 132 | 10 N | 32 E |
| Fatehgarh ... ... | 128 | 27 N | 80 E |
| Fatehpur ... ... | 123 | 26 N | 81 E |
| Fatehpursikri ... | 99 | 27 N | 78 E |
| Faucigny ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 6 E |
| Faversham ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Fayal ... ... | 140 | 38 N | 29 W |
| Fayetteville ... | 74 | 35 N | 79 W |
| Fayoum ... ... | 132 | 29 N | 31 E |
| *Fays* ... ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Fear, R., Cape ... | 72 | 34 N | 78 W |
| Fécamp ... ... | 19 | 50 N | 0 |
| Federal Hill ... | 74 | 39 N | 77 W |
| Federated Malay States | 140 | 0 | 90 E |
| Fehrbellin ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 13 E |
| Feldkirch ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Feldkirchen ... | 12 | 47 N | 14 E |
| Feldsberg ... ... | 111 | 49 N | 17 E |
| Feltre ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Felus, R. ... ... | 132 | 7 N | 32 E |
| Femarn (Femern) ... | 62 | 54 N | 11 E |
| Fenestrelles ... | 79 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Fênghwangchêng ... | 137 | 40 N | 124 E |
| Fengtai ... ... | 138 Ins. | | |
| Fenshui Pass ... | 137 | 41 N | 123 E |
| Fens, The ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Fercullen ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Fère-en-Tardenois ... | 19 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Ferghana ... ... | 124 | 35 N | 70 E |
| Ferical Inegan ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Ferket ... ... | 132 | 21 N | 30 E |
| Fermanagh ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Fermer Sound ... | 29 | 54 N | 11 E |
| Fermo ... ... | 86 | 43 N | 14 E |
| Fern Ab. ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 4 W |
| Fernam do Po (Fernando Po) ... | 2 | 4 N | 9 E |
| Fernandina ... | 74 | 31 N | 82 W |
| Fernie ... ... | 126 | 49 N | 115 E |
| Ferrara ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 12 E |
| Ferrières (France) ... | 103 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Ferrières (France) ... | 118 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Ferrol ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 8 W |
| Ferté-sous-Jouarre | 19 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Ferté Vidame, La ... | 19 | 49 N | 1 E |
| Fethard (Ireland) ... | 47 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Fethard (Ireland) ... | 47 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Fews, The ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Fez ... ... ... | 131 | 34 N | 5 W |
| Fezzan ... ... | 130 | 20 N | 0 |
| Fiesole ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 11 E |
| Figeac ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 2 E |
| Figueras ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 3 E |
| Fiji Is. ... ... | 139 | 18 S | 180 E |
| Filipstad ... ... | 53 | 60 N | 14 E |
| Finale ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Findhorn, R. ... | 23 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Finisterre ... ... | 103 | 43 N | 4 W |
| Finisterre, C. ... | 7 | 43 N | 9 W |
| Finke, R. ... ... | 128 | 25 S | 134 E |
| Finkenstein ... | 92 | 54 N | 19 E |
| Finland ... ... | 17 | | |
| Finland, G. of ... | 17 | 55 N | 20 E |
| Finmark ... ... | 17 | 70 N | 25 E |
| Finn, R. ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Finsbury ... ... | 114 | 52 N | 0 |
| Fiolente, C. ... | 115 Ins. | | |
| Fiorenzuola ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 10 E |
| Firando ... ... | 43 | 32 N | 130 E |
| Firozpur ... ... | 123 | 31 N | 75 E |
| Firozshahr ... ... | 124 | 31 N | 75 E |
| Fischingen ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Fish, R. ... ... | 133 | 33 S | 26 E |
| Fisher's Hill ... | 74 | 39 N | 78 W |
| Fismes ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 4 E |
| *Fitzgeralds* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| *Fitzgeralds* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| *Fitzgibbon, White Knight* ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| *Fitzmaurice, Lord* | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Fitzroy, R. ... | 128 | 18 S | 124 E |
| Fiume ... ... | 111 | 45 N | 14 E |
| Five Forks ... | 74 | 37 N | 77 W |
| Flamborough Head | 121 | 54 N | 0 |
| Flanders ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Flattery, C. ... | 128 | 15 S | 145 E |
| Flavigny ... ... | 118 Ins. | | |
| Fleix (France) ... | 19 | 47 N | 1 E |
| Fleix (Spain) ... | 95 | 41 N | 1 E |
| Flensburg ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 9 E |
| Fleurus ... ... | 45 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Flims ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Flinders B. ... | 128 | 35 S | 115 E |
| Flinders I. ... | 128 | 40 S | 148 E |
| Flinders, R. ... | 128 | 20 S | 142 E |
| Flinders Range ... | 128 | 31 S | 139 E |
| Flint ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Flodden ... ... | 16 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Florence ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 11 E |
| Flores (Azores) ... | 24 | 40 N | 31 W |
| Flores (E. Indies) ... | 139 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Florida ... ... | 72 | | |
| Florida Str. ... | 134 | 26 N | 80 W |
| Floritsdorff ... | 117 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Flüela, R. ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Flushing ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Fly, R. ... ... | 128 | 8 S | 142 E |
| Focktchany ... | 105 | 46 N | 27 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foggia ... ... | 104 | 41 N | 15 E |
| Foix ... ... | 19 | 43 N | 2 E |
| Foix, County of ... | 8 | 40 N | 0 |
| Folkestone ... | 42 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Folembray ... ... | 19 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Foligno ... ... | 104 | 43 N | 13 E |
| Fombio ... ... | 83 | 45 N | 10 E |
| Fominskoie ... | 96 | 55 N | 37 E |
| Fondi ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 13 E |
| Fonseca B. ... | 134 | 13 N | 88 W |
| Fontainebleau ... | 8 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Fontaine Française | 19 | 47 N | 5 E |
| Fontenay ... ... | 8 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Foochow ... ... | 138 | 26 N | 119 E |
| Forbach ... ... | 103 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Forbes ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Forcados ... ... | 140 | 6 N | 5 E |
| Ford Ab. ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Fore ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Foreland, N. ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Foreland, S. ... | 87 Ins. | | |
| Forest of Dean ... | 121 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Forêts ... ... | 94 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Forez ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Forli ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Formartin ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Formosa ... ... | 138 | 20 N | 120 E |
| Formosa (Am. S.) ... | 135 | 24 S | 60 W |
| Formosa Str. ... | 138 | 25 N | 120 E |
| Fornovo ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 10 E |
| Fort Akabah ... | 132 | 29 N | 35 E |
| Fort Albany ... | 67 | 52 N | 82 W |
| Fort Alexander ... | 115 Ins. | | |
| Fort Augustus ... | 56 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Fort Barraux ... | 19 | 45 N | 6 E |
| Fort Beauséjour ... | 67 | 46 N | 64 W |
| Fort Belgica ... | 43 Ins. | | |
| Fort Bourbon ... | 67 | 58 N | 99 W |
| Fort Boyer ... | 70 | 30 N | 88 W |
| Fort Brown ... | 71 | 26 N | 97 W |
| Fort Charles ... | 2 | 33 N | 80 W |
| Fort Chartres ... | 67 | 38 N | 90 W |
| Fort Crèvecœur ... | 65 Ins. | | |
| Fort Cumberland ... | 67 | 40 N | 79 W |
| Fort Dauphin (Madagascar) ... | 65 | 25 S | 47 E |
| Fort Dauphine (America, N.) | 67 | 52 N | 100 W |
| Fort de l'Écluse ... | 25 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Fort del Ore ... | 24 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Fort Donelson ... | 74 | 37 N | 88 W |
| Fort Duquesne ... | 70 | 41 N | 80 W |
| Fort Edward ... | 67 | 43 N | 74 W |
| Fort Erie ... ... | 70 | 43 N | 79 W |
| Fortescue R. ... | 128 | 22 S | 117 E |
| Fort Fisher ... | 74 | 34 N | 78 W |
| Fort Frontenac ... | 67 | 44 N | 77 W |
| Fort Gaines ... | 74 | 30 N | 88 W |
| Fort Garry ... | 101 | 47 N | 97 W |
| Fort George ... | 70 | 41 N | 79 W |
| Fort Gorée ... | 101 | 15 N | 16 W |
| Fort Haake ... | 87 Ins. | | |
| Fort Henry ... | 74 | 36 N | 87 W |
| Forth, Firth of ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forth, R. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Fort James ... | 65 | 14 N | 16 W |
| Fort James ... | 65 Ins. | | |
| Fort Joux ... ... | 103 | 47 N | 6 E |
| Fort Kazalinsk ... | 136 | 47 N | 62 E |
| Fort Kuropatkin ... | 137 | 39 N | 121 E |
| Fort la Reine ... | 67 | 50 N | 98 W |
| Fort le Bœuf ... | 67 | 42 N | 80 W |
| Fort Maurepas ... | 67 | 51 N | 96 W |
| Fort M°Allister ... | 74 | 32 N | 81 W |
| Fort Meigs ... | 70 | 41 N | 83 W |
| Fort Miamis ... | 67 | 41 N | 85 W |
| Fort Mimms ... | 70 | 31 N | 88 W |
| Fort Monroe ... | 74 | 37 N | 76 W |
| Fort Moose ... | 67 | 52 N | 81 W |
| Fort Morgan ... | 74 | 30 N | 88 W |
| Fort Mulgrave ... | 87 | 44 N | 6 E |
| Fort Nassau (Banda) | 43 Ins. | | |
| Fort Nassau (Mouree) | 65 Ins. | | |
| Fort Niagara ... | 67 | 43 N | 79 W |
| Fort Ninety-Six ... | 70 | 34 N | 82 W |
| Fort Orange (Am. N.) | 68 | 43 N | 74 W |
| Fort Orange (Sekondi) | 65 Ins. | | |
| Fort Peccais ... | 19 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Fort Penthièvre ... | 87 | 48 N | 4 W |
| Fort Perovski ... | 136 | 45 N | 65 E |
| Fort Picken ... | 74 | 30 N | 87 W |
| Fort Pillow ... | 74 | 36 N | 90 W |
| Fort Pitt (Am. N.) | 67 | 41 N | 80 W |
| Fort Pulaski ... | 74 | 32 N | 81 W |
| Fort Randolph ... | 74 | 36 N | 90 W |
| Fort Rouge ... | 67 | 50 N | 97 W |
| Fort Royal Bay .. | 69 | 15 N | 61 W |
| Fort Rupert ... | 67 | 52 N | 78 W |
| Fort Sandusky ... | 70 | 41 N | 83 W |
| Fort St Charles ... | 67 | 49 N | 95 W |
| Fort St David ... | 64 | 12 N | 80 E |
| Fort St George ... | 64 | 13 N | 80 E |
| Fort St Louis ... | 65 | 19 N | 16 W |
| Fort Stanwix ... | 70 | 41 N | 76 W |
| Fort Sumter ... | 74 | 33 N | 80 W |
| Fort Toronto ... | 67 | 44 N | 79 W |
| Fort William (Ont.) | 126 | 48 N | 90 W |
| Fort William (Scot.) | 56 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Fort William Henry | 67 | 43 N | 74 W |
| Fort York ... ... | 67 | 57 N | 92 W |
| Fort Zelandia ... | 43 | 24 N | 120 E |
| Fotheringay ... | 16 | 53 N | 0 |
| Fougéres ... ... | 82 | 48 N | 1 W |
| Foule Pointe ... | 65 | 17 S | 50 E |
| Fountains Ab. ... | 16 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Fourmies ... ... | 103 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Foveaux Str. ... | 129 | 47 S | 168 E |
| Fowey ... ... | 36 | 50 N | 5 W |
| Fox Channel ... | 139 | 66 N | 80 W |
| Fox Is. ... ... | 139 | 40 N | 180 |
| Fox R. ... ... | 67 | 42 N | 89 W |
| *Foxes* ... ... | 27 | 58 N | 8 W |
| Foyle, Lough ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Foyle, R. ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Foz (Portugal) ... | 95 | 41 N | 9 W |
| Foz (Spain) ... | 95 | 44 N | 7 W |
| Fraele Pass ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Framlingham ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Francavilla ... | 26 | 38 N | 15 E |
| Franche Comté ... | 12 | 46 N | 4 E |
| Francisco, San ... | 72 | 38 N | 122 W |
| Franconia ... ... | 14 | | |
| *Franconian Knights* | 12 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Franeker ... ... | 22 | 53 N | 6 E |
| Frankenhausen ... | 12 | 51 N | 11 E |
| Frankenthal ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Frankfort (Ger.) ... | 12 | 52 N | 15 E |
| Frankfort, G. D. of | 94 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Frankfort-on-Main | 12 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Frankfort (U.S.A.) | 74 | 38 N | 85 W |
| Franklin (Canada) | 126 | 72 N | 90 W |
| Franklin (U.S.A.) | 74 | 37 N | 87 W |
| Franz Joseph Land | 186 | 80 N | 70 E |
| Franzens Kanal ... | 111 | 46 N | 19 E |
| Frascati ... ... | 104 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Fraser I. ... ... | 128 | 25 S | 153 E |
| Fraser R. ... ... | 126 | 50 N | 130 W |
| *Frasers* ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Frasnes ... ... | 98 Ins. | | |
| Frauenberg ... | 57 | 49 N | 14 E |
| Frauenfeld ... ... | 90 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Fraustadt ... ... | 54 | 52 N | 16 E |
| Frazer R. (*see* Fraser R.) | | | |
| Frederic ... ... | 74 | 39 N | 77 W |
| Frederica ... ... | 68 | 31 N | 82 W |
| Fredericia ... ... | 116 | 56 N | 10 E |
| Frederick William Canal ... ... | 59 | 52 N | 14 E |
| Fredericksburg ... | 74 | 38 N | 77 W |
| Fredericton ... | 70 | 46 N | 67 W |
| Frederiksborg ... | 65 Ins. | | |
| Frederiksodde ... | 53 | 56 N | 10 E |
| Fredrikshald (Frederikshald) ... | 54 | 59 N | 11 E |
| Fredrikshamn ... | 61 | 61 N | 28 E |
| Fredrikstad ... | 54 | 60 N | 11 E |
| Fredriksten ... | 108 | 59 N | 12 E |
| Freehold Ct. Ho. ... | 70 | 40 N | 74 W |
| Freetown ... ... | 180 | 9 N | 8 W |
| Freiberg (Saxony) ... | 33 | 51 N | 13 E |
| Freiburg (Breisgau) | 12 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Freiburg, Canton of | 15 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Freiburg (Saxony) ... | 92 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Freiburg (Switz.) ... | 15 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Freising ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Fréjus ... ... | 79 | 43 N | 7 E |
| Fremantle ... ... | 128 | 32 S | 116 E |
| French Indo-China | 140 | 0 | 90 E |
| French Sudan ... | 182 | | |
| Frenchtown ... | 70 | 42 N | 84 W |
| Frew ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Freystadt ... ... | 13 | 49 N | 15 E |
| Fribourg (*see* Freiburg) | | | |
| Frichemont ... | 98 Ins. | | |
| Frick ... ... | 90 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Fridericia (*see* Fredericia) | | | |
| Friedburg ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Friedland (Bohem.) | 12 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Friedland (Mecklenb.) | 57 | 54 N | 13 E |
| Friedland (Prus. E.) | 92 | 54 N | 21 E |
| Friedland (Silesia) ... | 29 | 50 N | 18 E |
| Friedlingen ... | 45 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Friedrichsfelde ... | 107 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Friedrichsruhe ... | 107 | 53 N | 10 E |
| Friedrichstadt ... | 116 | 54 N | 9 E |
| Friedwald ... ... | 14 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Friendly Is. ... | 139 | 20 S | 180 |
| Friesland, E. & W. | 12 | 53 N | 4 E |
| Frio, C. ... ... | 133 | 18 S | 12 E |
| Frisches Haff ... | 82 | 54 N | 20 E |
| Frise ... ... | 94 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Frisia, E. ... ... | 29 | 53 N | 4 E |
| Friuli ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Frohsdorf ... ... | 107 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Frome ... ... | 114 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Frome, L. ... ... | 128 | 31 S | 140 E |
| Frontier Prov., N.W. | 124 | 30 N | 70 E |
| Frosinone ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Fucino, L. ... ... | 104 | 42 N | 14 E |
| Fuenterabia ... | 7 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Fuentes d' Oñoro ... | 95 | 41 N | 7 W |
| Fuentes, Ft ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Fulda ... ... | 33 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Fulek ... ... | 10 | 48 N | 20 E |
| Fulta ... ... | 64 | 22 N | 88 E |
| Funchal ... ... | 130 | 33 N | 16 W |
| Fundy, B. of ... | 68 | 40 N | 70 W |
| Fünen I. ... ... | 107 | 53 N | 8 E |
| Fünfkirchen (Pécs) | 8 | 46 N | 18 E |
| Fureedpore ... ... | 123 | 24 N | 90 E |
| Furnes ... ... | 39 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Furness ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 3 W |
| Furrah (*see* Farah) | | | |
| Fürstenau ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Fürstenberg (Ger.) | 12 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Fürstenberg (Ger.) | 33 | 52 N | 15 E |
| Fürth ... ... | 33 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Furva, Val ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Fusan ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 129 E |
| Fushimi ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 136 E |
| Füssen ... ... | 57 | 48 N | 11 E |
| Fyen I. (*see* Fünen) | | | |
| Fyvie Ab. ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 2 W |
| Fyzabad ... ... | 64 | 27 N | 82 E |
| Gabbard ... ... | 42 | 52 N | 2 E |
| Gabes ... ... | 131 | 34 N | 10 E |
| Gabes, G. of ... | 131 | 34 N | 10 E |
| Gaboon ... ... | 130 | 0 | 12 E |
| Gacko ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 18 E |
| Gadebusch ... ... | 54 | 54 N | 11 E |
| Gaeta ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Gafgenberg ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Gainsborough ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Gairdner, L. ... | 128 | 32 S | 135 E |
| Gairlock ... ... | 56 | 58 N | 6 W |
| Galabat ... ... | 132 | 13 N | 36 E |
| Galapagos Is. ... | 135 | 0 | 91 W |
| Galata ... ... | 8 | 41 N | 29 E |
| Galatz ... ... | 61 | 45 N | 28 E |
| Galicia ... ... | 61 | 49 N | 23 E |
| Galicia (Spain) ... | 7 | 43 N | 8 W |
| Galicia, New ... | 106 | 21 N | 104 W |
| Galicia, West ... | 60 | 48 N | 20 E |
| Galilee, Sea of ... | 85 | 33 N | 36 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galita ... ... | 131 | 38 N | 9 E |
| Gallaland ... ... | 130 | 7 N | 40 E |
| Galle ... ... | 64 | 6 N | 80 E |
| Gallinas Point ... | 135 | 12 N | 72 W |
| Gallipoli (Italy) ... | 104 | 40 N | 18 E |
| Gallipoli (Turkey) | 3 | 40 N | 27 E |
| Gallo, C. ... ... | 120 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Galloper Sand ... | 42 | 52 N | 2 E |
| Galloway ... ... | 23 | | |
| Galveston ... ... | 72 | 29 N | 95 W |
| Galway ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Galway Bay ... | 37 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Gambia ... ... | 130 | 19 N | 17 W |
| Gambia, R. ... | 65 | 14 N | 13 W |
| Gambier ... .. | 128 | 38 S | 141 E |
| Gambron ... ... | 65 | 27 N | 57 E |
| Gandamak ... ... | 124 | 34 N | 70 E |
| Gandia ... ... | 7 | 39 N | 0 |
| Gandja ... ... | 108 | 41 N | 46 E |
| Gando ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 5 E |
| Ganges, R. ... ... | 64 | | |
| Ganges, Mths of the | 123 | 20 N | 90 E |
| Ganjam ... ... | 123 | 19 N | 85 E |
| Gap ... ... | 103 | 45 N | 6 E |
| Gara, L. ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Gard ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Garda, L. ... ... | 104 | 46 N | 11 E |
| Gardikis ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Garfagnana ... | 92 | 44 N | 10 E |
| Garigliano, R. ... | 104 | 41 N | 13 E |
| Garioch ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Garonne, Haute (et Tarn; et Lot) | 103 | | |
| Garonne, R. ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Garz ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 14 E |
| Gascony ... ... | 8 | | |
| Gascoyne, R. ... | 128 | 25 S | 115 E |
| Gaspé ... ... | 67 | 40 N | 70 W |
| Gaspé Bay ... | 126 | 49 N | 64 W |
| Gastein ... ... | 107 | 47 N | 13 E |
| Gata, Sa de ... | 7 | 40 N | 6 W |
| Gateshead ... ... | 114 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Gatschina ... ... | 61 | 59 N | 30 E |
| Gatton ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 0 |
| Gaverin ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Gavi ... ... | 88 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Gavre ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Gavutu ... ... | 140 | 20 S | 150 E |
| Gawilgarh ... ... | 99 | 21 N | 77 E |
| Gawler ... ... | 128 | 35 S | 139 E |
| Gawler Range ... | 128 | 33 S | 136 E |
| Gaza ... ... | 110 | 32 N | 35 E |
| Gdoff ... ... | 32 | 59 N | 28 E |
| Gedaref ... ... | 132 | 14 N | 35 E |
| Geelong ... ... | 128 | 38 S | 145 E |
| Geertruidenberg ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Gefle ... ... | 17 | 61 N | 17 E |
| Gehr, W. ... ... | 131 | 31 N | 2 W |
| Geislingen ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Gelderland ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Gelders, Up. ... | 59 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Gelders (*see* Gelderland) | | | |
| Gellivare ... ... | 108 | 67 N | 21 E |
| Gelnhausen ... | 12 | 50 N | 9 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gelt, R. ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 4 W |
| Gelves, Los ... | 7 Ins. | | |
| Gemaurhof ... ... | 54 | 56 N | 24 E |
| Gembloux ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Genappe ... ... | 98 Ins. | | |
| Generaliteitsland ... | 62 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Gênes ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Geneva ... ... | 15 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Geneva, L. of ... | 15 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Genevois ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 6 E |
| Genèvre, Mont ... | 25 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Gengenbach ... | 62 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Genil, R. ... ... | 95 | 37 N | 5 W |
| Gennep ... ... | 39 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Genoa ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 9 E |
| Genoa, G. of ... | 50 | 40 N | 0 |
| Gen-san ... ... | 137 | 39 N | 127 E |
| George, L. ... ... | 70 | 43 N | 74 W |
| Georgetown (Am. S.) | 135 | 7 N | 58 W |
| Georgetown (Tas.) | 128 | 41 S | 147 E |
| Georgetown (Tobago) | 69 | 11 N | 61 W |
| Georgia (Russia) ... | 61 | 40 N | 40 E |
| Georgia (U.S.A.) ... | 72 | 30 N | 9 W |
| Georgia I., Sth. ... | 135 | 60 S | 40 W |
| Georgian B. ... | 126 | 45 N | 81 W |
| Georgina, R. ... | 128 | 22 S | 138 E |
| Geraldton ... ... | 128 | 29 S | 115 E |
| German Confed., N. | 118 | | |
| German Confed., S. | 118 | | |
| Germanic Confed. ... | 107 | | |
| German Order ... | 1 | 50 N | 20 E |
| Germantown ... | 70 | 40 N | 75 W |
| Germersheim ... | 29 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Gerona ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 3 E |
| Gers ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Gers, R. ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Gertruydenberg (*see* Geertruidenberg) | | | |
| Gette, R. ... ... | 98 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Gettysburg ... ... | 74 | 40 N | 77 W |
| Gewitsch ... .. | 57 | 50 N | 17 E |
| Gex ... ... | 15 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Ghadames ... ... | 131 | 30 N | 9 E |
| Ghaggar, R. ... | 122 | 29 N | 74 E |
| Ghats, Eastern ... | 99 | | |
| Ghats, Western ... | 99 | | |
| Ghazipur ... ... | 64 | 25 N | 84 E |
| Ghazni ... ... | 124 | 34 N | 68 E |
| Ghent ... ... | 8 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Ghiara d'Adda ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 9 E |
| Ghilian (*see* Gilyan) | | | |
| Ghir, C. ... ... | 131 | 31 N | 10 W |
| Ghizeh ... ... | 85 | 30 N | 31 E |
| Giant's Causeway ... | 24 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Gibraltar ... ... | 87 | 36 N | 5 W |
| Gibson's Desert ... | 128 | 80 S | 120 E |
| Gien ... ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Gien, County of ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Giengen ... ... | 62 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Giessen ... ... | 97 | 51 N | 9 E |
| Gignas ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Gilan ... ... | 124 | 37 N | 49 E |
| Gilbert Is. ... ... | 139 | 0 | 160 E |
| Gilbert R. ... ... | 128 | 18 S | 142 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Giles, L. ... ... | 128 | 30 S | 120 E |
| Gilgit ... ... | 138 | 36 N | 74 E |
| Gilolo ... ... | 43 Ins. | | |
| Gilyan ... ... | 52 | 60 N | 40 E |
| Gingi ... ... | 64 | 12 N | 80 E |
| Gippaland ... ... | 128 | 38 S | 147 E |
| Girgeh ... ... | 132 | 26 N | 32 E |
| Girgenti ... ... | 26 | 38 N | 14 E |
| Gironde ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Gironde, R. ... | 79 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Gisborne ... ... | 129 | 39 S | 178 E |
| Gislikon ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Gitschin ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 15 E |
| Givet ... ... | 103 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Giza (*see* Ghizeh) | | | |
| Gjatsk ... ... | 96 | 56 N | 35 E |
| Glace B. ... ... | 126 | 46 N | 60 W |
| Gladstone ... ... | 128 | 24 S | 152 E |
| Glamorgan ... ... | 16 | | |
| Glan, R. ... ... | 118 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Glanfynne ... ... | 87 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Glarus ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Glasgow ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Glastonbury ... | 16 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Glastonbury Ab. ... | 16 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Glatz ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 17 E |
| Glencairn ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Glencan ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Glencoe (Africa, S.) | 133 | 28 S | 30 E |
| Glencoe (Scotland) | 23 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Glenconkein ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Glen Elchaig ... | 56 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Glenfinnan ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Glenfiesk ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Glengariff ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Glengarry ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Glen Grey District | 133 | 32 S | 27 E |
| Glenluce Ab. ... | 23 | 55 N | 5 W |
| Glenmalier ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Glenmalure ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Glen Shiel ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Glinsendorf ... | 93 Ins. | | |
| Glogau ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 16 E |
| Gloucester (Eng.) ... | 16 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Gloucester (U.S.A.) | 70 | 37 N | 77 W |
| Glubokoie ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 28 E |
| Glücksburg ... | 116 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Glückstadt ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 9 E |
| Glynnes, The ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Gmünd ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Gnesen ... ... | 107 | 53 N | 18 E |
| Goa ... ... | 64 | 16 N | 74 E |
| Gobi Desert ... | 138 | 40 N | 100 E |
| Goch ... ... | 89 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Godavery, Mths of the R. ... | 99 | 17 N | 82 E |
| Göding ... ... | 111 | 49 N | 17 E |
| Godollo ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 19 E |
| Godra ... ... | 64 | 23 N | 74 E |
| Gogra, R. ... ... | 64 | 26 N | 84 E |
| Gohad ... ... | 99 | 26 N | 78 E |
| Gohlis ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Göhlsdorf ... ... | 97 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Göhrde ... ... | 97 | 53 N | 11 E |
| Goito ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Golconda ... ... | 64 | 17 N | 78 E |
| Goldbach, R. ... | 92 Ins. | | |
| Goldberg (Mecklenb.) | 88 | 54 N | 12 E |
| Goldberg (Prussia) | 20 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Gold Coast ... | 130 | 5 N | 2 W |
| Golden Bay ... | 129 | 41 S | 173 E |
| Goldsborough ... | 74 | 35 N | 78 W |
| Goletta ... ... | 10 | 37 N | 10 E |
| Goliad ... ... | 71 | 29 N | 97 W |
| Göllersdorf ... | 88 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Gollnow ... ... | 59 | 54 N | 15 E |
| Golombo ... ... | 82 | 51 N | 22 E |
| Golymin ... ... | 92 | 53 N | 21 E |
| Gomera I. .. ... | 2 | 0 | 80 W |
| Gomera I. ... ... | 131 | 35 N | 4 W |
| Gomera, Peñon de la | 7 Ins. | | |
| Gömor ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 20 E |
| Gondar ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 37 E |
| Gondokoro ... | 132 | 5 N | 32 E |
| Goodwin Sands ... | 42 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Gooiland ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Gora ... ... | 93 | 52 N | 21 E |
| Gordon ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Gordon Castle ... | 56 | 58 N | 3 W |
| *Gordons* ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Gorée, I. of ... | 65 | 15 N | 17 W |
| Gorey ... ... | 47 | 52 N | 6 W |
| Gorgast ... ... | 57 | 58 N | 15 E |
| Gorge ... ... | 118 Ins. | | |
| Gorinchem ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Gorki ... ... | 96 | 56 N | 37 E |
| Gorlitz ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Görsehen ... ... | 97 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Gorz ... ... | 12 | 46 N | 14 E |
| Goshenland ... | 133 | 26 S | 25 E |
| Goslar ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 10 E |
| Göta, R. ... ... | 17 | 58 N | 10 E |
| Göteborg ... ... | 116 | 58 N | 12 E |
| Gotenyama ... | 137 | 36 N | 140 E |
| Gotha ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 11 E |
| Götha, R. ... ... | 53 | 58 N | 12 E |
| Gothland, E. and W. | 17 | 58 N | 10 E |
| Gothland I. ... | 53 | 58 N | 18 E |
| Gotoshima I. ... | 137 | 33 N | 129 E |
| Gotteshaus ... ... | 30 | | |
| Göttingen ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 10 E |
| Gottorp ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 9 E |
| Gouda ... ... | 6 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Goulburn ... ... | 128 | 35 S | 150 E |
| Gourara ... ... | 131 | 29 N | 1 E |
| Gouria ... ... | 108 | 42 N | 42 E |
| Gournay (and Bray) | 8 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Governolo ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Gowran ... ... | 47 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Gowrie ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Goyaz ... ... | 135 | 20 S | 50 W |
| Graaf Reinet ... | 133 | 32 S | 24 E |
| Grabow ... ... | 62 | 53 N | 11 E |
| Grabusa ... ... | 48 | 36 N | 24 E |
| *Graces* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Gracias à Dios, C. | 69 | 15 N | 83 W |
| Gradletz ... ... | 117 Ins. | | |
| Grado ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 13 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grafton ... ... | 74 | 39 N | 80 W |
| *Grahams* ... ... | 23 | 80 N | 6 W |
| Grahamstown ... | 133 | 33 S | 26 E |
| Grahovo ... ... | 105 | 43 N | 19 E |
| Grain Coast ... | 130 | 5 N | 10 W |
| Gramido ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 8 W |
| Grampound ... | 121 | 50 N | 5 W |
| Gran ... ... | 3 | 48 N | 19 E |
| Gran, R. ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 19 E |
| Granada (New Spain) | 106 | 0 | 80 W |
| Granada (Spain) ... | 7 | 37 N | 4 W |
| Granard ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Gran Canaria ... | 130 | 28 N | 15 W |
| Grand Banda I. ... | 43 Ins. | | |
| Grand Cul de Sac B. | 69 | 14 N | 61 W |
| Grande, R. ... | 135 | 20 S | 48 W |
| Grand Gulf ... | 74 | 32 N | 91 W |
| Grand Pré ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Grandson ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Grange ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 3 W |
| Gran Para ... ... | 106 | 20 S | 60 W |
| Granson ... ... | 6 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Grantham ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| *Grants* ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Granville ... ... | 82 | 49 N | 2 W |
| Grão Pará (*see* Gran Para) | | | |
| Graspan ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 25 E |
| Grätz ... ... | 62 | 47 N | 15 E |
| Gratz ... ... | 62 | 50 N | 18 E |
| Graudenz ... .. | 58 | 53 N | 19 E |
| Grave ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Gravelines ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Gravelotte ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Graverau ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Gravesend ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Gravosa ... ... | 26 | 43 N | 18 E |
| Gray ... ... | 8 | 47 N | 6 E |
| Great Abaco I. ... | 134 | 27 N | 77 W |
| Great Ardes ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Great Austral. Bight | 128 | 34 S | 130 E |
| Great Barrier Reef | 128 | 20 S | 140 E |
| Great Bear L. ... | 139 | 68 N | 120 W |
| Great Berg R. ... | 133 | 33 S | 19 E |
| Great Beeren ... | 97 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Great Bushman Land | 133 | 30 S | 20 E |
| Great Cayman ... | 134 | 19 N | 81 W |
| Great Dividing Range | 128 | 26 S | 150 E |
| Great Fish R. ..., | 65 | 33 S | 27 E |
| Great Fish R. ... | 139 | 60 N | 120 W |
| Great Harts R. ... | 133 | 27 S | 25 E |
| Great Inagua I. ... | 134 | 20 N | 80 W |
| Great Karroo ... | 132 | 33 S | 23 E |
| Great Meadows ... | 67 | 38 N | 80 W |
| Great Salt Lake ... | 126 | 41 N | 113 W |
| Great Salt Steppe | 124 | 35 N | 55 E |
| Great Sandy Desert | 128 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Great Slave Lake ... | 139 | 60 N | 120 W |
| Great Tew ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Greatwater R. ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Great Western Runn | 124 | 24 N | 70 E |
| Great Whale R. ... | 126 | 50 N | 80 W |
| Great Zwarte Mt ... | 133 | 33 S | 22 E |
| Gredos, Sa de ... | 7 | 40 N | 6 W |
| Greece ... ... | 141 | | |
| Green Bay ... | 67 | 45 N | 87 W |
| Greencastle ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Greenland ... ... | 126 | | |
| Greenland Sea, E. | 140 | | |
| Greensborough ... | 74 | 36 N | 80 W |
| Greenwich ... .. | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Gregory, L. ... | 128 | 29 S | 139 E |
| Greifenhagen ... | 33 | 53 N | 15 E |
| Greifswald ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 13 E |
| Greiz ... ... | 62 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Grenada I. ... ... | 69 | 12 N | 62 W |
| Grenadine Is. ... | 69 | 13 N | 61 W |
| Grenelle ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Grenoble ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 6 E |
| Greyerz ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Greytown ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 31 E |
| Grimsby ... ... | 121 | 54 N | 0 |
| Grinstead, E. ... | 113 | 51 N | 0 |
| Gripsholm ... ... | 17 | 59 N | 17 E |
| Griqualand, E. ... | 133 | 30 S | 29 E |
| Griqualand, W. ... | 133 | 30 S | 20 E |
| Gris Nez, C. ... | 87 Ins. | | |
| Grisons (Graubünden) | 15 | | |
| Grivobo ... ... | 120 | 39 N | 21 E |
| Grochoff ... ... | 108 Ins. | | |
| Grodno ... ... | 58 | 54 N | 24 E |
| Grodzisk ... ... | 108 Ins. | | |
| Groenloo (Groll) ... | 22 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Groningen ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 7 E |
| Groote Eylandt ... | 128 | 14 S | 137 E |
| Groote, R. ... ... | 133 | 33 S | 24 E |
| Grosotto ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Grossenbrode ... | 29 | 54 N | 11 E |
| Grosseto ... ... | 26 | 42 N | 11 E |
| Grossfriedrichsburg | 65 Ins. | | |
| Gross Hennersdorf | 57 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Gross Jägerndorf ... | 57 Ins. | | |
| Grosswardein (Varad) | 21 | 47 N | 22 E |
| Grottammare ... | 4 | 43 N | 14 E |
| Grozny ... ... | 108 | 43 N | 46 E |
| Grubenhagen ... | 62 | 54 N | 12 E |
| Grüningen ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Grüsch ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Grussau ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Gruyères ... ... | 25 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Gruyères ... ... | 25 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Guadalajara (Am. N.) | 106 | 21 N | 103 W |
| Guadalajara (Spain) | 7 | 41 N | 3 W |
| Guadalaviar, R. ... | 7 | 38 N | 2 W |
| Guadalcanal ... | 7 | 38 N | 6 W |
| Guadalquivir, R. ... | 7 | 36 N | 6 W |
| Guadalupe Hidalgo | 71 | 20 N | 99 W |
| Guadalupe, Sa de | 7 | 38 N | 6 W |
| Guadarrama Pass ... | 95 | 41 N | 5 W |
| Guadarrama, R. ... | 95 | 40 N | 5 W |
| Guadarrama, Sa de | 7 | 40 N | 4 W |
| Guadeloupe ... | 69 | 16 N | 62 W |
| Guadiana, R. ... | 7 | 38 N | 8 W |
| Guaimia, R. ... | 135 | 2 N | 68 W |
| Guam ... ... | 139 | 0 | 140 E |
| Guamanga ... ... | 106 | 13 S | 73 W |
| Guanajuato ... | 103 | 21 N | 101 W |
| Guancavelica ... | 106 | 12 S | 75 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Guanica ... ... | 75 | 18 N | 67 W |
| Guantanamo ... | 184 | 20 N | 75 W |
| Guaparé, R. ... | 135 | 20 S | 70 W |
| *Guaranis* ... ... | 106 | 22 S | 55 W |
| Guarda ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 7 W |
| Guardafui, C. ... | 130 | 12 N | 51 E |
| Guaso Nyiro ... | 132 | 1 N | 38 E |
| Guastalla ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Guatemala ... ... | 69 | 15 N | 91 W |
| Guayabero, R. ... | 135 | 4 N | 72 W |
| Guayaquil ... ... | 106 | 2 S | 80 W |
| Guayaquil, G. of ... | 135 | 3 S | 80 W |
| Guaymas ... ... | 134 | 28 N | 111 W |
| Guben ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 15 E |
| Guchen ... ... | 138 | 44 N | 90 E |
| Guden Aa, R. ... | 116 | 56 N | 10 E |
| Gud-i-Zirreh ... | 124 | 30 N | 62 E |
| Guelders (*see* Gelderland) | | | |
| Guérande ... ... | 8 | 47 N | 2 W |
| Gueret ... ... | 79 | 46 N | 2 E |
| Guerrero ... ... | 134 | 18 N | 100 W |
| Guetaria ... ... | 44 | 43 N | 2 E |
| Gueugnon ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 4 E |
| Guiana ... ... | 106 | 0 | 60 W |
| Guiana, British, Dutch, French | 135 | 0 | 60 W |
| Guildford ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Guildford Ct. Ho. ... | 70 | 36 N | 80 W |
| Guinea, French ... | 130 | 10 N | 10 W |
| Guinea, Gulf of ... | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Guinea, Portuguese | 130 | 12 N | 15 W |
| Guinegaste ... ... | 6 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Guines ... ... | 6 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Guipuscoa ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 4 W |
| Guise ... ... | 11 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Guise, County of ... | 8 | 48 N | 0 |
| Gujarat ... ... | 124 | 33 N | 74 E |
| Gujerat ... ... | 64 | 24 N | 72 E |
| Gullberg ... ... | 58 | 58 N | 12 E |
| Gulsha R. ... ... | 124 | 41 N | 78 E |
| Gum Coast... ... | 65 | 20 N | 18 W |
| Gumti ... ... | 99 | 24 N | 80 E |
| Gundava ... ... | 124 | 29 N | 67 E |
| Gunduk, R. ... | 122 | 26 N | 84 E |
| Gunfleet ... ... | 42 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Güns (Koszeg) ... | 21 | 47 N | 17 E |
| Guntersville ... | 74 | 34 N | 86 W |
| Gunzburg ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Gurk ... ... | 12 | 47 N | 14 E |
| Gusinje ... ... | 119 | 42 N | 20 E |
| Güstrow ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 12 E |
| Guttstadt ... ... | 92 | 54 N | 20 E |
| Guyenne ... ... | 8 | | |
| Gwalior ... ... | 64 | 26 N | 78 E |
| Gwalior ... ... | 122 | 20 N | 70 E |
| Gympie ... ... | 128 | 26 S | 153 E |
| Gyõr ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Haarlem ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Habra, W. ... ... | 131 | 35 N | 1 W |
| Habsburg, Dominions of House of ... | 10 | | |
| Hacha ... ... | 106 | 11 N | 73 W |
| Hadamar ... ... | 107 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Hadden Rig ... | 28 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Haddington ... | 28 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Hadersleben ... | 17 | 55 N | 9 E |
| Hadj, The ... ... | 132 | 20 N | 30 E |
| Hadjach ... ... | 54 | 50 N | 34 E |
| Hadramaut... ... | 140 | 0 | 60 E |
| Haff, Great... ... | 33 | 54 N | 14 E |
| Hagelsberg ... ... | 97 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Hagenau (Haguenau) | 29 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Hague ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Haicheng ... ... | 137 | 41 N | 123 E |
| Haidarabad (Haid.) | 99 | 17 N | 78 E |
| Haidarabad (Sind) | 99 | 25 N | 68 E |
| Haidarabad State | 99 | 16 N | 72 E |
| Haifa ... ... | 87 | 33 N | 35 E |
| Hai-fong ... ... | 140 | 18 N | 118 E |
| Hainan ... ... | 138 | 19 N | 110 E |
| Hainault ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Hainkoi ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 26 E |
| Hainspach ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Haiphong ... ... | 125 | 21 N | 107 E |
| Haiti ... ... | 134 | 10 N | 80 W |
| Hai-yang ... ... | 137 | 40 N | 125 E |
| Hakalzai ... ... | 124 | 31 N | 67 E |
| Hakodaté ... ... | 137 | 42 N | 141 E |
| Hal ... ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Halberstadt... ... | 33 | 52 N | 11 E |
| Halberstadt, Bpc of | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Haleb ... ... | 110 | 36 N | 37 E |
| Hales Ab. ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Halicz ... ... | 58 | 49 N | 25 E |
| Halifax (England)... | 16 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Halifax (Nov. Scot.) | 70 | 45 N | 64 W |
| Halil, R. ... ... | 124 | 25 N | 55 E |
| Halisz (*see* Halicz) | | | |
| Hall ... ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Halland ... ... | 17 | 56 N | 10 E |
| Halle ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Hallve, R. ... ... | 118 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Halmstad ... ... | 58 | 57 N | 13 E |
| Ham... ... ... | 79 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Hamadan ... ... | 124 | 35 N | 49 E |
| Hamah ... ... | 110 | 35 N | 37 E |
| Hamar ... ... | 17 | 61 N | 11 E |
| Hambach ... ... | 107 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Hambledon Hill ... | 36 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Hamburg ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Hameln ... ... | 29 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Hami ... ... | 138 | 43 N | 93 E |
| Hamilton (Ontario) | 126 | 43 N | 80 W |
| Hamilton (Scotland) | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Hamilton Inlet ... | 126 | 54 N | 58 W |
| Hamilton, R. ... | 70 | 50 N | 70 W |
| Hamm ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 8 E |
| Hammelburg ... | 117 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Hampshire, New ... | 72 | 40 N | 80 W |
| Hampton ... ... | 68 | 43 N | 71 W |
| Hampton Court ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Hampton Roads ... | 72 | 37 N | 76 W |
| Hamun-i-Mashkil ... | 124 | 28 N | 63 E |
| Hamun-i-Sawaran... | 124 | 31 N | 62 E |
| Han, R. ... ... | 137 | 38 N | 126 E |
| Hanau ... ... | 33 | 50 N | 9 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hanau, County of | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Hang-chau B. ... | 137 | 30 N | 121 E |
| Hangchow ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 120 E |
| Hang-kow ... ... | 140 | 30 N | 115 E |
| Hanka, L. ... ... | 137 | 44 N | 132 E |
| Hankow ... ... | 138 | 31 N | 114 E |
| Hanoi ... ... | 138 | 21 N | 106 E |
| Hanover ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 10 E |
| Hants ... ... | 16 | | |
| Hanyang ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 114 E |
| Harau ... ... | 94 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Harbarovsk... ... | 126 | 49 N | 135 E |
| Harbin ... ... | 137 | 48 N | 127 E |
| Harbottle ... ... | 16 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Harburg ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 10 E |
| Harderwijk... ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Hardy's Camp (Quebec) | 67 Ins. | | |
| Harfleur ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 0 |
| Hari Rud ... ... | 124 | 35 N | 61 E |
| Harlech ... ... | 86 | 53 N | 4 W |
| Harlingen ... ... | 109 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Harmer, Fort ... | 72 | 39 N | 82 W |
| Harmignies ... | 22 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Harpers' Ferry ... | 74 | 39 N | 78 W |
| Harpeth, R. ... | 74 | 37 N | 87 W |
| Harrar ... ... | 130 | 9 N | 42 E |
| Harris ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 7 W |
| Harrisburg (Pa.) ... | 72 | 40 N | 77 W |
| Harrisburg (Texas) | 71 | 30 N | 95 W |
| Harrismith ... | 133 | 28 S | 29 E |
| Harrisonburg ... | 74 | 38 N | 79 W |
| Harrison's Landing | 74 | 37 N | 77 W |
| Harristown... ... | 47 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Harrow ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 0 |
| Harsány ... ... | 48 | 46 N | 19 E |
| Hartebeest, R. ... | 133 | 29 S | 21 E |
| Hartford ... ... | 70 | 42 N | 72 W |
| Harud, R. ... ... | 124 | 30 N | 60 E |
| Harwich ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Harz Mountains ... | 29 | 52 N | 11 E |
| Haslach ... ... | 92 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Haslemere ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Hasli Thal ... ... | 15 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Hasselt ... ... | 109 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Hassenhausen ... | 92 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Hastenbeck... ... | 57 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Hastings ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Hatfield ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Hatteras, C. ... | 74 | 35 N | 75 W |
| Hatteras Inlet ... | 74 | 35 N | 76 W |
| Hauraki, G. ... | 129 | 36 S | 175 E |
| Hauran ... ... | 110 | 33 N | 37 E |
| Hausen ... ... | 117 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Hausruckviertel ... | 13 | 48 N | 14 E |
| Haussen ... ... | 93 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Havana ... ... | 69 | 23 N | 82 W |
| Havel, R. ... ... | 29 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Havelberg ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 12 E |
| Haverfordwest ... | 121 | 52 N | 5 W |
| Havre ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 0 |
| Hawaii Is. ... ... | 139 | 20 N | 160 W |
| Hawash, R. ... | 132 | 9 N | 40 E |
| Hawea, L. ... ... | 129 | 44 S | 170 E |
| Hawick ... ... | 56 | 55 N | 3 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hawke's Bay ... | 129 | 40 S | 176 E |
| Hawkesbury ... | 129 | 46 S | 171 E |
| Hawkesbury, R. ... | 100 | 33 S | 152 E |
| Haworth ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Hawthornden ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Hay, R. ... ... | 128 | 24 S | 137 E |
| Hayd ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 13 E |
| Haye Sainte ... | 98 Ins. | | |
| Hayti ... ... | 106 | 19 N | 72 W |
| Hazara ... ... | 124 | 34 N | 73 E |
| Hazrat ... ... | 136 | 43 N | 66 E |
| Head of Howth ... | 27 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Hebrides, Western | 23 | | |
| Hechingen ... ... | 107 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Hedjaz ... ... | 132 | 20 N | 80 E |
| Hedon ... ... | 113 | 54 N | 0 |
| Heemstade ... ... | 68 | 41 N | 73 W |
| Hegau ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Hegyes ... ... | 111 | 46 N | 20 E |
| Heidelberg (Afr. S.) | 133 | 26 S | 28 E |
| Heidelberg (Ger.) ... | 12 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Heilbron (Afr. S.) ... | 133 | 27 S | 28 E |
| Heilbronn (Ger.) ... | 12 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Heiligenstadt ... | 12 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Heiligerlee ... ... | 22 | 53 N | 7 E |
| Heilsberg ... ... | 54 | 54 N | 21 E |
| Heilung Kiang ... | 138 | 50 N | 120 E |
| Helder ... ... | 22 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Helena (Ark.) ... | 74 | 35 N | 91 W |
| Helena (Mont.) ... | 140 | 46 N | 113 W |
| Heligoland ... ... | 94 | 54 N | 8 E |
| Heliopolis ... ... | 132 Ins. | | |
| Helmand, R. ... | 124 | 30 N | 60 E |
| Helmstadt ... ... | 117 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Helmstedt ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 11 E |
| Helsingborg ... | 17 | 56 N | 13 E |
| Helsingfors... ... | 61 | 60 N | 25 E |
| Helston ... ... | 113 | 50 N | 5 W |
| Helvetic Republic... | 88 | | |
| Helvoetsluys ... | 50 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Henneberg ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Henrico ... ... | 66 | 38 N | 78 W |
| Heppenheim ... | 107 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Herat ... ... | 124 | 34 N | 62 E |
| Hérault ... ... | 103 | 43 N | 3 E |
| Herborn ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 8 E |
| Herbsthausen ... | 89 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Hereford ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Herenthal ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Herford ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Héricourt ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Herisau ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Herjedalen ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 10 E |
| Hermannstadt (Nagy Szeben) ... | 21 | 46 N | 24 E |
| Hermitage ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Hermosillo ... ... | 134 | 29 N | 111 W |
| Hernad, R. ... | 111 | 48 N | 21 E |
| Herrenberg... ... | 13 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Herrenhausen ... | 62 | 52 N | 10 E |
| Herrnhut ... ... | 62 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Hersfeld ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Hersu Ho ... ... | 137 | 43 N | 124 E |
| Hertford ... ... | 16 | 50 N | 2 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hertford ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Hertogenbosch ... | 6 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Hervey B. ... ... | 128 | 25 S | 153 E |
| Herzegovina ... | 3 | 40 N | 18 E |
| Hesdin ... ... | 11 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Hesse ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Hesse-Cassel ... | 29 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Hesse-Darmstadt ... | 29 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Hesse-Homburg ... | 107 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Hetzendorf ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Hexham ... ... | 16 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Heytesbury ... | 113 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Hidalgo ... ... | 134 | 21 N | 99 W |
| Hierapetra ... ... | 120 | 35 N | 26 E |
| Higham Ferrars ... | 113 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Hikone ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 136 E |
| Hildburghausen ... | 62 | 50 N | 11 E |
| Hildesheim ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 10 E |
| Hill R. ... ... | 126 | 50 N | 100 W |
| Hillsborough (Ireland) | 47 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Hillsborough (U.S.A.) | 70 | 36 N | 79 W |
| Hilzingen ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Himalaya Mts ... | 64 | | |
| Hindon ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Hindu Kush Mts ... | 124 | 36 N | 70 E |
| Hindustan ... ... | 99 | | |
| Hinter Rhein, The | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Hiogo ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 135 E |
| Hirosaki ... ... | 137 | 41 N | 140 E |
| Hiroshima ... ... | 137 | 34 N | 132 E |
| Hirschberg ... ... | 59 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Hispaniola ... ... | 69 | 19 N | 70 W |
| Hizen ... ... | 137 | 33 N | 130 E |
| Hoang Ho (Yellow R.) | 139 | 20 N | 100 E |
| Hobart ... ... | 128 | 43 S | 147 E |
| Hobkirk Hill ... | 70 | 34 N | 81 W |
| Hochberg ... ... | 62 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Hochelaga ... ... | 2 | 45 N | 73 W |
| Hochkirch ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Höchst ... ... | 29 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Hochstadt ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Hoedic ... ... | 87 | 47 N | 3 W |
| Hoen Ho, R. ... | 136 | 40 N | 116 E |
| Hof ... ... | 97 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Hofwyl ... ... | 90 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Hogenau ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Hogland I. ... | 61 | 60 N | 27 E |
| Hogue, C. la ... | 50 | 50 N | 2 W |
| Hohenberg ... ... | 62 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Hohenelbe ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Hohenfriedberg ... | 57 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Hohenlinden ... | 94 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Hohenlohe ... ... | 12 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Hohenstein ... | 12 | 52 N | 11 E |
| Hohentwiel ... | 39 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Hohenzollern ... | 107 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Hokianga ... ... | 129 | 35 S | 173 E |
| Hokitika ... ... | 129 | 43 S | 171 E |
| Hokitika, R. ... | 129 | 43 S | 171 E |
| Hokutai ... ... | 137 | 41 N | 123 E |
| Holkar ... ... | 99 | 24 N | 76 E |
| Hollabrunn ... | 48 | 49 N | 16 E |
| Holland ... ... | 141 | | |
| Holland, Canal of | 109 | 52 N | 4 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Holland, County of | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Hollenthal ... ... | 45 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Holmby Ho. ... | 86 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Holme Cultram Ab. | 16 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Holowczyn ... ... | 54 | 54 N | 30 E |
| Holstein ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Holycross ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Holyhead ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 5 W |
| Holywood Ab. ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Holzhausen ... | 97 | Ins. | |
| Homberg ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 9 E |
| Homburg ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Home Ab. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Homs ... ... | 110 | 35 N | 37 E |
| Honan ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 110 E |
| Honau ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Hondo ... ... | 137 | | |
| Hondo, R. ... ... | 69 | 18 N | 89 W |
| Hondschoote ... | 81 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Honduras ... ... | 69 | 10 N | 90 W |
| Honduras B. ... | 69 | 16 N | 88 W |
| Honduras, C. ... | 69 | 16 N | 86 W |
| Honfleur ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 0 |
| Hongg ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Hong-kong ... ... | 138 | 22 N | 114 E |
| Honiton ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Honolulu ... ... | 139 | 20 N | 160 W |
| Hont ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 19 E |
| Honton ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Hooghly ... ... | 64 | 23 N | 88 E |
| Hooghly, R. ... | 64 | 22 N | 88 E |
| Hooglide ... ... | 81 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Hoogstraaten ... | 22 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Hook Head ... | 27 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Hook of Holland ... | 109 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Hoorn ... ... | 22 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Hopton Heath ... | 36 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Horki ... ... | 61 | 52 N | 33 E |
| Hormuz ... ... | 2 | 27 N | 56 W |
| Horn ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 16 E |
| Hornby ... ... | 36 | 54 N | 3 W |
| Horncastle ... ... | 36 | 53 N | 0 |
| Horodlo ... ... | 108 | 51 N | 24 E |
| Horsens ... ... | 17 | 56 N | 10 E |
| Horsham ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 0 |
| Horst ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Hosiwu ... ... | 138 | Ins. | |
| Hostalrich ... ... | 95 | 44 N | 3 E |
| Hostieradek ... | 92 | Ins. | |
| Houat ... ... | 87 | 47 N | 3 E |
| Houdan ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Hougoumont ... | 98 | Ins. | |
| Hounslow ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 0 |
| Houston ... ... | 71 | 30 N | 95 W |
| Howe, C. ... ... | 128 | 38 S | 150 E |
| Howe Is., Lord ... | 128 | 31 S | 159 E |
| Howick ... ... | 121 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Howtushih ... ... | 137 | 39 N | 122 E |
| Höxter ... ... | 29 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Hoya ... ... | 62 | 53 N | 9 E |
| Hoyerswerda ... | 97 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Hradisch ... ... | 62 | 49 N | 17 E |
| Hsiuyen ... ... | 137 | 40 N | 123 E |
| Huallaga R. ... | 106 | 8 S | 76 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Huaqui ... ... | 106 | 16 S | 59 W |
| Hubertusburg ... | 57 | 51 N | 13 E |
| Huddersfield ... | 121 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Hudson B. ... | 70 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co. ... | 70 | | |
| Hudson, R. ... | 72 | 42 N | 74 W |
| Hudson Str. ... | 139 | 60 N | 80 W |
| Hué ... ... | 125 | 16 N | 108 E |
| Huesca ... ... | 9 | 42 N | 0 |
| Hughenden ... | 128 | 21 S | 144 E |
| Hühnerwasser ... | 117 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Hui li chau ... | 138 | 27 N | 102 E |
| Huine, R. ... ... | 118 | 48 N | 1 E |
| Hull ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 0 |
| Hull ... ... | 126 | 45 N | 76 W |
| Hulst (Germany) ... | 39 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Hulst (Neth.) ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Humber ... ... | 34 | 52 N | 0 |
| Humenchai ... | 138 | 28 N | 114 E |
| Hummelhof ... | 54 | 58 N | 26 E |
| Hunan ... ... | 138 | 20 N | 110 E |
| Hundheim ... ... | 117 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Hungary ... ... | 1 | | |
| Hungtse hu ... | 137 | 32 N | 116 E |
| Hun Ho ... ... | 137 | 42 N | 124 E |
| Hun Ho ... ... | 138 Ins. | | |
| Hüningen ... ... | 107 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Hunsdon ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Hunter, R. ... | 100 | 32 S | 151 E |
| Huntingdon ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Huntly ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Hunyani, R. ... | 133 | 17 S | 31 E |
| Hupè ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 110 E |
| Huron, L. ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 80 W |
| *Hurons* ... ... | 67 | 40 N | 80 W |
| Hurst Castle ... | 16 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Hussula ... ... | 61 | 61 N | 26 E |
| Husum ... ... | 17 | 54 N | 9 E |
| Huy ... ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Hwang Ho. ... | 138 | 38 N | 106 E |
| Hwayuenkow ... | 137 | 40 N | 123 E |
| Hydra ... ... | 105 | 37 N | 24 E |
| Hyères Is. d' ... | 79 | 43 N | 6 E |
| Hythe ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| | | | |
| Iar-connacht ... | 27 | 53 N | 10 W |
| Iaroslavl ... ... | 61 | 58 N | 40 E |
| Ica, R. (Putumayo) | 135 | 3 S | 70 W |
| Iceland ... ... | 141 | 68 N | 20 W |
| Ichang ... ... | 138 | 31 N | 111 E |
| Idaho ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 120 W |
| Idapa, R. ... ... | 135 | 2 N | 66 W |
| *Idrone* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Idstedt ... ... | 107 | 55 N | 9 E |
| Idstein ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Ifelymye ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Ifni ... ... ... | 131 | 29 N | 10 W |
| Iganie ... ... | 108 | 52 N | 22 E |
| Igharghar, W. ... | 131 | 31 N | 7 E |
| Igiden, W. ... | 131 | 29 N | 4 W |
| Igis ... ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Iglau ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 16 E |
| Igli ... ... ... | 131 | 30 N | 2 W |
| Iguala ... ... | 106 | 18 N | 100 W |
| Iguassa, R. ... | 135 | 26 S | 52 W |
| Ikerin ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Ilanz ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Ilchester ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Île d'Yeu ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 2 W |
| Îles Pomègues ... | 19 | 43 N | 5 E |
| Ill, R. (Austria) ... | 112 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Ill, R. (France) ... | 112 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Ille et Vilaine ... | 103 | 48 N | 4 W |
| Iller, R. ... ... | 107 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Illinois ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 90 W |
| Illyrian Provinces... | 97 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Ilmen, L. ... ... | 108 | 58 N | 31 E |
| Iloilo ... ... | 140 | 10 N | 123 E |
| Imaile ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Imam Ghar ... | 124 | 26 N | 69 E |
| Iman, R. ... ... | 137 | 46 N | 135 E |
| Imayne ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Imbros ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 26 E |
| Imeritia ... ... | 61 | 42 N | 43 E |
| Imokilly ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Imola ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Inchaffray Ab. ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Inchicronan ... | 38 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Inchinnan ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| India Agcy, Central | 122 | 20 N | 70 E |
| Indiana ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 90 W |
| Indianapolis ... | 72 | 40 N | 86 W |
| Indian Desert ... | 99 | 24 N | 72 E |
| Indian Territory ... | 73 | 30 N | 100 W |
| Indigirka, R. ... | 139 | 60 N | 140 E |
| Indore ... ... | 122 | 20 N | 70 E |
| Indore ... ... | 64 | 23 N | 76 E |
| Indre ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Indre et Loire ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Indre, R. ... ... | 103 | 46 N | 2 E |
| Indus, R. ... ... | 123 | | |
| Ingogo ... ... | 133 | 27 S | 30 E |
| Ingolstadt ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Ingria ... ... | 52 | 60 N | 30 E |
| Inhambane ... | 140 | 24 S | 35 E |
| Inisbofin I. ... | 37 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Inishannon ... | 37 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Inishkea ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Inishowen ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Inistioge ... ... | 47 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Inistrahull I. ... | 27 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Inkerman ... ... | 115 | 45 N | 34 E |
| Inkerman Mt ... | 115 Ins. | | |
| Inn, R. ... ... | 12 | 47 N | 12 E |
| Innsbruck ... ... | 12 | 47 N | 11 E |
| Innviertel ... ... | 60 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Inowraclaw ... | 58 | 53 N | 18 E |
| Insalah (*see* Ensalah) | | | |
| Interlaken ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Inverary ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Invercargill... ... | 129 | 46 S | 168 E |
| Inverey ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Inverlocky ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Inverness ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Inverurie ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 2 W |
| Iona Ab. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 7 W |
| Ionian Is. ... ... | 105 | 39 N | 20 E |
| Iowa ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 100 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ipek ... ... ... | 120 | 43 N | 20 E |
| Ipswich (Amer. N.) | 68 | 43 N | 71 W |
| Ipswich (England)... | 16 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Iquique ... ... | 135 | 20 S | 70 W |
| Iracticonor ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 10 W |
| Irak-Ajemi ... ... | 124 | 30 N | 50 E |
| Irbit ... ... ... | 108 | 58 N | 63 E |
| Ireland ... ... | 141 | | |
| Ireland's Eye ... | 27 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Irgai ... ... | 136 | 40 N | 68 E |
| Irish Oriel ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Irish Sea ... ... | 121 | | |
| Irkutsk ... ... | 138 | 52 N | 104 E |
| Iroise Channel ... | 87 | 48 N | 5 W |
| Iron Gates ... ... | 119 | 45 N | 22 E |
| *Iroquois* ... ... | 68 | 40 N | 90 W |
| Irrawaddy ... ... | 122 | 20 N | 90 E |
| Irtish ... ... | 138 | 50 N | 70 E |
| Irun ... ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Irurzon ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Irwell, R. ... ... | 121 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Irwinville ... ... | 74 | 32 N | 83 W |
| Isabel I. ... ... | 139 | 8 S | 159 E |
| Isandhlwana Hill ... | 133 | 28 S | 31 E |
| Isar, R. ... ... | 107 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Isaszeg ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 19 E |
| Ischia I. ... ... | 4 | 40 N | 12 E |
| Iselberg ... ... | 93 | 47 N | 11 E |
| Isenburg ... ... | 94 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Iseo, L. ... ... | 88 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Iser, R. ... ... | 117 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Iser Gebirge ... | 117 Ins. | | |
| Isère, Department of | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Isère, R. ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Isernia ... ... | 104 | 42 N | 14 E |
| Ishim, R. ... ... | 138 | 50 N | 60 E |
| Isker, R. ... ... | 105 | 43 N | 24 E |
| Island, No. 10 ... | 74 | 37 N | 9 W |
| Islands, Bay of (Newfoundland) ... | 126 | 48 N | 60 W |
| Islands, Bay of (N.Z.) | 129 | 35 S | 174 E |
| Islay ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Isle en Jourdan ... | 19 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Isle of France ... | 79 | 48 N | 0 |
| Isle of Kent ... | 68 | 39 N | 76 W |
| Islip ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Ismail ... ... | 61 | 45 N | 29 E |
| Ismailia ... ... | 132 | 31 N | 32 E |
| Isny ... ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Isola della Scala ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 11 E |
| Isonzo, R. ... ... | 88 | 46 N | 13 E |
| Ispahan ... ... | 124 | 33 N | 52 E |
| Issik Kul (Lake) ... | 138 | 40 N | 70 E |
| Issoire ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 3 E |
| Issoudun ... ... | 8 | 47 N | 2 E |
| Issy ... ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Istra, R. ... ... | 52 | 56 N | 36 E |
| Istria ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Istrie ... ... | 94 | 45 N | 14 E |
| Italian Rep. ... | 89 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Italy ... ... ... | 141 | | |
| Itamaraca I. ... | 106 | 7 S | 35 W |
| Itchili ... ... | 110 | 38 N | 30 E |
| Itchin, R. ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ithaka ... ... | 105 | 38 N | 21 E |
| Iton, R. ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 1 E |
| Ittingen ... ... | 15 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Ituri, R. ... ... | 132 | 1 N | 29 E |
| Ituxy, R. ... ... | 135 | 10 S | 70 W |
| Itzehoe ... ... | 62 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Iuka ... ... | 74 | 35 N | 88 W |
| Iveagh ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Iverdun ... ... | 25 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Iviza ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 1 E |
| Ivory Coast ... | 130 | 5 N | 5 W |
| Ivoy ... ... ... | 11 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Ivrea ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Ivry ... ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 1 E |
| Jabalpur ... ... | 122 | 23 N | 80 E |
| Jaca ... ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 0 |
| Jacatra ... ... | 48 | 6 S | 106 E |
| Jackson ... ... | 74 | 32 N | 90 W |
| Jacksonville ... | 140 | 30 N | 82 W |
| Jacobabad ... ... | 124 | 28 N | 68 E |
| Jacobsdal ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 25 E |
| Jacuhy, R. ... ... | 135 | 30 S | 52 W |
| Jaen ... ... | 95 | 38 N | 4 W |
| Jaffa ... ... | 110 | 32 N | 35 E |
| Jaffnapatam ... | 64 | 10 N | 80 E |
| Jagel ... ... | 116 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Jägerndorf ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 18 E |
| Jaguaribe, R. ... | 135 | 6 S | 39 W |
| Jaguary, R. ... | 135 | 20 S | 56 W |
| Jahde, R. ... ... | 87 | 53 N | 8 E |
| Jaipur ... ... | 122 | 27 N | 76 E |
| Jaisalmer ... ... | 99 | 27 N | 71 E |
| Jaisalmer State ... | 122 | 20 N | 70 E |
| Jaitpur (Kathiawar) | 122 | 22 N | 71 E |
| Jaitpur (U. P.) ... | 122 | 25 N | 79 E |
| Jajce ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 17 E |
| Jajcza ... ... | 21 | 44 N | 17 E |
| Jalalabad ... ... | 124 | 34 N | 70 E |
| Jalandar ... ... | 123 | 31 N | 76 E |
| Jalandar Doab ... | 124 | 30 N | 75 E |
| Jalapa ... ... | 106 | 20 N | 97 W |
| Jalisco ... ... | 134 | 20 N | 110 W |
| Jalons ... ... | 11 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Jamaica ... ... | 69 | 10 N | 80 W |
| Jamary, R. ... | 135 | 10 S | 62 W |
| James B. ... ... | 70 | 50 N | 90 W |
| James Ranges ... | 128 | 30 S | 130 E |
| James, R. ... ... | 74 | 37 N | 79 W |
| James Town ... | 100 | 16 S | 5 W |
| Jamestown (Am. N.) | 68 | 37 N | 77 W |
| Jamestown (Ireland) | 38 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Jametz ... ... | 33 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Jamrud ... ... | 124 Ins. | | |
| Janina ... ... | 105 | 40 N | 21 E |
| Jankau ... ... | 38 | 50 N | 15 E |
| Japan ... ... | 137 | | |
| Japan, Sea of ... | 137 | | |
| Jargeau ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 2 E |
| Jarnac ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 0 |
| Jaromer ... ... | 117 Ins. | | |
| Jaromirez ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Jaroslav ... ... | 20 | 50 N | 23 E |
| Jaroslavl ... ... | 108 | 58 N | 40 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jarvis I. ... ... | 139 | 0 | 160 W |
| Jassy ... ... | 8 | 47 N | 28 E |
| Jativa ... ... | 7 | 39 N | 0 |
| Jauer ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Jaunpur ... ... | 123 | 26 N | 83 E |
| Java ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 100 E |
| Javari, R. ... ... | 135 | 10 S | 80 W |
| Jaxartes, R. ... | 124 | 40 N | 65 E |
| Jaz Morian Hamun, L. | 124 | 26 N | 55 E |
| Jebadc I. ... ... | 131 | 34 N | 11 E |
| Jebel el Tih ... | 132 | 29 N | 34 E |
| Jechna Doab ... | 124 | 30 N | 70 E |
| Jedburgh ... ... | 56 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Jedburgh Ab. ... | 23 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Jeddah ... ... | 130 | 22 N | 39 E |
| Jedi, W. ... ... | 131 | 34 N | 5 E |
| Jedisan ... ... | 3 | 45 N | 80 E |
| Jedrzejow ... ... | 20 | 51 N | 20 E |
| Jefferson City ... | 74 | 39 N | 92 W |
| Jeletz ... ... | 108 | 52 N | 38 E |
| Jemappès ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Jemmingen ... | 22 | 53 N | 7 E |
| Jemteland ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 10 E |
| Jena ... ... | 107 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Jenil, R. ... ... | 7 | 36 N | 6 W |
| Jérémie ... ... | 69 | 18 N | 74 W |
| Jersey, I. of ... | 79 | 49 N | 2 W |
| Jersey, New (Am. N.) | 72 | 40 N | 74 W |
| Jerusalem ... ... | 110 | 32 N | 35 E |
| Jervaulx Ab. ... | 16 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Jever ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 8 E |
| Jhansi ... ... | 122 | 25 N | 79 E |
| Jhelum ... ... | 122 | 33 N | 74 E |
| Jhelum, R. ... | 64 | 32 N | 72 E |
| Jibuti ... ... | 130 | 11 N | 43 E |
| Jiddah ... ... | 132 | 21 N | 39 E |
| Jilma, W. ... ... | 131 | 35 N | 10 E |
| Jind ... ... | 123 | 29 N | 76 E |
| Jiu, R. ... ... | 119 | 44 N | 20 E |
| Jodhpur ... ... | 64 | 26 N | 73 E |
| Jodhpur State ... | 122 | 20 N | 70 E |
| Johannesburg (Afr.) | 133 | 26 S | 28 E |
| Johannisberg (Ger.) | 107 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Johore ... ... | 125 | 2 N | 103 E |
| Joinville ... ... | 97 | 48 N | 5 E |
| Joinville, Pr. of ... | 8 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Jones Sd ... ... | 126 | 70 N | 80 W |
| Jonesborough ... | 74 | 34 N | 84 W |
| Jonköping ... ... | 17 | 58 N | 14 E |
| Jordan, R. ... ... | 85 | 32 N | 36 E |
| Joruba ... ... | 130 | 8 N | 4 E |
| Josephstadt ... | 117 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Josselin ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 3 W |
| Jouan G. ... ... | 87 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Jouarre ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Jougne ... ... | 25 | 47 N | 6 E |
| Joux, L. de ... | 112 | 47 N | 6 E |
| *Joyo* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Juan de Fuca, Str. of | 72 | 48 N | 125 W |
| Juan Fernandez I. | 106 | 34 S | 79 W |
| Juan-king ... ... | 138 | 29 N | 110 E |
| Jub, R. ... ... | 130 | 3 N | 42 E |
| Juby, C. ... ... | 131 | 28 N | 13 W |
| Jucar, R. ... ... | 7 | 38 N | 2 W |
| Judenburg ... ... | 88 | 47 N | 15 E |
| Judoigne ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Juist Is. ... ... | 109 | 54 N | 7 E |
| Jujuy ... ... | 106 | 24 S | 64 W |
| Jülich ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Jumna, R. ... ... | 64 | 24 N | 72 E |
| Jungbungzlau ... | 12 | 50 N | 15 E |
| Junin ... ... | 106 | 14 N | 76 W |
| Jura ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Jura I. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Jura Mts ... ... | 118 | | |
| Jurua, R. ... ... | 135 | 10 S | 70 W |
| Juterbogk (Jüterbok) | 12 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Jutland ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Kaap Plateau ... | 133 | 28 S | 24 E |
| Kabardia, Gt and Lt. | 61 | 40 N | 40 E |
| Kabompo, R. ... | 130 | 13 S | 19 E |
| Kabul ... ... | 124 | 35 N | 69 E |
| Kabul, R. ... ... | 124 | 34 N | 70 E |
| Kabul, R., Valley of | 124 Ins. | | |
| Kabylia ... ... | 131 | 30 N | 0 |
| Kachar ... ... | 125 | 25 N | 94 E |
| Kaffa ... ... | 61 | 45 N | 35 E |
| Kaffa B. ... ... | 115 | 45 N | 36 E |
| Kaffirs ... ... | 65 | 31 S | 29 E |
| Kaffraria ... ... | 133 | 31 S | 29 E |
| Kafiristan ... ... | 124 | 35 N | 70 E |
| Kafue, R. ... ... | 130 | 14 S | 28 E |
| Kagoshima ... ... | 137 | 32 N | 131 E |
| Kahla ... ... | 92 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Kahlenberg ... | 48 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Kaine ... ... | 124 | 34 N | 59 E |
| Kaipara Harb. ... | 129 | 36 S | 174 E |
| Kaiping ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 118 E |
| K'aip'ing ... ... | 137 | 40 N | 122 E |
| Kairouan ... ... | 131 | 36 N | 10 E |
| Kaisersberg ... | 46 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Kaiserslautern ... | 33 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Kaiserwerth ... | 45 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Kaja ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Kakhetia ... ... | 108 | 42 N | 46 E |
| Kakhyens ... ... | 138 | 24 N | 95 E |
| Kakoun ... ... | 85 | 32 N | 35 E |
| Kalahari Desert ... | 133 | 23 S | 22 E |
| Kalamâs, R. ... | 119 | 40 N | 20 E |
| Kalamata ... ... | 120 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Kalamita B. ... | 115 | 45 N | 33 E |
| Kalat ... ... | 124 | 29 N | 66 E |
| Kalgan ... ... | 138 | 41 N | 115 E |
| Kalgoorlie ... ... | 128 | 29 S | 121 E |
| Kalinjar ... ... | 64 | 25 N | 81 E |
| Kalisch (Kalisz) ... | 55 | 52 N | 18 E |
| Kalocsa ... ... | 21 | 47 N | 19 E |
| Kalotcha, R. ... | 96 | 56 N | 36 E |
| Kalpi ... ... | 123 | 26 N | 80 E |
| Kaluga ... ... | 61 | 54 N | 36 E |
| Kalundborg ... | 17 | 56 N | 11 E |
| Kama, R. ... ... | 52 | 57 N | 55 E |
| Kambeloe ... ... | 43 | 4 S | 130 E |
| Kameniec ... ... | 48 | 49 N | 27 E |
| Kamloops ... ... | 126 | 51 N | 121 W |
| Kammin ... ... | 59 | 54 N | 15 E |
| Kampen ... ... | 22 | 53 N | 6 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kamtchatka ... | 139 | 55 N | 160 E |
| Kanagawa ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 140 E |
| Kanawha, R. ... | 74 | 38 N | 81 W |
| Kandahar ... ... | 124 | 32 N | 66 E |
| Kandy ... ... | 64 | 7 N | 81 E |
| Kanem ... ... | 130 | 14 N | 15 E |
| Kangaroo I. ... | 128 | 36 S | 137 E |
| Kanizsa ... ... | 21 | 46 N | 17 W |
| Kankakee, R. ... | 67 | 41 N | 88 W |
| Kankasanturi ... | 140 | 9 N | 80 E |
| Kano ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 9 E |
| Kansas ... ... | 72 | 80 M | 110 W |
| Kan-su ... ... | 138 | 80 M | 100 E |
| Kantara ... ... | 132 Ins. | | |
| Kápolna ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 20 E |
| Kappel ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Kapunda ... ... | 128 | 34 S | 139 E |
| Karabagh ... ... | 108 | 40 N | 46 E |
| Kara Boghas ... | 124 | 40 M | 50 E |
| Karabusa ... ... | 48 | 36 N | 24 E |
| Karachi ... ... | 64 | 25 N | 67 E |
| Karagwe ... ... | 130 | 3 S | 31 E |
| Kara-kash, R. ... | 136 | 36 N | 80 E |
| Karakoram Mts ... | 99 | 32 M | 72 E |
| Karakorum ... | 136 | 48 N | 103 E |
| Karakorum Pass ... | 138 | 35 N | 78 E |
| Kara-kum ... ... | 124 | 40 N | 60 E |
| Karaman ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 33 E |
| Karaman (Karamania) | 3 | 35 M | 30 E |
| Karamea B. ... | 129 | 41 S | 172 E |
| Kara Sea ... ... | 136 | 70 M | 60 E |
| Karashahr ... | 138 | 42 N | 86 E |
| Kara Su ... ... | 119 | 42 N | 24 E |
| Karasubazan ... | 115 | 45 N | 35 E |
| Kara-tal, R. ... | 139 | 40 M | 100 E |
| Karatchai R. ... | 124 | 35 N | 50 E |
| Karauli ... ... | 122 | 26 N | 77 E |
| Karozeff ... ... | 108 Ins. | | |
| Kardis ... ... | 52 | 59 N | 24 E |
| Kargopol ... ... | 61 | 61 N | 39 E |
| Karikal ... ... | 64 | 11 N | 80 E |
| Karlsbad ... ... | 111 | 50 N | 13 E |
| Karlshamn ... ... | 53 | 56 N | 15 E |
| Karlskrona ... ... | 54 | 56 N | 16 E |
| Karlsruhe ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Karlstad ... ... | 108 | 59 N | 14 E |
| Karree ... ... | 133 | 31 S | 22 E |
| Karroo, Gt ... | 133 | 33 S | 22 E |
| Kars ... ... | 3 | 41 N | 43 E |
| Kartalinia ... ... | 108 | 42 N | 44 E |
| Karub, R. ... ... | 133 | 22 S | 15 E |
| Karun, R. ... ... | 124 | 31 N | 49 E |
| Karwar ... ... | 122 | 15 N | 74 E |
| Kaschau ... ... | 21 | 49 N | 21 E |
| Kashgar ... ... | 138 | 39 N | 76 E |
| Kashgar, R. ... | 124 | 40 N | 78 E |
| Kashgaria ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 76 E |
| Kashira ... ... | 52 | 55 N | 38 E |
| Kashkar, R. ... | 124 | 35 N | 72 E |
| Kashmir ... ... | 65 | 32 N | 72 E |
| Kasimbazar ... | 64 | 24 N | 88 E |
| Kaskaskia ... ... | 72 | 38 N | 90 W |
| Kassa ... ... | 111 | 49 N | 21 E |
| Kassai ... ... | 130 | 4 S | 20 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kassala ... ... | 132 | 16 N | 36 E |
| Kassange ... ... | 130 | 9 S | 17 E |
| Kassassin ... ... | 132 Ins. | | |
| Kastamuni ... ... | 110 | 41 N | 34 E |
| Katanga ... ... | 130 | 11 S | 27 E |
| Katcha, R. ... | 115 Ins. | | |
| Kathiawar ... ... | 122 | 20 M | 70 E |
| Katsena ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 7 E |
| Katsena, R. ... | 130 | 7 N | 10 E |
| Kattegat ... ... | 141 | 50 M | 10 E |
| Katunga ... ... | 130 | 9 N | 5 E |
| Katwijk ... ... | 42 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Katzbach ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Kaufbeuren ... | 12 | 48 N | 11 E |
| *Kavanaghs* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Kavola ... ... | 110 | 41 N | 24 E |
| Kawakawa ... ... | 129 | 35 S | 174 E |
| Kay ... ... | 57 | 52 N | 16 E |
| Kayserberg ... | 40 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Kazan ... ... | 61 | 56 N | 49 E |
| Kazan, R. ... ... | 126 | 62 N | 100 W |
| Kazembe ... ... | 130 | 10 S | 25 E |
| Kazvin ... ... | 124 | 36 N | 50 E |
| *Keatings* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Kedah ... ... | 125 | 6 N | 101 E |
| Keeling I. ... ... | 139 | 11 S | 97 E |
| Kehl ... ... | 33 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Kei, R. ... ... | 133 | 33 S | 28 E |
| Keiskama, R. ... | 133 | 33 S | 27 E |
| Kelantan ... ... | 125 | 5 N | 102 E |
| Kelheim ... ... | 33 | 49 N | 12 E |
| Kelkil Irmak ... | 115 | 40 N | 36 E |
| Kells ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Kelso ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Kelso Ab. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Kelung ... ... | 138 | 25 N | 122 E |
| Kelyoub ... ... | 85 | 30 N | 31 E |
| Kempen ... ... | 39 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Kempten ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Ken, R. ... ... | 121 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Kenaliaghe ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 E |
| Kendal ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 3 W |
| Kenia, Mt ... ... | 132 | 0 | 37 E |
| Kenmare, R. ... | 37 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Kennebec, R. ... | 70 | 44 N | 70 W |
| Kenneh ... ... | 132 | 26 N | 32 E |
| Kennemer, I. ... | 6 | 52 M | 4 E |
| Kennet, R. ... | 36 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Kenninghall ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Kent ... ... | 16 | | |
| Kentish Knock ... | 42 | 52 N | 2 E |
| Kentucky ... ... | 72 | 80 M | 9 W |
| Kenyérmezo ... | 21 | 46 N | 23 E |
| *Keoghs* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Keppel B. ... ... | 128 | 23 S | 151 E |
| Keppoch ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Keroh (*see* Kertoh) | | | |
| Keria ... ... | 138 | 37 N | 82 E |
| Keria, R. ... ... | 124 | 35 M | 80 E |
| Kermadec I. ... | 139 | 40 S | 180 |
| Kerman ... ... | 124 | 30 N | 57 E |
| Kerman-Shah ... | 124 | 34 N | 48 E |
| Kerry ... ... | 37 | 52 M | 10 W |
| Kerrykurrihy ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kertch ... ... | 108 | 45 N | 36 E |
| Kertch, Str. of ... | 115 | 45 N | 37 E |
| Kerulen, R. ... | 138 | 40 N | 110 E |
| Kessel, R. ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Kesselsdorf ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 13 E |
| Keswick ... ... | 121 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Kexholm ... ... | 61 | 61 N | 30 E |
| Key, L. ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Key West ... ... | 134 | 25 N | 82 W |
| Kezanlik ... ... | 105 | 43 N | 25 E |
| Khabes, G. of (*see* Gabes) | | | |
| Khama's Country ... | 133 | 20 S | 20 E |
| Khatanga, R. ... | 136 | 70 N | 103 E |
| Kherson ... ... | 108 | 47 N | 33 E |
| Kherson B. ... | 115 | 47 N | 32 E |
| Khersonese, C. ... | 115 | 44 N | 33 E |
| Khersonese, The ... | 115 | Ins. | |
| Khiva ... ... | 124 | 42 N | 61 E |
| Khoczim (*see* Chocim) | | | |
| Khoja Saleh ... | 136 | 38 N | 66 E |
| Khojend ... ... | 124 | 40 N | 70 E |
| Khokand (Khokan) | 124 | 41 N | 71 E |
| Kholm (*see* Chelm) | | | |
| Khong ... ... | 125 | 14 N | 106 E |
| Khorasan ... ... | 124 | | |
| Khor Hable ... | 132 | 12 N | 30 E |
| Khotan ... ... | 124 | 37 N | 80 E |
| Khotan, R. ... | 124 | 35 N | 80 E |
| Khozat ... ... | 110 | 39 N | 39 E |
| Khozdar ... ... | 124 | 28 N | 66 E |
| Khozhend ... ... | 136 | 40 N | 70 E |
| Khulm ... ... | 124 | 37 N | 68 E |
| Kiachta ... ... | 138 | 51 N | 106 E |
| Kianghung ... ... | 138 | 22 N | 101 E |
| Kiangsi ... ... | 138 | 20 N | 110 E |
| Kiangsu ... ... | 138 | 34 N | 120 E |
| Kiao-chow ... ... | 138 | 36 N | 120 E |
| Kibet ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 20 E |
| Kidderminster ... | 121 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Kidnapper's Pt ... | 129 | 40 S | 177 E |
| Kieff ... ... | 61 | 50 N | 30 E |
| Kiel ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Kielce ... ... | 108 | 51 N | 21 E |
| Kilbeggan ... ... | 47 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Kilcock ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Kilcullen ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Kildare ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| *Kildare, Earls of* ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Kildrummy ... | 56 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Kilemba ... ... | 130 | 8 S | 26 E |
| Kilia ... ... | 3 | 45 N | 29 E |
| Kilia Channel ... | 105 | 45 N | 30 E |
| Kilia, Mth of Danube | 108 | 45 N | 30 E |
| Kiliman, R. ... | 2 | 30 S | 30 E |
| Kilimanjaro, Mt ... | 130 | 3 S | 37 E |
| Kilindini ... ... | 140 | 4 S | 40 E |
| Kilkenny ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Killala ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 9 W |
| Killala Bay ... | 37 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Killaloe ... ... | 38 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Killibeagh ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Killiecrankie ... | 23 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Killultach ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Killybegs ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Kilmacrenan ... | 37 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Kilmallock ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Kilmarnock ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Kilnamanagh ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Kilrush ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Kilsyth ... ... | 36 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Kilwarline ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Kimanis B. ... | 139 | 6 N | 115 E |
| Kimberley (Afr. S.) | 133 | 29 S | 25 E |
| Kimberley (Austral.) | 128 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Kimbolton ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Kimbolton Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Kinbuck ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Kinburn ... ... | 61 | 47 N | 32 E |
| Kincardine ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 2 W |
| Kinchow ... ... | 138 | 39 N | 122 E |
| Kinchow B. ... | 137 | 36 N | 120 E |
| Kinelea ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| King George's Sound (Am. N.) ... | 101 | 50 N | 125 W |
| King George's Sound (Austral.) ... | 128 | 35 S | 118 E |
| King Island ... | 128 | 40 S | 144 E |
| King William Canal | 107 | 54 N | 9 E |
| King William's Land | 139 | 20 S | 140 E |
| King William's Town | 133 | 33 S | 27 E |
| King's Channel ... | 37 | 56 N | 12 E |
| King's County ... | 37 | 53 N | 8 W |
| King's Lynn ... | 16 | 53 N | 0 |
| King's Mt ... ... | 70 | 35 N | 82 W |
| Kingston (Canada) | 70 | 44 N | 77 W |
| Kingston (England) | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Kingston (Jamaica) | 69 | 18 N | 76 W |
| Kingston-on-Hull ... | 114 | 54 N | 0 |
| Kingstown (N. Z.) | 129 | 45 S | 169 E |
| Kingstown (St Vinc't) | 69 | 13 N | 61 W |
| Kingswood Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Kinross ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Kinsale ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 9 W |
| *Kinsellaghs* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Kintyre ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Kinzig, R. ... ... | 39 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Kiöge ... ... | 116 | 55 N | 12 E |
| Kioto ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 136 E |
| Kippendavie ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Kirbekan ... ... | 132 | 19 N | 32 E |
| Kirchheim ... ... | 28 | 49 N | 9 E |
| *Kirghiz Cossacks* ... | 136 | 40 N | 50 E |
| Kirghiz Steppe ... | 138 | 40 N | 60 E |
| Kirin ... ... | 138 | 44 N | 127 E |
| Kirkby Lonsdale ... | 36 | 54 N | 3 W |
| Kirkcaldy ... ... | 121 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Kirkcudbright ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Kirkham Ab. ... | 16 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Kirkholm ... ... | 32 | 57 N | 24 E |
| Kirki ... ... | 122 | 18 N | 74 E |
| Kirkstall Ab. ... | 16 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Kirkstead Ab. ... | 16 | 53 N | 0 |
| Kirkwall ... ... | 23 | 59 N | 3 W |
| Kiruna ... ... | 108 | 68 N | 20 E |
| Kishineff ... ... | 108 | 47 N | 29 E |
| Kisil-Arvat ... ... | 136 | 39 N | 56 E |
| Kisogawa, R. ... | 137 | 32 N | 136 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kissingen ... ... | 117 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Kistna, R. ... ... | 64 | 16 N | 72 E |
| Kitzingen ... ... | 18 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Kiukiang ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 116 E |
| Kiu-shiu I.... ... | 137 | 32 N | 131 E |
| Kiutayeh ... ... | 110 | 39 N | 30 E |
| Kizil Irmak ... | 115 | 41 N | 36 E |
| Kizil-kum ... ... | 124 | 40 N | 60 E |
| Kizil Uzen... ... | 124 | 37 N | 48 E |
| Kizliar ... ... | 108 | 44 N | 47 E |
| Kjöge ... ... | 58 | 55 N | 12 E |
| Klagenfurt ... ... | 88 | 47 N | 14 E |
| Klausenburg ... | 21 | 47 N | 24 E |
| Kleck ... ... | 104 | 43 N | 18 E |
| Klein Schnellendorf | 57 | 50 N | 18 E |
| Klerksdorp ... ... | 133 | 27 S | 27 E |
| Klettgau ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Klimowicze ... | 108 | 54 N | 32 E |
| Klissow ... ... | 54 | 51 N | 20 E |
| Kliuc ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 17 E |
| Klondike, R. ... | 139 | 60 N | 140 W |
| Kloster ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Klöstergrab ... | 12 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Klosterneuburg ... | 93 Ins. | | |
| Klosterzeven ... | 57 | 53 N | 9 E |
| Knajazevats ... | 119 | 44 N | 22 E |
| Knäred ... ... | 58 | 57 N | 13 E |
| Knaresborough ... | 36 | 54 N | 2 W |
| *Knight of Kerry* ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| *Knight of the Valley* | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Knockfergus ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Knocktopher ... | 47 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Knoque ... ... | 51 | 51 N | 8 E |
| Knoxville ... ... | 74 | 36 N | 84 W |
| Kobdo ... ... | 138 | 48 N | 91 E |
| Kobé (Africa) ... | 130 | 14 N | 25 E |
| Kobé (Japan) ... | 137 | 35 N | 135 E |
| Kodiak I. ... ... | 139 | 40 N | 160 W |
| Kodok ... ... | 132 | 10 N | 32 E |
| Koepang ... ... | 140 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Koevorden (*see* Coeverden) | | | |
| Kohat ... ... | 124 | 34 N | 71 E |
| Koh-i-Baba... ... | 124 | 35 N | 67 E |
| Kokang ... ... | 138 | 23 N | 98 E |
| Kokenhausen ... | 32 | 57 N | 25 E |
| Kok-kut I. ... ... | 125 | 12 N | 102 E |
| Koko Nor ... ... | 138 | 37 N | 100 E |
| Kokura ... ... | 137 | 34 N | 131 E |
| Kola ... ... | 108 | 60 N | 30 E |
| Kolaba ... ... | 122 | 19 N | 73 E |
| Kolberg ... ... | 33 | 54 N | 16 E |
| Kolberg Heath ... | 53 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Kolding ... ... | 116 | 55 N | 9 E |
| Kolditz ... ... | 14 | 51 N | 13 E |
| Kolen Mts ... ... | 58 | 65 N | 15 E |
| Kolhapur ... ... | 122 | 17 N | 74 E |
| Kolima, R. ... | 139 | 60 N | 140 E |
| Kolin ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 15 E |
| Kölln ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Kolosvár ... ... | 21 | 47 N | 24 E |
| Komane, R. ... | 133 | 19 S | 24 E |
| Komati Poort ... | 133 | 25 S | 32 E |
| Komati, R.... ... | 133 | 25 S | 33 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Komorn ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Konakry ... ... | 130 | 10 N | 14 W |
| Kong ... ... | 130 | 9 N | 5 W |
| Kongeaa (Konge Aa), R. ... | 107 | 55 N | 9 E |
| Kongsvinger ... | 108 | 60 N | 12 E |
| Konieh ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 32 E |
| Königgrätz... ... | 57 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Königinhof... ... | 111 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Königsberg (Bohem.) | 62 | 50 N | 18 E |
| Königsberg (Coburg) | 14 | 50 N | 11 E |
| Königsberg (Prussia) | 62 | 55 N | 20 E |
| Königsfelden ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Königshofen ... | 33 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Königstein ... ... | 107 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Konin ... ... | 20 | 52 N | 18 E |
| Konkip, R.... ... | 133 | 27 S | 17 E |
| Kootenay ... ... | 126 | 49 N | 115 W |
| Köpenick ... ... | 55 | 52 N | 14 E |
| Kopet Dagh ... | 136 | 30 N | 60 E |
| Kora ... ... | 64 | 26 N | 80 E |
| Korat ... ... | 125 | 15 N | 102 E |
| Kordofan ... ... | 132 | 10 N | 30 E |
| Korea ... ... | 137 | | |
| Korea, G. of ... | 137 | 39 N | 124 E |
| Korea Str. ... ... | 137 | | |
| Koregaon ... ... | 122 | 18 N | 74 E |
| Kormönd ... ... | 92 | 47 N | 17 E |
| Koron ... ... | 48 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Koros ... ... | 21 | 46 N | 16 E |
| Körös, R. ... ... | 111 | 47 N | 21 E |
| Korosko ... ... | 132 | 23 N | 32 E |
| Korsor ... ... | 116 | 55 N | 11 E |
| Korti ... ... | 132 | 18 N | 32 E |
| Korytnia ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 32 E |
| Kosciusko Mt ... | 128 | 37 S | 147 E |
| Kosel ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 18 E |
| Kosi, R. (Africa, S.) | 133 | 27 S | 33 E |
| Kosi, R. (India) ... | 123 | 26 N | 37 E |
| Kosloff ... ... | 61 | 45 N | 33 E |
| Koso Gol ... ... | 138 | 50 N | 100 E |
| Kosovo ... ... | 3 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Kossier ... ... | 132 | 26 N | 34 E |
| Kossovo ... ... | 119 | 40 N | 20 E |
| Kostroma ... ... | 108 | 58 N | 41 E |
| Kőszeg ... ... | 21 | 47 N | 16 E |
| Kota ... ... | 122 | 25 N | 76 E |
| Kothen ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Kötschenbroda ... | 33 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Kottbus (*see* Cottbus) | | | |
| Kotzebue Sd ... | 126 | 60 N | 170 W |
| Kouba ... ... | 108 | 41 N | 48 E |
| Koura, R. ... ... | 52 | 41 N | 46 E |
| Kouta, R. ... ... | 132 | 7 N | 22 E |
| Koutais ... ... | 61 | 42 N | 43 E |
| Kovno ... ... | 108 | 55 N | 24 E |
| Koweit ... ... | 130 | 30 N | 48 E |
| Kowloon ... ... | 138 | 22 N | 114 E |
| Kozminek ... ... | 20 | 52 N | 18 E |
| Krasnaia Pakhra ... | 96 | 55 N | 37 E |
| Krasnoi ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 31 E |
| Krasnovodsk ... | 136 | 40 N | 53 E |
| Krassnojarsk ... | 138 | 56 N | 92 E |
| Kratt ... ... | 125 | 12 N | 102 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Krems ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Kremsier ... ... | 111 | 49 N | 17 E |
| Kreuznach ... ... | 29 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Kristianopel ... | 53 | 56 N | 16 E |
| Kristianshavn ... | 53 | 56 N | 13 E |
| Kristianstad ... | 53 | 56 N | 14 E |
| Kroja ... ... | 3 | 41 N | 20 E |
| Kronach ... ... | 92 | 50 N | 11 E |
| Kronborg ... ... | 53 | 56 N | 13 E |
| Kronslot ... ... | 54 | 60 N | 30 E |
| Kronstadt (Russia) | 61 | 60 N | 30 E |
| Kronstadt (Transyl.) | 111 | 46 N | 26 E |
| Kroonstad ... ... | 133 | 28 S | 27 E |
| Krossen ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 15 E |
| Kroumirs ... ... | 131 | 36 N | 8 E |
| Krugersdorp ... | 133 | 26 S | 28 E |
| Krummau ... ... | 29 | 49 N | 14 E |
| Krusovac ... ... | 3 | 43 N | 21 E |
| Krzenowitz ... | 92 | Ins. | |
| Ksar-el-Kebir ... | 131 | 35 N | 6 W |
| Kuala Lumpur ... | 125 | 2 N | 102 E |
| Kuban ... ... | 61 | 40 N | 30 E |
| Kuban, R. ... ... | 61 | 45 N | 40 E |
| Kuching (Sarawak) | 139 | 1 N | 111 E |
| Kuen-lun Mts ... | 99 | | |
| Kufara ... ... | 130 | 25 N | 22 E |
| Kuito, R. ... ... | 133 | 17 S | 19 E |
| Kukawa ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 14 E |
| Kulali ... ... | 115 | 41 N | 29 E |
| Kulangsu ... ... | 138 | 25 N | 118 E |
| Kuldja ... ... | 138 | 44 N | 82 E |
| Kulm ... ... | 97 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Kulmbach ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 11 E |
| Kulpa ... ... | 21 | 45 N | 16 E |
| Kum, R. ... ... | 124 | 34 N | 51 E |
| Kuma, R. ... ... | 61 | 45 N | 46 E |
| Kumo, R. ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 20 E |
| Kunashiri ... ... | 137 | 44 N | 146 E |
| Kunduz ... ... | 124 | 37 N | 69 E |
| Kunduz, R. ... | 124 | 35 N | 65 E |
| Kunersdorf ... ... | 57 | 52 N | 15 E |
| Kunghyng ... ... | 138 | 43 N | 130 E |
| Kungrat ... ... | 124 | 43 N | 59 E |
| Kungura ... ... | 52 | 57 N | 57 E |
| Kunsan ... ... | 137 | 36 N | 127 E |
| Kuopio ... ... | 108 | 65 N | 28 E |
| Kur, R. ... ... | 115 | 42 N | 43 E |
| Kur, R. ... ... | 124 | 40 N | 48 E |
| Kura, R. ... ... | 108 | 40 N | 48 E |
| Kuram Pass ... | 124 | 34 N | 70 E |
| Kurdistan ... ... | 3 | 35 N | 40 E |
| Kurdla ... ... | 99 | 19 N | 75 E |
| Kuria Muria Is. ... | 140 | 18 N | 60 E |
| Kurile Is. ... ... | 137 | Ins. | |
| Kurisches Haff ... | 32 | 55 N | 21 E |
| Kurla ... ... | 138 | 42 N | 86 E |
| Kurmark ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Kurnool ... ... | 64 | 16 N | 78 E |
| Kursk ... ... | 108 | 52 N | 36 E |
| Kuruman ... ... | 130 | 28 S | 24 E |
| Kuruman, R. ... | 133 | 27 S | 22 E |
| Kushk ... ... | 136 | 35 N | 63 E |
| Kussnacht ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Küstrin (*see* Cüstrin) | | | |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kutais ... ... | 110 | 42 N | 43 E |
| Kutch ... ... | 99 | 23 N | 70 E |
| Kutch, G. of ... | 99 | 23 N | 69 E |
| Kutchuk-Kainardji | 61 | 44 N | 28 E |
| Kuttack ... ... | 99 | 20 N | 86 E |
| Kuttenberg ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 15 E |
| Kutzdorf ... ... | 57 | 53 N | 15 E |
| Kwando, R. ... | 133 | 17 S | 23 E |
| Kwang Chow Wan | 138 | 21 N | 110 E |
| Kwangsi ... ... | 138 | 20 N | 100 E |
| Kwangtung ... ... | 138 | 24 N | 110 E |
| Kwantung Pen. ... | 137 | 36 N | 120 E |
| Kwanza, R. ... | 65 | 9 S | 14 E |
| Kweichau ... ... | 138 | 20 N | 100 E |
| Kwei-hwa ... ... | 136 | 41 N | 111 E |
| Kweihwacheng ... | 138 | 41 N | 112 E |
| Kweiling ... ... | 138 | 25 N | 110 E |
| Kweiyang ... ... | 138 | 27 N | 107 E |
| Kyaikshalo ... ... | 125 | 16 N | 96 E |
| Kyendwin, R. ... | 122 | 20 N | 90 E |
| Kykdiun ... ... | 42 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Kyle ... ... | 28 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Kymmene, R. ... | 61 | 61 N | 27 E |
| Kyritz ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 12 E |
| Kysyl Kum ... | 138 | 40 N | 60 E |
| | | | |
| Laaland I. ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 11 E |
| Laar ... ... | 107 | 53 N | 7 E |
| La Bassée ... ... | 39 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Labiau ... ... | 58 | 55 N | 21 E |
| Labrador ... ... | 126 | 50 N | 70 W |
| Labuan ... ... | 139 | 0 | 100 E |
| La Capelle ... ... | 39 | 50 N | 4 E |
| La Cava ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 15 E |
| Laccadive Is. ... | 122 | 10 N | 70 E |
| La Charité ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 3 E |
| La Châtaigneraie ... | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| La Chaussade ... | 79 | 46 N | 2 E |
| Lachlan, R. ... | 128 | 33 S | 147 E |
| La Colle Mill ... | 70 | 45 N | 74 W |
| La Corona ... ... | 33 | 46 N | 11 E |
| La Creuse ... ... | 118 | 47 N | 1 E |
| *Lacys* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Ladakh ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 70 E |
| Ladenburg ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Lado ... ... | 132 | 5 N | 32 E |
| Lado Enclave ... | 132 | 0 | 30 E |
| Ladoga ... ... | 61 | 60 N | 32 E |
| Ladoga, L. ... | 61 | 60 N | 30 E |
| Ladorra, R. ... | 95 | 43 N | 3 W |
| Ladrone (or Marianne) Is. ... ... | 139 | 0 | 140 E |
| Ladysmith ... ... | 133 | 28 S | 30 E |
| La Favorita ... | 33 | 45 N | 11 E |
| La Fère ... ... | 118 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Lafère Champenoise | 97 | 49 N | 4 E |
| La Ferté ... ... | 97 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Laferté Gaucher ... | 97 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Lagan, The ... | 37 | 54 N | 5 W |
| La Garnache ... | 19 | 47 N | 2 W |
| Laghouat ... ... | 131 | 34 N | 3 E |
| Lagny ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Lagos (Africa) ... | 130 | 7 N | 4 E |
| Lagos (Portugal) ... | 24 | 37 N | 8 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lagos B. (Portugal) | 95 | 37 N | 8 W |
| La Granja (Guayra) | 95 | 41 N | 4 W |
| La Guaira ... ... | 106 | 10 N | 67 W |
| Laguna de Terminos | 66 | 19 N | 92 W |
| La Haye ... ... | 98 Ins. | | |
| La Héve ... ... | 67 | 44 N | 64 W |
| Lahn ... ... | 94 | 51 N | 9 E |
| Lahn, R. ... ... | 118 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Lahnstein ... ... | 97 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Lahore ... ... | 64 | 32 N | 74 E |
| Laibach ... ... | 12 | 46 N | 15 E |
| Laing's Nek ... | 133 | 27 S | 30 E |
| La Jaunaie ... | 82 | 47 N | 2 W |
| Lake Providence ... | 74 | 33 N | 92 W |
| Lalsot ... ... | 99 | 27 N | 76 E |
| La Mancha ... | 95 | 39 N | 4 W |
| Lambach ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 14 E |
| Lamballe ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 3 W |
| Lambay I. ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Lambessa ... ... | 131 | 35 N | 6 E |
| Lambeth ... ... | 114 | 51 N | 0 |
| Lambourne ... | 36 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Lamia ... ... | 120 | 39 N | 22 E |
| Lammermuir Hills | 121 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Lamone, R. ... | 4 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Lamont ... ... | 28 | 56 N | 5 W |
| La Mothe-en-Argonne | 39 | 48 N | 6 E |
| Lampedusa ... | 87 | 36 N | 12 E |
| Lampione I. ... | 131 | 36 N | 12 E |
| Lanark ... ... | 28 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Lancagua ... ... | 106 | 16 S | 72 W |
| Lancaster ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 3 W |
| Lancaster Sd ... | 126 | 74 N | 80 W |
| Lanchaufu ... ... | 138 | 36 N | 104 E |
| Landau ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Landeck ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Landen ... ... | 81 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Landes, The ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Landguard Fort ... | 42 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Landrecies ... ... | 11 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Landres ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Landriano ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 9 E |
| Landsberg ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 15 E |
| Landsburg ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 11 E |
| Land's End ... | 121 | 50 N | 6 W |
| Landshut (Bavaria) | 12 | 49 N | 12 E |
| Landshut (Silesia) | 57 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Landskrona ... | 53 | 56 N | 13 E |
| Landstuhl ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Lanesborough ... | 47 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Langeland ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Langensalza ... | 117 | 51 N | 11 E |
| Langholm ... ... | 56 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Langport ... ... | 36 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Langres ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 5 E |
| Langres, Plateau of | 118 | 48 N | 5 E |
| Langside ... ... | 28 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Lang-son ... ... | 138 | 22 N | 107 E |
| Languedoc ... ... | 8 | | |
| Lan Ho ... ... | 137 | 41 N | 123 E |
| Lantore ... ... | 43 Ins. | | |
| Laoka ... ... | 125 | 23 N | 104 E |
| Laon ... ... | 8 | 50 N | 4 E |
| La Palice ... ... | 103 | 46 N | 1 W |
| La Pampa ... ... | 135 | 40 S | 70 W |
| La Pax ... ... | 106 | 16 S | 68 W |
| La Paz ... ... | 134 | 14 N | 88 W |
| La Perouse Str. ... | 137 | 44 N | 140 E |
| Lapland ... ... | 52 | | |
| La Plata ... ... | 106 | 34 S | 58 W |
| Lappmark ... ... | 17 | | |
| La Prée ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Larache ... ... | 7 Ins. | | |
| Lario ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Larissa ... ... | 105 | 40 N | 22 E |
| Larnaka ... ... | 110 | 35 N | 34 E |
| La Roche ... ... | 103 | 47 N | 1 W |
| La Rochefoucauld | 79 | 46 N | 0 |
| La Rochelabeille ... | 19 | 45 N | 1 E |
| La Rochelle ... | 8 | 46 N | 1 W |
| La Roche s. Yon ... | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| La Rothière ... | 97 | 48 N | 5 E |
| Las Cruces ... | 106 | 32 N | 108 W |
| La Seo de Urgel ... | 95 | 42 N | 1 E |
| Las Guasimas ... | 75 | 20 N | 5 W |
| Lasne, R. ... ... | 98 Ins. | | |
| Las Palmas ... | 24 | 28 N | 16 W |
| Laswari ... ... | 99 | 28 N | 77 E |
| Latham House ... | 36 | 54 N | 3 W |
| La Tour, B. of ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Lauban ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Lauderdale ... | 28 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Lauenburg ... ... | 29 | 53 N | 11 E |
| Lauenburg, D. of ... | 116 | 53 N | 10 E |
| Lauenburg (Prus. W.) | 59 | 54 N | 18 E |
| Laufach ... ... | 117 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Laufenburg ... | 39 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Lauffen ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Laun ... ... | 33 | 50 N | 14 E |
| Launceston (Eng.) | 16 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Launceston (Tas.) | 128 | 41 S | 147 E |
| Lausanne ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Lausitzer Gebirge ... | 117 Ins. | | |
| Lauter, R. ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Lauterburg ... | 12 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Laval ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 1 W |
| Lavardac ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| La Villette ... | 9 Ins. | | |
| Lavoro ... ... | 26 | 42 N | 14 E |
| Laybach ... ... | 33 | 46 N | 15 E |
| Layrac ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Lazes ... ... | 110 | 41 N | 41 E |
| Lea, R. ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 0 |
| League of God's House | 15 | 46 N | 8 E |
| League of the Ten Jurisdictions ... | 15 | 46 N | 8 E |
| League, Upper (Grey) | 15 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Leatherhead ... | 36 | 51 N | 0 |
| Léau ... ... | 81 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Lebanon ... ... | 110 | 34 N | 36 E |
| Le Bourget ... | 118 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Lebus ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 156 E |
| Lecale ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Le Catelet ... ... | 11 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Lecce ... ... | 104 | 40 N | 18 E |
| Lech, R. ... ... | 33 | 48 N | 11 E |
| Leck, R. ... ... | 81 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Lectoure ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 1 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lee, R. ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Leeds ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Leehan ... ... | 128 | 42 S | 145 E |
| Leer ... ... ... | 39 | 53 N | 7 E |
| Leeuwarden ... | 22 | 53 N | 6 E |
| Leeuwin, C. ... | 128 | 34 S | 115 E |
| Leeward Is. ... | 69 | 10 N | 70 W |
| Leffingen ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Lefroy, L. ... ... | 128 | 31 S | 122 E |
| Leganes ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 4 W |
| Lêgé ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 2 W |
| Leghorn ... ... | 26 | 44 N | 10 E |
| Legino, Mt ... | 83 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Legnago ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Legnano ... ... | 88 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Lehnin ... ... | 55 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Leicester ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Leichhardt, R. ... | 128 | 20 S | 140 E |
| Leignitz ... ... | 55 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Leihghlin ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Leine, R. ... ... | 29 | 52 N | 10 E |
| Leiningen ... ... | 107 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Leinster ... ... | 27 | | |
| Leipheim ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Leipzig ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Leiria ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 9 W |
| Leith ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Leitha, R. ... ... | 12 | 46 N | 16 E |
| Leitmeritz ... ... | 33 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Leitrim ... ... | 37 | | |
| Leitzkau ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Leix ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Leixlip ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Le Maire, Str. of... | 106 | 59 S | 65 W |
| Leman ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Leman, L. ... | 25 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Lemanagh ... ... | 38 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Le Mans ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 0 |
| Lemberg ... ... | 58 | 50 N | 24 E |
| Lemling, C. ... | 125 | 12 N | 102 E |
| Lemnos ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 25 E |
| Lena, R. ... ... | 133 | 60 N | 110 E |
| Lenczica ... ... | 58 | 52 N | 19 E |
| Lenkoran ... ... | 108 | 39 N | 49 E |
| Lennox ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Lens ... ... | 39 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Lenton ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Lenton Ab. ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Lenzen ... ... | 54 | 53 N | 11 E |
| Léogane ... ... | 69 | 19 N | 73 W |
| Leohen ... ... | 83 | 47 N | 15 E |
| Leominster ... | 121 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Leon (Mex.) ... | 134 | 25 N | 100 W |
| Leon (Spain) ... | 7 | 43 N | 6 W |
| Leondari ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Leopold II, L. ... | 130 | 2 S | 18 E |
| Leopoldstadt ... | 48 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Leopoldville ... | 130 | 5 S | 15 E |
| Lepanto ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 22 E |
| Le Pouzin ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Lepsinsky ... ... | 136 | 46 N | 80 E |
| Le Puy ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 4 E |
| Lerida ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 1 E |
| Lérins, Is. de ... | 44 | 43 N | 7 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lerma ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 4 W |
| Lesbos ... ... | 3 | 39 N | 25 E |
| Leughian ... ... | 108 | 40 N | 40 E |
| Les Herbiers ... | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Les Islettes ... | 81 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Les Sables d'Olonne | 82 | 45 N | 2 W |
| Les Sablons ... | 79 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Lessines ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Lethbridge ... ... | 126 | 50 N | 112 W |
| Lethington ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Letterkenny ... | 37 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Lettermullan I. ... | 38 | 53 N | 10 W |
| Leucate ... ... | 44 | 43 N | 3 E |
| Leuchtenberg ... | 107 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Leukas ... ... | 105 | 39 N | 21 E |
| Leuthen ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 17 E |
| Leutkirch ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Leven ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Leven, L. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Leven, R. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Levis ... ... | 126 | 46 N | 71 W |
| Lewes ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Lewes Ab. ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Lewis ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 7 W |
| Lexington ... ... | 74 | 39 N | 94 W |
| Lexington ... ... | 70 | 42 N | 72 W |
| Leyden ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Leyny ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 9 W |
| Leyt ... ... | 139 | 0 | 120 E |
| Lhasa ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 91 E |
| Lia-chau B. ... | 137 | 36 N | 116 E |
| Liakhov Is. ... | 140 | 75 N | 150 E |
| Liane, R. ... ... | 87 Ins. | | |
| Liao Ho ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 120 E |
| Liaotung ... ... | 137 | 36 N | 120 E |
| Liao Tung, G. of ... | 137 | 36 N | 120 E |
| Liaoyang ... ... | 137 | 41 N | 123 E |
| Liard, R. ... ... | 139 | 60 N | 156 W |
| Libau ... ... | 58 | 56 N | 21 E |
| Liberia ... ... | 130 | 6 N | 11 W |
| Libyan Desert ... | 132 | | |
| Lichfield ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Lichtenberg (Germany) | 12 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Lichtenburg (Afr. S.) | 133 | 26 S | 26 E |
| Lidisdale ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Lido ... ... | 83 | 45 N | 14 E |
| Liebertwolkwitz ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Liechtenstein ... | 62 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Liefkenshoeck ... | 62 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Liége ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Liegnitz ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Lienz ... ... | 62 | 47 N | 13 E |
| Lierre ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Liestal ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Liffey, R. ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Lifford ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Ligny (France) ... | 97 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Ligny (France) ... | 98 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Liguria ... ... | 104 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Ligurian Republic | 86 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Lille ... ... | 79 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Lillo ... ... | 87 Ins. | | |
| Lima ... ... | 106 | 12 S | 77 W |
| Lima, R. ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 8 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Limburg (Germany) | 59 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Limburg (Neth.) ... | 22 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Limerick ... ... | 37 | | |
| Limerick ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Limeuil ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 1 E |
| Limmat, R. ... | 112 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Limoges ... ... | 8 | 46 N | 1 E |
| Limours ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Limousin ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Limpopo ... ... | 133 | 20 S | 30 E |
| Linck ... ... | 39 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Lincoln ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Lincoln Heath ... | 121 | 53 N | 0 |
| Lincoln Wolds ... | 121 | 53 N | 0 |
| Lindau ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Lindenau ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Lindholm ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 9 E |
| Lindi, R. ... ... | 132 | 1 N | 27 E |
| *Lindsays* ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Lingen ... ... | 22 | 53 N | 7 E |
| Linköping ... ... | 17 | 58 N | 16 E |
| Linlithgow ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Linnhe, L. ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Linth, R. ... ... | 88 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Lintin I. ... ... | 138 | 22 N | 114 E |
| Linyanti ... ... | 130 | 19 S | 25 E |
| Linz ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 14 E |
| Lipotvár ... ... | 48 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Lippa ... ... | 3 | 46 N | 22 E |
| Lippe ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Lippe, R. ... ... | 107 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Lippstadt ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 8 E |
| Lipski ... ... | 52 | 53 N | 40 E |
| Lipto ... ... | 21 | 49 N | 20 E |
| Liris, R. ... ... | 4 | 40 N | 12 E |
| Lisaine, R. ... | 118 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Lisbon ... ... | 7 | 39 N | 9 W |
| Lisburn ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Lisieux ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 0 E |
| Liskeard ... ... | 113 | 50 N | 4 W |
| L'Isle, R. ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Lismoir ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Lismore ... ... | 47 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Lissa ... ... | 104 | 40 N | 16 E |
| Lithuania ... ... | 55 | 54 N | 20 E |
| Littawa ... ... | 92 Ins. | | |
| Little Ardes ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Little Poland ... | 58 | 48 N | 20 E |
| Little Russia ... | 58 | 48 N | 28 E |
| Livadia ... ... | 108 | 44 N | 34 E |
| Liverdun ... ... | 33 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Liverpool ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Liverpool Plains ... | 128 | 31 S | 150 E |
| Livigno ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Livonia ... ... | 58 | 56 N | 24 E |
| Livorno (Italy) ... | 4 | 44 N | 10 E |
| Livorno (Italy) ... | 104 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Livron ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Lixheim ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Lizard Head ... | 16 | 50 N | 5 W |
| Llandaff ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Lli, R. ... ... | 138 | 45 N | 76 E |
| Llobregat ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 2 E |
| Llobregat, R. ... | 7 | 40 N | 0 |
| Loa, R. ... ... | 106 | 22 S | 70 W |
| Loan ... ... | 33 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Loanda ... ... | 130 | 4 S | 15 E |
| Loango ... ... | 65 | 5 S | 12 E |
| Lobau I. ... ... | 93 Ins. | | |
| Lob Nor ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 90 E |
| Lobositz ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 14 E |
| Locarno ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Lochaber ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Loches ... ... | 8 | 47 N | 1 E |
| Lochmaben ... | 23 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Lochoe ... ... | 43 | 4 S | 128 E |
| Lochy, L. ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Locle, Le ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Löcse ... ... | 21 | 49 N | 21 E |
| Lodi ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Lodomeria ... ... | 60 | 49 N | 24 E |
| Lodz ... ... | 108 | 52 N | 19 E |
| Loengi, R. ... ... | 133 | 17 S | 21 E |
| Loevestein ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Lofo ... ... | 54 | 60 N | 20 E |
| Logroño ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 2 W |
| Lohe, R. ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 17 E |
| Loigny ... ... | 118 | 48 N | 2 E |
| Loing, R. ... ... | 118 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Loir, R. ... ... | 118 | 48 N | 1 E |
| Loir et Cher ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Loire ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Loire, R. ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Loire Inf. ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Loiret ... ... | 94 | 48 N | 2 E |
| Loja (Am. S.) ... | 106 | 4 S | 79 W |
| Loja (Spain) ... | 7 | 37 N | 4 W |
| Lombardo-Venetia | 102 | 40 N | 10 E |
| Lombardy ... ... | 104 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Lomblem ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Lombok ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 100 E |
| Lome ... ... | 130 | 6 N | 2 E |
| Lomza ... ... | 92 | 53 N | 22 E |
| Lonato ... ... | 33 | 45 N | 10 E |
| London (England)... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| London (Ontario)... | 126 | 43 N | 81 W |
| Londonderry ... | 37 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Londonderry, C. ... | 128 | 14 S | 127 E |
| Longford ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Long I. ... .. | 70 | 41 N | 73 W |
| Longjumeau ... | 19 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Long Marston ... | 36 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Longpré ... ... | 19 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Longueville ... | 8 | 50 N | 1 E |
| Longwy ... ... | 79 | 50 N | 6 E |
| Lons-le-Saunier ... | 103 | 47 N | 6 E |
| Loo, The ... ... | 81 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Loochoo Is. ... | 138 | 20 N | 120 E |
| Looe, E. ... ... | 113 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Looe, W. ... ... | 113 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Lookout Mt ... | 74 | 35 N | 85 W |
| Loop Head ... | 27 | 53 N | 10 W |
| Lopatka, C. ... | 139 | 50 N | 157 E |
| Lopez, C. ... ... | 130 | 1 S | 9 E |
| Lora Hamun, L. ... | 124 | 29 N | 65 E |
| Lorenzo Marques ... | 130 | 26 S | 32 E |
| Loreto (Italy) ... | 26 | 43 N | 14 E |
| Loreto (Mex.) ... | 134 | 26 N | 112 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| L'Orient ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 3 W |
| Loriol ... ... | 94 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Lorne ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Lorraine ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Lorris ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Los Andes ... ... | 135 | 30 S | 70 W |
| Los Angeles ... | 72 | 34 N | 118 W |
| Los Castillejos ... | 131 | 36 N | 5 W |
| Losch ... ... | 92 Ins. | | |
| Los Gelves ... | 7 Ins. | | |
| Loshnitza . ... | 96 | 54 N | 29 E |
| Los, Is. de... ... | 65 | 10 N | 13 W |
| Lösnig ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Lostwithiel ... | 86 | 50 N | 5 W |
| Lot ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Lot, R. ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Lota ... ... | 140 | 37 S | 73 W |
| Lot et Garonne ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Loudon ... ... | 8 | 47 N | 0 |
| Loughbrickland ... | 47 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Loughrea ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Louisbourg ... | 67 | 46 N | 60 W |
| Louisiade Arch. ... | 128 | 11 S | 151 E |
| Louisiana ... ... | 72 | | |
| Louisiana, State of | 72 | 30 N | 100 W |
| Louisville ... ... | 72 | 38 N | 86 W |
| Loule ... ... | 95 | 37 N | 8 W |
| Lourdes ... ... | 103 | 43 N | 0 |
| Lourenço Marques | 133 | 26 S | 33 E |
| Lourenço, R. ... | 135 | 20 S | 60 W |
| Loures ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 9 W |
| Lourmarin ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 5 E |
| Louth ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Louthian ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Louvain ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Lovejoys Sta. ... | 74 | 33 N | 84 W |
| Lovics (*see* Lowics) | | | |
| Low Archipelago (Tuamotu) ... | 139 | 20 S | 140 W |
| Lower Rhine Prov. | 107 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Lowestoft ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 1 E |
| Lowics ... ... | 20 | 52 N | 20 E |
| Low Islands ... | 140 | 20 S | 150 W |
| Loyalty I. ... ... | 139 | 40 S | 160 E |
| Lozère ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Lualaba, R. (Congo) | 132 | 1 N | 24 E |
| Luan Ho ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 118 E |
| Lübeck ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 11 E |
| Lubina ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 32 E |
| Lublin ... ... | 58 | 51 N | 23 E |
| Lucca ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 10 E |
| Lucca Republic ... | 84 | 44 N | 10 E |
| Lucerne ... ... | 90 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Lucerne, L. ... | 104 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Luckau ... ... | 97 | 52 N | 14 E |
| Lucknow ... ... | 64 | 27 N | 81 E |
| Luçon ... ... | 79 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Ludgershall ... | 113 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Ludiana ... ... | 123 | 31 N | 76 E |
| Ludlow ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Lugano, L. ... | 90 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Lugnano ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Lugnetz ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Lugno ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 8 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lugos ... ... | 111 | 46 N | 22 E |
| Lukou ... ... | 138 | 41 N | 118 E |
| Luleå ... ... | 106 | 66 N | 22 E |
| Lumbres ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Luna ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 1 W |
| Lund ... ... | 17 | 56 N | 13 E |
| Lundi Kotal ... | 124 Ins. | | |
| Lundy's Lane ... | 70 | 43 N | 79 W |
| Lune, R. ... ... | 121 | 54 N | 3 W |
| Lüneburg ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 10 E |
| Lunel ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Lunéville ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Lungchow ... ... | 138 | 23 N | 107 E |
| Luni, R. ... ... | 122 | 30 N | 70 E |
| Lunigrana ... ... | 26 | 44 N | 10 E |
| Luppe, R. ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Luristan ... ... | 124 | 33 N | 48 E |
| Lusatia, Up. & Low. | 12 | 50 N | 13 E |
| Luserna ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Lusignan ... ... | 103 | 46 N | 0 |
| Luton Hoo ... | 121 | 52 N | 0 |
| Lutter ... ... | 29 | 52 N | 10 E |
| Lutternberg ... | 57 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Lutyahau, R. ... | 133 | 22 S | 28 E |
| Lutzelsteing ... | 118 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Lütsen ... ... | 33 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Lütsow ... ... | 97 | 54 N | 11 E |
| Luxemburg ... | 33 | 50 N | 6 E |
| Luxemburg, D. of | 12 | 50 N | 6 E |
| Luynes ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 1 E |
| Luzern (*see* Lucerne) | | | |
| Luzon ... ... | 139 | 0 | 120 E |
| Luzzara ... ... | 49 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Lwan Ho ... ... | 137 | 40 N | 116 E |
| Lychen ... ... | 55 | 53 N | 13 E |
| Lydenburg ... ... | 133 | 25 S | 31 E |
| Lyell, Mt ... ... | 128 | 42 S | 46 E |
| Lyesna ... ... | 54 | 53 N | 32 E |
| Lyk ... ... | 97 | 54 N | 23 E |
| Lyme ... ... | 36 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Lyme Regis ... | 113 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Lymington ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Lynchburg ... ... | 74 | 37 N | 79 W |
| Lynn Canal ... | 126 | 58 N | 135 W |
| Lynnhaven ... | 70 | 37 N | 76 W |
| Lynn Regis ... | 113 | 53 N | 0 |
| Lyonnais ... ... | 79 | 46 N | 4 E |
| Lyons ... ... | 8 | 46 N | 5 E |
| Lyons, G. of ... | 94 | 43 N | 3 E |
| Lyons, R. ... ... | 128 | 24 S | 116 E |
| Lys ... ... | 94 | 48 N | 0 |
| Lys, R. ... ... | 79 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Lyttelton ... ... | 140 | 43 S | 173 E |
| Maas ... ... | 88 | 48 N | 6 E |
| Maas ... ... | 109 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Maaslandsluis ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Maastricht ... ... | 6 | 51 N | 6 E |
| *Macallister* ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Macao ... ... | 138 | 22 N | 114 E |
| Macassar ... ... | 139 | 5 S | 120 E |
| *Macaveely* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 9 W |
| *Maccann* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| *Maccartan* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *MacCarthy* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 9 W |
| *Maccarthy Mor* ... | 27 | 52 N | 9 W |
| *Maccarthy Reagh* | 27 | 52 N | 9 W |
| *Maccawell* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Macclesfield ... | 121 | 53 N | 2 W |
| *MacCostello* ... | 27 | 54 N | 9 W |
| *MacDamore* ... | 27 | 53 N | 6 W |
| *MacDermot* ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| *Macdonald* ... ... | 28 | 57 N | 5 W |
| *Macdonald of Clan Ranald* ... | 28 | 57 N | 7 W |
| *Macdonald of Sleat* | 28 | 58 N | 7 W |
| *Macdonald of Sleat* | 28 | 58 N | 6 W |
| *Macdonell* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| *Macdonell of Glengarry* | 28 | 57 N | 5 W |
| *Macdonell of Keppoch* | 28 | 57 N | 5 W |
| Macdonell Ranges | 128 | 30 S | 130 E |
| *Macdonnells* ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| *MacDonough* ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| *MacDougalls* ... | 28 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Macedonia ... ... | 105 | | |
| Macerata ... ... | 94 | 43 N | 13 E |
| Macfarlane, L. ... | 128 | 32 S | 137 E |
| Machian ... ... | 48 | Ins. | |
| Machlandviertel ... | 18 | 48 N | 12 E |
| *MacHugh* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Maciejowice ... | 58 | 52 N | 22 E |
| *Macintoshes* ... | 28 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Macintyre, R. ... | 128 | 29 S | 151 E |
| *MacJordan* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 9 W |
| Mackay ... ... | 128 | 21 S | 149 E |
| *Mackays* ... ... | 28 | 46 N | 5 W |
| Mackenzie ... ... | 126 | 60 N | 130 E |
| Mackenzie B. ... | 126 | 70 N | 135 W |
| Mackenzie, R. ... | 128 | 24 S | 149 E |
| Mackenzie, R. ... | 139 | 60 N | 130 W |
| *Mackenzies* ... | 28 | 58 N | 7 W |
| *Mackenzies* ... | 28 | 58 N | 6 W |
| Mackinaw ... ... | 70 | 46 N | 85 W |
| *Mackinnons* ... | 28 | 57 N | 6 W |
| *Macleans* ... ... | 28 | 57 N | 7 W |
| *Macleans* ... ... | 28 | 57 N | 6 W |
| *Macleans* ... ... | 28 | 56 N | 6 W |
| *Macleods* ... ... | 28 | 58 N | 7 W |
| *Macleods* ... ... | 28 | 57 N | 7 W |
| Maclodio ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 10 E |
| Macloutsi, R. ... | 133 | 22 S | 28 E |
| *MacMahon* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| *MacMahon* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| *MacMorris* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 9 W |
| *Macnab* ... ... | 28 | 56 N | 4 W |
| *MacNamara* ... | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| *Macneil* ... ... | 28 | 56 N | 6 W |
| *Macneil* ... ... | 28 | 57 N | 7 W |
| *Macoghlan* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Macon (Am. N.) ... | 74 | 32 N | 84 W |
| Mâcon (France) ... | 19 | 46 N | 5 E |
| *MacPaddin* ... | 27 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Macpherson Range | 128 | 28 S | 151 E |
| *Macphersons* ... | 28 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Macquarie Harb. ... | 128 | 42 S | 145 E |
| Macquarie Is. ... | 139 | 54 S | 160 E |
| Macquarie, Port ... | 128 | 31 S | 153 E |
| Macquarie, R. ... | 128 | 31 S | 148 E |
| *Macquillin* ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 7 W |
| *Macsweenybanagh* ... | 27 | 55 N | 8 W |
| *Macsweeny Fanad* | 27 | 55 N | 8 W |
| *Macsweenytuath* ... | 27 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Macta ... ... | 131 | 36 N | 0 |
| *MacTeague* ... | 27 | 52 N | 9 W |
| *MacThomas* ... | 28 | 52 N | 8 W |
| *MacVuddock* ... | 27 | 53 N | 6 W |
| *Macwilliameighter* | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| *MacWm Oughter* ... | 27 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Mad, R. ... ... | 118 | Ins. | |
| Madagascar ... | 130 | 20 S | 47 E |
| Maddalena I. ... | 87 | 40 N | 9 E |
| Maddalena B. ... | 91 | 40 N | 0 |
| Madeira ... ... | 24 | 33 N | 17 W |
| Madeira, R. ... | 106 | 8 S | 64 W |
| Madhoganj ... ... | 123 | 27 N | 80 E |
| Madras ... ... | 64 | 13 N | 80 E |
| Madras Presidency | 122 | | |
| Madre de Dios ... | 135 | 12 S | 70 W |
| Madrid ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 4 W |
| Madrid, New ... | 74 | 37 N | 90 W |
| Madrigal ... ... | 7 | 41 N | 5 W |
| Madura ... ... | 64 | 10 N | 78 E |
| Madura I. ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 100 E |
| Maestricht ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Mafeking ... ... | 133 | 26 S | 26 E |
| Mafia ... ... | 130 | 8 S | 40 E |
| Magadoxo ... ... | 65 | 2 N | 45 E |
| Magalhães, Str. of | 2 | 60 S | 80 W |
| Magalies Mts ... | 133 | 26 S | 28 E |
| Magdala ... ... | 130 | 11 N | 39 E |
| Magdalen I. ... | 70 | 48 N | 62 W |
| Magdalena B. ... | 134 | 24 N | 112 W |
| Magdalena, R. ... | 135 | 8 N | 74 W |
| Magdeburg ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Magee I. ... ... | 87 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Magellan Str. ... | 135 | 60 S | 70 W |
| *Magennis* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Magenta ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Magersfontein ... | 133 | 29 S | 25 E |
| Maggiore, L. ... | 4 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Maghery Connacht | 27 | 54 N | 9 W |
| Maglaj ... ... | 120 | 45 N | 18 E |
| Magnisa ... ... | 120 | 39 N | 27 E |
| *Maguire* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Magus Muir ... | 28 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Mahanadi, R. ... | 99 | 16 N | 80 E |
| Mahanuddy, R. ... | 64 | 16 N | 80 E |
| Maharajpur ... | 124 | 26 N | 78 E |
| Mahé ... ... | 64 | 12 N | 76 E |
| Mahé I. ... ... | 140 | 20 S | 80 E |
| Mahi, R. ... ... | 122 | 23 N | 74 E |
| Mahia Peninsula ... | 129 | 39 S | 178 E |
| Mahon ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 4 E |
| Mahr ... ... | 99 | 20 N | 78 E |
| Maida ... ... | 87 | 39 N | 16 E |
| Maidens, The ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Maidstone ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Maikal Hills ... | 123 | 20 N | 80 E |
| Maillezais ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Main, R. ... ... | 29 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Main, R., East ... | 126 | 50 N | 80 W |
| Maina ... ... | 48 | 36 N | 22 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine (France) ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Maine (U.S.A.) ... | 72 | 40 N | 80 W |
| Maine et Loire ... | 108 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Mainpuri ... ... | 123 | 27 N | 79 E |
| Mainz ... ... | 11 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Maipu ... ... | 106 | 34 S | 71 W |
| Maitland ... ... | 128 | 33 S | 152 E |
| Maiwand ... ... | 124 | 32 N | 65 E |
| Maizières ... ... | 118 Ins. | | |
| Majorca ... ... | 7 | 39 N | 2 E |
| Majuba Hill ... | 133 | 27 S | 30 E |
| Makalé ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 40 E |
| Makarieff ... ... | 108 | 56 N | 45 E |
| Makhran ... ... | 136 | 40 N | 70 E |
| Makilolo ... ... | 130 | 20 S | 20 E |
| Makrinitsa ... ... | 119 | 39 N | 23 E |
| Makwanpur ... | 99 | 27 N | 85 E |
| Malabar ... ... | 43 Ins. | | |
| Malabar Coast ... | 64 | 8 N | 72 E |
| Malacca ... ... | 125 | 2 N | 102 E |
| Malacca, Str. of ... | 125 | 4 N | 100 E |
| Malaga ... ... | 7 | 37 N | 4 W |
| Malakand Pass ... | 124 | 35 N | 72 E |
| Malakhoff ... ... | 115 Ins. | | |
| Malay Peninsula ... | 139 | 0 | 100 E |
| Malay States ... | 125 | 0 | 100 E |
| Malda ... ... | 64 | 25 N | 88 E |
| Malden ... ... | 70 | 42 N | 83 W |
| Malden I. ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 150 W |
| Maldive Is. ... | 100 | 0 | 60 E |
| Maldon ... ... | 50 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Malenco, Val ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Malghera ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 12 E |
| Malia, C. ... ... | 120 | 36 N | 23 E |
| Malik, W. ... ... | 132 | 15 N | 29 E |
| Malin Head ... | 37 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Malindi ... ... | 130 | 3 S | 40 E |
| Malins ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Malloggia ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Mallow ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Malmaison ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Malmédy ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 6 E |
| Malmesbury (Afr. S.) | 133 | 33 S | 19 E |
| Malmesbury (Eng.) | 113 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Malmö ... ... | 17 | 56 N | 13 E |
| Malolos ... ... | 139 | 15 N | 121 E |
| Malo-Yaroslavetz ... | 96 | 55 N | 36 E |
| Malplaquet ... ... | 45 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Malta ... ... | 26 | 36 N | 14 E |
| Malters ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Malton ... ... | 113 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Malvern Hill ... | 74 | 37 N | 77 W |
| Malwa ... ... | 64 | 24 N | 72 E |
| Mamore, R. ... | 135 | 14 S | 65 W |
| Man, Isle of ... | 16 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Managua, L. ... | 134 | 12 N | 86 W |
| Manar ... ... | 43 Ins. | | |
| Manasarowar, L. ... | 138 | 31 N | 81 E |
| Manassas ... ... | 74 | 39 N | 77 W |
| Mance, R. ... ... | 118 Ins. | | |
| Mancha, La ... | 7 | 38 N | 4 W |
| Manche ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 4 W |
| Manchester ... | 16 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Manchuria ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 120 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mandalay ... ... | 122 | 22 N | 96 E |
| Mandavi ... ... | 122 | 22 N | 74 E |
| Mandla ... ... | 99 | 22 N | 80 E |
| Mangalore ... ... | 64 | 13 N | 75 E |
| Manhattan I. ... | 68 | 41 N | 74 W |
| Manihiki Is. ... | 139 | 20 S | 160 W |
| Manila ... ... | 139 | 15 N | 121 E |
| Manila B. ... ... | 75 Ins. | | |
| Manipur ... ... | 125 | 20 N | 90 E |
| Manitoba ... ... | 126 | 50 N | 100 W |
| Manitoba, L. ... | 67 | 51 N | 99 W |
| Manjera, R. ... | 123 | 18 N | 78 E |
| Mannheim ... ... | 29 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Manresa ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 2 E |
| Mans ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Mansfeld ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Mansu ... ... | 65 Ins. | | |
| Mansurah ... ... | 132 | 31 N | 31 E |
| Mantello ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Mantes ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Mantua ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 11 E |
| Manukau Harb. ... | 129 | 37 S | 175 E |
| Manwein ... ... | 138 | 25 N | 98 E |
| Manzanillo ... | 134 | 19 N | 104 W |
| Marabout ... ... | 87 | 32 N | 29 E |
| Maracaibo, L. (Maracaybo) ... | 106 | 9 N | 72 W |
| Maracaybo ... ... | 66 | 10 N | 72 W |
| Marais ... ... | 82 | 46 N | 2 W |
| Marajo, I. of ... | 106 | 1 S | 50 W |
| Maranhao ... ... | 106 | 4 S | 46 W |
| Maranos, R. ... | 128 | 26 S | 148 E |
| Marañon, R., or Amazon ... | 106 | | |
| Marans ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Maratha Confed. ... | 64 | 16 N | 72 E |
| Marathon ... ... | 105 | 38 N | 24 E |
| Marbella Pt ... | 50 | 37 N | 5 W |
| Marburg (Hesse) ... | 12 | 51 N | 9 E |
| Marburg (Styria) ... | 111 | 47 N | 16 E |
| Marcaria ... ... | 83 | 45 N | 11 E |
| March, R. ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 16 E |
| March, East ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| March, Middle ... | 23 | 55 N | 3 W |
| March, West ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Marches, The ... | 4 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Marchfeld ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Marchiennes ... | 45 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Marciano ... ... | 4 | 43 N | 12 E |
| Marcoussis ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Mardan ... ... | 123 | 34 N | 72 E |
| Mardyk ... ... | 39 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Mareb, R. ... ... | 132 | 15 N | 38 E |
| Marella ... ... | 7 | 41 N | 0 |
| Maremma ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 10 E |
| Marengo ... ... | 94 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Mareotis ... ... | 132 Ins. | | |
| Margarita Is. ... | 106 | 11 N | 64 W |
| Margate ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Maria ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 1 W |
| Marianne Is. ... | 139 | 0 | 140 E |
| Maribō ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 12 E |
| Marico, R. ... ... | 133 | 25 S | 27 E |
| Marie Galante ... | 69 | 16 N | 61 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marienburg (France) | 46 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Marienburg (Livonia) | 53 | 57 N | 27 E |
| Marienburg (Prus.) | 55 | 54 N | 19 E |
| Marienhause ... | 58 | 57 N | 28 E |
| Marienwerder ... | 58 | 54 N | 19 E |
| Mariestad ... ... | 53 | 59 N | 14 E |
| Marietta (U.S.A.) ... | 72 | 40 N | 81 W |
| Marietta (U.S.A.) ... | 74 | 34 N | 85 W |
| Marignano ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 9 E |
| Marigny ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 1 W |
| Maringa, R. ... | 132 | 0 | 21 E |
| Maritime Alps ... | 83 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Maritime Province | 137 | | |
| Maritsa, R. ... | 3 | 40 N | 25 E |
| Mark ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Mark, Old, Middle, New, Electoral | 59 | | |
| Market Drayton ... | 36 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Market Harborough | 36 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Markgrafen... ... | 93 Ins. | | |
| Markkleeberg ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Marklissa ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Markranstadt ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Marlborough (Eng.) | 121 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Marlborough (N.Z.) | 129 | 42 S | 174 E |
| Marlow ... ... | 113 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Marly ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Marmora, S. of ... | 108 | 41 N | 28 E |
| Marne (and Haute M.) | 103 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Marne, R. ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Maros, R. ... ... | 3 | 45 N | 20 E |
| Marquesas Is. ... | 139 | 10 S | 140 W |
| Marsaglia ... ... | 49 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Marsal ... ... | 33 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Marsala ... ... | 104 | 38 N | 12 E |
| Marseilles ... ... | 8 | 43 N | 5 E |
| Marshall Is. ... | 139 | 0 | 160 E |
| Mars la Tour ... | 118 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Marston Moor ... | 36 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Marstrand ... ... | 54 | 58 N | 12 E |
| Martaban ... ... | 125 | 16 N | 98 E |
| Martaban, G. of ... | 125 | 10 N | 90 E |
| Martenwerder ... | 59 | 54 N | 19 E |
| Martinique ... ... | 69 | 14 N | 61 W |
| Martinsbruck ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Martinsburg ... | 74 | 39 N | 78 W |
| Marvejols ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 3 E |
| Maryborough (Austral.) | 128 | 26 S | 153 E |
| Maryborough (Ire.) | 37 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Maryland ... ... | 72 | 80 N | 80 W |
| Marylebone ... | 114 | 52 N | 0 W |
| Marzarquivir (*see* Mers-el-Kebir) | | | |
| Masampo ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 128 E |
| Mascara ... ... | 131 | 35 N | 0 |
| Mascat ... ... | 2 | 24 N | 58 E |
| Masena ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 16 E |
| Maseru ... ... | 138 | 29 S | 28 E |
| Mashonaland ... | 130 | 20 S | 30 E |
| Mask, L. ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 9 W |
| Masovia ... ... | 55 | 50 N | 20 E |
| Massa (Italy) ... | 104 | 44 N | 10 E |
| Massa (Italy) ... | 104 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Massachusetts ... | 68 | 45 N | 70 W |
| Massachusetts Bay | 68 | 42 N | 70 W |
| Massaruni, R. ... | 69 | 8 N | 60 W |
| Masserano ... ... | 47 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Masso ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Massowah ... ... | 132 | 16 N | 40 E |
| Masulipatam ... | 64 | 16 N | 81 E |
| Matabeleland ... | 133 | 20 S | 30 E |
| Matagorda B. ... | 66 | 28 N | 96 W |
| Matamoros ... ... | 134 | 26 N | 97 W |
| Matanzas, Bay of | 69 | 23 N | 83 W |
| Matapan, C. ... | 120 | 36 N | 22 E |
| Matari ... ... | 124 | 26 N | 68 E |
| Mataura, R. ... | 129 | 46 S | 169 E |
| Matifu, C. ... ... | 7 Ins. | | |
| Matoppo Hills ... | 133 | 20 S | 29 E |
| Matsumae ... ... | 137 | 41 N | 140 E |
| Matto Grosso ... | 106 | 20 S | 60 W |
| Matto Grosso, Plat. of | 135 | 20 S | 60 W |
| Matun ... ... | 125 | 20 N | 95 E |
| Maubeuge ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Maulbronn ... | 12 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Maulde ... ... | 81 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Maule, R. ... ... | 106 | 34 S | 72 W |
| Mauleon ... ... | 19 | 43 N | 1 W |
| Maumee, R. ... | 72 | 41 N | 84 W |
| Maundsaur ... | 122 | 24 N | 75 E |
| Maurepas, R. ... | 67 | 51 N | 96 W |
| Mauritania ... | 140 | 20 N | 30 W |
| Mauritius ... ... | 130 | 20 S | 58 E |
| Mauritsstad ... | 106 | 10 S | 36 W |
| Maurrenne ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 6 E |
| Mautern ... ... | 92 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Mauthausen ... | 57 | 48 N | 15 E |
| Mauvezin ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Maxen ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Maya ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 1 W |
| Maybole Ab. ... | 23 | 55 N | 5 W |
| Mayenfeld ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Mayenne ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 0 |
| Maynooth ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Mayo ... ... | 37 | 53 S | 10 W |
| Mayotta ... ... | 140 | 13 S | 46 E |
| Mazagan ... ... | 131 | 33 N | 8 W |
| Mazanderan ... | 124 | 35 N | 50 E |
| Mazar-i-Sharif ... | 124 | 37 N | 67 E |
| Mazaruni, R. (*see* Massaruni, R.) | | | |
| Mazatlan ... ... | 139 | 22 N | 101 W |
| Mazzara ... ... | 26 | 38 N | 13 E |
| Mbomu, R. ... | 132 | 5 N | 25 E |
| M'Arthur R. ... | 128 | 17 S | 136 E |
| McClintock Chan. | 126 | 72 N | 100 W |
| McClure Str. ... | 126 | 75 N | 120 W |
| *McGregors* ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| *McLachland* ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| *McLarens* ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| *McNaughtons* ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Meath ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Meaux Ab. ... | 16 | 54 N | 0 |
| Mecca ... ... | 132 | 21 N | 40 E |
| Mechlin ... ... | 6 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Mecklenburg ... | 12 | 54 N | 12 E |
| Mecklenburg-Schwerin | 62 | 54 N | 12 E |
| Mecklenburg-Strelitz | 62 | 54 N | 13 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Medellin (Am. S.) ... | 135 | 6 N | 76 W |
| Medellin (Spain) ... | 95 | 39 N | 6 W |
| Medemblijk ... | 22 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Medicine Hat ... | 126 | 50 N | 110 W |
| Medina ... ... | 132 | 25 N | 40 E |
| Medina del Campo | 7 | 41 N | 5 W |
| Medina de Rioseco | 7 | 42 N | 5 W |
| Medina Sidonia ... | 7 | 36 N | 6 W |
| Mediterranean Sea | 120 | | |
| Mediterranée ... | 94 | 44 N | 11 E |
| Medjerda, W. ... | 131 | 36 N | 8 E |
| Medola ... ... | 83 | 45 N | 10 E |
| Medun ... ... | 119 | 42 N | 19 E |
| Medway, R. ... | 36 | 51 N | 0 |
| Medyn ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 36 E |
| Meelick ... ... | 38 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Meersburg ... ... | 15 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Meerut ... ... | 99 | 29 N | 78 E |
| Mehedia ... ... | 7 Ins. | | |
| Mehidpur ... ... | 122 | 23 N | 76 E |
| Meilhan ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 0 |
| Meiningen ... ... | 107 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Meissen ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 13 E |
| Mekong, R. ... | 138 | 18 N | 104 E |
| Mekran ... ... | 124 | 25 N | 60 E |
| Melanesia ... ... | 139 | | |
| Melbourne ... ... | 128 | 38 S | 145 E |
| Melcombe Regis ... | 121 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Melegnano ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Melilla ... ... | 65 | 35 N | 3 W |
| Melinda ... ... | 65 | 4 S | 40 E |
| Mella ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Melle ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 0 |
| Melnik ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 14 E |
| Melrose Ab. ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Melun ... ... | 8 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Melville, C. ... | 128 | 14 S | 144 E |
| Melville I. (Australia) | 126 | 70 N | 120 W |
| Melville I. (Canada) | 128 | 12 S | 131 E |
| Melville Sd ... | 126 | 70 N | 110 W |
| Memel ... ... | 55 | 56 N | 21 E |
| Memel, R. ... ... | 20 | 55 N | 20 E |
| Memmingen ... | 12 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Memphis (Egypt) | 132 Ins. | | |
| Memphis (U.S.A.) | 74 | 35 N | 90 W |
| Menai Strait ... | 121 | 53 N | 4 W |
| Menam, R. ... | 125 | 15 N | 100 E |
| Menama ... ... | 124 | 26 N | 51 E |
| Mende ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Mendip Hills ... | 121 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Mendocino, C. ... | 106 | 40 N | 124 W |
| Mendoza ... ... | 106 | 33 S | 69 W |
| Meng-tzu ... ... | 138 | 24 N | 103 E |
| Menin ... ... | 39 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Menindie ... ... | 128 | 32 S | 143 E |
| Mentana ... ... | 104 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Menteith ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Mentone ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 7 E |
| Menzala, L. ... | 132 | 31 N | 32 E |
| *Menzies* ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Menzies ... ... | 128 | 30 S | 121 E |
| Meppel ... ... | 109 | 53 N | 6 E |
| Meppen ... ... | 39 | 53 N | 7 E |
| Mequinenza ... | 95 | 41 N | 0 |
| Mequinez ... ... | 131 | 34 N | 5 W |
| Meran ... ... | 12 | 47 N | 11 E |
| Merecy ... ... | 54 | 54 N | 24 E |
| Mergentheim ... | 39 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Merida (Am. Centl.) | 134 | 21 N | 90 W |
| Merida (Am. S.) ... | 135 | 8 N | 72 W |
| Merida (Spain) ... | 95 | 39 N | 6 W |
| Meridian ... ... | 74 | 32 N | 89 W |
| Mérindol ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 5 E |
| Merioneth ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 4 W |
| Mernis ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Merow ... ... | 40 | 53 N | 13 E |
| Mers ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Mers-el-Kebir ... | 131 | 36 N | 1 W |
| Mersburg ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Mersey, R. ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Merthyr Tydfil ... | 121 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Merv ... ... | 124 | 38 N | 62 E |
| Mery ... ... | 97 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Meseritz ... ... | 57 | 52 N | 16 E |
| Meshed ... ... | 124 | 36 N | 60 E |
| Mesopotamia ... | 110 | | |
| Messejara ... ... | 95 | 38 N | 8 W |
| Messenia ... ... | 105 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Messignac ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 1 E |
| Messin ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Messina ... ... | 4 | 38 N | 16 E |
| Messina, Str. of ... | 104 | 38 N | 16 E |
| Mestre ... ... | 83 | 45 N | 12 E |
| Meta, R. ... ... | 135 | 6 N | 68 W |
| Metauro ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 13 E |
| Metemma ... ... | 132 | 17 N | 33 E |
| Metre Hill, 203 ... | 137 | 39 N | 121 E |
| Metz ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Metzovo ... ... | 120 | 40 N | 21 E |
| Meudon ... ... | 19 Ins. | | |
| Meulan ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Meurs ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Meurthe ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Meurthe, R. ... | 118 | 48 N | 6 E |
| Meuse ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Meuse, R. ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Meuse Inf. ... ... | 94 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Meux ... ... | 8 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Mewar ... ... | 122 | 20 N | 70 E |
| Mewe ... ... | 32 | 54 N | 19 E |
| Mexico ... ... | 66 | 20 N | 99 W |
| Mexico, Gulf of ... | 72 | | |
| Mexico, New ... | 72 | 30 N | 110 W |
| Mexico, U.S. of ... | 106 Ins. | | |
| Meyerskappel ... | 112 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Mézières ... ... | 79 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Mezquital, R. ... | 134 | 23 N | 105 W |
| Mhow ... ... | 123 | 23 N | 76 E |
| Mia, W. ... ... | 131 | 30 N | 5 E |
| Miami, R. ... ... | 67 | 40 N | 85 W |
| Miani ... ... | 124 | 25 N | 68 E |
| Michaloff ... ... | 108 | 54 N | 40 E |
| Michigan ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 9 W |
| Michillimackinac ... | 67 | 46 N | 85 W |
| Michni Pass ... | 122 | 34 N | 72 E |
| Michoacan ... ... | 134 | 19 N | 102 W |
| Micronesia ... ... | 139 | | |
| Middelburg (Afr. S.) | 133 | 26 S | 29 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Middelburg (Holland) | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Middle Island ... | 100 | 60 S | 180 E |
| Middlesex ... ... | 16 | 50 N | 2 W |
| Middleton (Ireland) | 47 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Middleton (Scotland) | 28 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Midhurst ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Midnapur ... ... | 64 | 22 N | 87 E |
| Mierdyk ... ... | 45 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Mietzel ... ... | 57 | 53 N | 15 E |
| Miguel, R. ... ... | 135 | 15 S | 64 W |
| Milagro ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 2 W |
| Milan ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Milan, Duchy of ... | 4 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Milazzo ... ... | 104 | 38 N | 15 E |
| Milborne, Port ... | 113 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Mileto ... ... | 104 | 39 N | 16 E |
| Milford Haven ... | 24 | 52 N | 5 W |
| Milford Sound ... | 129 | 45 S | 168 E |
| Milhau ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 3 E |
| Milledgeville ... | 74 | 33 N | 83 W |
| Millesimo ... ... | 83 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Millikin's Bend ... | 74 | 32 N | 91 W |
| Mill Spring ... | 74 | 37 N | 84 E |
| Miloslav ... ... | 107 | 52 N | 17 E |
| Minas Geraes ... | 106 | 18 S | 43 W |
| Mincio ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Mincio, R. ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 10 E |
| Mindanao ... ... | 139 | 0 | 120 E |
| Mindelheim ... | 62 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Mindello ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 9 W |
| Minden ... ... | 29 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Minden, Bishopric of | 12 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Mindoro ... ... | 139 | 13 N | 121 E |
| Minehead ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Mingrelia ... ... | 61 | 40 N | 40 E |
| Min Ho ... ... | 138 | 29 N | 103 E |
| Minho, R. ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 10 W |
| Minneapolis ... | 72 | 45 N | 93 W |
| Minnesota ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 100 W |
| Minorca ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 4 E |
| Minsk ... ... | 108 | 50 N | 20 E |
| Minsk ... ... | 108 | 54 N | 28 E |
| Miossans ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 0 |
| Miquelon I. ... | 67 | 47 N | 56 W |
| Miramichi B. ... | 126 | 47 N | 65 W |
| Miranda ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Mirandola ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Mirim, L. ... ... | 135 | 40 S | 60 W |
| Mirpur (India) ... | 124 | 25 N | 68 E |
| Mirpur (India) ... | 124 | 28 N | 69 E |
| Mirzapur ... ... | 99 | 25 N | 83 E |
| Mishmee Hills ... | 138 | 28 N | 96 E |
| Mishra el Rek ... | 132 | 8 N | 29 E |
| Misiones ... ... | 106 | 40 S | 60 W |
| Misox ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Missinaibi, R. ... | 67 | 50 N | 83 W |
| Missionary Ridge ... | 74 | 34 N | 86 W |
| Mississippi ... ... | 72 | 30 N | 90 W |
| Mississippi, R. ... | 72 | | |
| Missolonghi ... | 105 | 38 N | 21 E |
| Missouri ... ... | 72 | 30 N | 100 W |
| Missouri, R. ... | 72 | | |
| Missunde ... ... | 116 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Mistra ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Mitchell, R. ... | 128 | 16 S | 142 E |
| Mito ... ... | 137 | 36 N | 140 E |
| Mitrovica ... ... | 3 | 45 N | 20 E |
| Mitrowitz ... ... | 105 | 43 N | 21 E |
| Mittau ... ... | 58 | 57 N | 24 E |
| Mittelmark ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Mittel-Pöllnitz ... | 92 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Mitylene ... ... | 120 | 39 N | 27 E |
| Mizen Head ... | 47 | 51 N | 10 W |
| Mlava ... ... | 92 | 53 N | 20 E |
| Mobile ... ... | 72 | 31 N | 88 W |
| Mobile B. ... ... | 74 | 31 N | 88 W |
| Mocha ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 43 E |
| Möckern ... ... | 97 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Mocro, L. ... ... | 130 | 8 S | 29 E |
| Modder R. ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 25 E |
| Modena ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Modlin ... ... | 108 | 52 N | 21 E |
| Modon ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Modos ... ... | 21 | 45 N | 21 E |
| Moesakirch ... ... | 88 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Mogador ... ... | 131 | 32 N | 10 W |
| Mogadoxa ... ... | 140 | 2 N | 46 E |
| Mohacs ... ... | 3 | 46 N | 19 E |
| Mohawk, R. ... | 72 | 43 N | 74 W |
| Mohileff ... ... | 108 | 50 N | 30 E |
| Mohileff ... ... | 108 | 54 N | 30 E |
| Mohrungen ... | 92 | 54 N | 20 E |
| Moidart ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 6 W |
| Mojaisk ... ... | 96 | 56 N | 36 E |
| Mojos ... ... | 106 | 20 S | 60 W |
| Mokotoff ... ... | 108 Ins. | | |
| Mok-po ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 126 E |
| Mola ... ... | 104 | 41 N | 17 E |
| Moldau, R. ... ... | 12 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Moldavia ... ... | 3 | 48 N | 25 E |
| Molina ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 2 W |
| Molinella, R. ... | 83 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Molino ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 2 E |
| Molino del Rey ... | 71 | 19 N | 99 W |
| Molise ... ... | 26 | 42 N | 14 E |
| Molla Pass ... ... | 124 | 28 N | 67 E |
| Molle, R. ... ... | 19 | 43 N | 6 E |
| Mollendo ... ... | 140 | 17 S | 72 W |
| Mollwitz ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 17 E |
| Molodetchno ... | 96 | 54 N | 27 E |
| Molopo, R. ... ... | 133 | 26 S | 22 E |
| Molsheim ... ... | 9 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Molteno ... ... | 133 | 31 S | 26 E |
| Moluccas ... ... | 43 Ins. | | |
| Molyneux ... ... | 129 Ins. | | |
| Molyneux, R. ... | 129 | 46 S | 170 E |
| Mombasa ... ... | 130 | 4 S | 40 E |
| Momein ... ... | 138 | 26 N | 98 E |
| Mömpelgard (Montbéliard) ... | 5 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Mona Channel ... | 134 | 18 N | 68 W |
| Mona, R. ... ... | 123 | 25 N | 90 E |
| Monaco ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 7 E |
| Monaghan ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Monaghan, County of | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Monastir ... ... | 105 | 41 N | 21 E |
| Moncalieri ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Monceaux ... ... | 19 Ins. | | |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monckton's Camp (Quebec) ... | 67 | Ins. | |
| Moncontour ... | 19 | 47 N | 0 |
| Moncorvo ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 7 W |
| Moncton ... ... | 126 | 46 N | 65 W |
| Mondego B. ... | 95 | 40 N | 9 W |
| Mondego, R. ... | 7 | 40 N | 10 W |
| Mondelheim ... | 45 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Mondovi ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Mondyck ... ... | 81 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Monembasia ... | 3 | 37 N | 23 E |
| Monfalcone ... | 111 | 46 N | 14 E |
| Monflanquin ... | 19 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Monganagh... ... | 37 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Mongolia ... ... | 138 | | |
| Mönitz ... ... | 92 | Ins. | |
| Mönitz, L. ... ... | 92 | Ins. | |
| Monjuich ... ... | 7 | 41 N | 2 E |
| Monmouth ... ... | 70 | 40 N | 74 W |
| Monomotapa ... | 65 | 20 S | 20 E |
| Monongahela, R. ... | 67 | 40 N | 80 W |
| Monrovia ... ... | 130 | 6 N | 11 W |
| Mons ... ... | 45 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Montabaur ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Montaigu ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Montalcino ... ... | 4 | 43 N | 11 E |
| Montalto ... ... | 4 | 43 N | 14 E |
| Montana ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 120 W |
| Montargis ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Montauban ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Montaut ... ... | 19 | 43 N | 2 E |
| Montbéliard ... | 12 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Montblanc ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Mont Blanc ... | 141 | 46 N | 7 E |
| Montcenis ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 4 E |
| Mont de Marsan ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Montdidier ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Montebello (Milan) | 88 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Montebello (Piedmont) ... | 104 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Montebello (Venetia) | 104 | 46 N | 11 E |
| Montechiaro ... | 83 | 45 N | 10 E |
| Monte Corone ... | 4 | 43 N | 12 E |
| Montefalcone ... | 104 | 42 N | 15 E |
| Montefeltro... ... | 4 | 44 N | 13 E |
| Montélimar... ... | 19 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Montendre ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 0 |
| Montenegro ... | 3 | 40 N | 15 E |
| Montenotte... ... | 83 | 44 N | 9 E |
| Montepulciano ... | 4 | 43 N | 12 E |
| Montereau ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Monterey (Mexico)... | 106 | 26 N | 100 W |
| Monterey (U.S.A.)... | 72 | 37 N | 122 W |
| Monterotondo ... | 104 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Montevideo ... | 106 | 34 S | 56 W |
| Montferrat ... | 4 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Montgaillard ... | 19 | 43 N | 2 E |
| Mont Genèvre ... | 25 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Montgomery, County of | 16 | 52 N | 4 W |
| Montgomery (U.S.A.) | 74 | 32 N | 86 W |
| Montgomery (Wales) | 36 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Montheurt ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 0 |
| Monticchio ... ... | 30 | 40 N | 9 E |
| Montigny ... ... | 118 | Ins. | |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montluel ... ... | 25 | 46 N | 5 E |
| Montmartre ... | 97 | Ins. | |
| Montmédy ... ... | 11 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Montmélian ... | 25 | 45 N | 6 E |
| Montmirail... ... | 97 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Montmorency ... | 97 | Ins. | |
| Montmorency, R. ... | 68 | 47 N | 71 W |
| Montpellier ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Montreal ... ... | 70 | 45 N | 74 W |
| Montreuil ... ... | 79 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Montrond ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 3 E |
| Montrose ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 2 W |
| Montsegur ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 0 |
| Montserrat ... ... | 69 | 17 N | 62 W |
| Monts Faucilles ... | 118 | 48 N | 6 E |
| Mont Tonnerre ... | 94 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Mont Yvron ... | 81 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Monza ... ... | 4 | Ins. 46 N | 9 E |
| Monzon ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 0 |
| Mook ... ... | 39 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Mookerheide ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Moonie, R. ... | 128 | 28 S | 149 E |
| Moor ... ... | 111 | 47 N | 18 E |
| Moore, L. ... ... | 128 | 30 S | 118 E |
| Moose Factory ... | 126 | 52 N | 81 W |
| Moose Jaw ... ... | 126 | 50 N | 106 W |
| Moose, R. ... ... | 70 | 50 N | 90 W |
| Moradabad ... ... | 123 | 29 N | 79 E |
| Morant Pt ... ... | 69 | 18 N | 76 W |
| Morat ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Morava, R. ... ... | 119 | 44 N | 21 E |
| Morava Bulgarian, R. | 119 | 43 N | 22 E |
| Moravia ... ... | 12 | 46 N | 16 E |
| Moray ... ... | 23 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Moray Firth ... | 56 | 58 N | 4 W |
| Morbegno ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Morbihan ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 3 W |
| Morea ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 20 E |
| Morelos ... ... | 134 | 19 N | 99 W |
| Moreton I. ... ... | 128 | 27 S | 153 E |
| Morgan, Mt ... | 128 | 24 S | 151 E |
| Morgarten ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Morge, R. ... ... | 25 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Morlaix ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 4 W |
| Morne Fortune ... | 69 | 14 N | 61 W |
| Morocco ... ... | 131 | 32 N | 8 W |
| Morpeth ... ... | 16 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Mortara ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Mortirolo Pass ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Moscova, R. ... | 52 | 56 N | 37 E |
| Moscow ... ... | 61 | 56 N | 38 E |
| Moselle ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Moselle, R. ... ... | 12 | 46 N | 4 E |
| Moskva, R. (*see* Moscova, R.) | | | |
| Moson ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 17 E |
| Mosquito Coast ... | 69 | 10 N | 90 W |
| Mosquito Gulf ... | 135 | 10 N | 82 W |
| Moss ... ... | 108 | 60 N | 11 E |
| Mossamedes ... | 130 | 15 S | 12 E |
| Mossel B. ... ... | 133 | 34 S | 22 E |
| Mossorin ... ... | 111 | 45 N | 20 E |
| Mostaganem ... | 131 | 36 N | 0 |
| Mostar ... ... | 111 | 43 N | 18 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mosul ... ... | 110 | 36 N | 43 E |
| Motagua, R. ... | 134 | 15 N | 90 W |
| Motien Pass ... | 137 | 41 N | 128 E |
| Moulaya, W. ... | 131 | 34 N | 3 W |
| Moulins ... ... | 8 | 47 N | 3 E |
| Moulmein ... ... | 125 | 16 N | 98 E |
| Mount, C. ... ... | 65 | 7 N | 11 W |
| Mouree (Fort Nassau) | 65 Ins. | | |
| Mourne ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Mousehold Hill ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 E |
| Mousehole ... ... | 16 | 50 N | 6 W |
| Mouseron ... ... | 109 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Moutiers ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Mouzon ... ... | 118 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Moyenvic ... ... | 33 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Moy Hall ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Moylurge ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Mozambique ... | 43 | 14 S | 40 E |
| Mozambique ... | 133 | 20 S | 30 E |
| Mozdok ... ... | 61 | 44 N | 45 E |
| Mozembano ... | 33 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Mstislavl ... ... | 58 | 54 N | 32 E |
| Muata Yamo ... | 130 | 8 S | 26 E |
| Mucheln ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Much Wenlock ... | 114 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Mudantsane ... | 137 | 44 N | 125 E |
| Mudki ... ... | 124 | 31 N | 75 E |
| Muga, R. ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 3 E |
| Mugello ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 11 E |
| Mühl, R. ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Mühlberg ... ... | 14 | 51 N | 13 E |
| Mühldorf ... ... | 33 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Mühlhausen (Ger.) | 12 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Mühlhausen (Ger.) | 12 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Mühlheim ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Mühlviertel ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Muiden ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Mukandwara ... | 99 | 25 N | 76 E |
| Mukden ... ... | 133 | 42 N | 123 E |
| Mülde, R. ... ... | 62 | 51 N | 13 E |
| Mülheim (*see* Mühlheim) | | | |
| Mullaghcarn, Mt ... | 37 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Mullingar ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Multan ... ... | 64 | 30 N | 72 E |
| Münchengrätz ... | 57 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Münden ... ... | 29 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Munglem ... ... | 133 | 23 N | 100 E |
| Muni, R. ... ... | 140 | 0 | 30 W |
| Munich ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Munkács ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 23 E |
| Munkeliv ... ... | 17 | 63 N | 10 E |
| *Munroes* ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 5 W |
| Münsingen ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Munster (Ireland) ... | 27 | | |
| Münster ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 8 E |
| Münster ... ... | 40 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Münster, Bishopric of | 12 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Münsterberg ... | 12 | 51 N | 17 E |
| Münster Thal ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Muotta ... ... | 33 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Mur, R. ... ... | 60 | 47 N | 15 E |
| Murchison ... ... | 128 | 30 S | 110 E |
| Murchison, R. ... | 128 | 30 S | 110 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murcia ... ... | 7 | 38 N | 1 W |
| Muren, R. ... ... | 137 | 46 N | 132 E |
| Muretto Pass ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Murfreesborough ... | 74 | 36 N | 86 W |
| Murghab, R. ... | 124 | 38 N | 60 E |
| Muri ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Murray, R. ... | 128 | 40 S | 140 E |
| *Murrays* ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Murree ... ... | 123 | 34 N | 73 E |
| Murrumbidgee, R. ... | 128 | 35 S | 146 E |
| Murshidábád ... | 64 | 24 N | 88 E |
| Mur-ussu ... ... | 133 | 34 N | 95 E |
| Murviedro ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 0 |
| Mürzsteg ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Murzuk ... ... | 130 | 26 N | 14 E |
| Muscat ... ... | 100 | 23 N | 58 E |
| Muscovy ... ... | 1 | | |
| Muskerry ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Musone ... ... | 94 | 43 N | 13 E |
| Musselburgh ... | 56 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Mussidan ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 0 |
| Mustagh Pass ... | 133 | 36 N | 76 E |
| Muthill ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Muttra ... ... | 123 | 27 N | 78 E |
| Muyden ... ... | 45 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Myede ... ... | 125 | 19 N | 95 E |
| Mykonos ... ... | 48 | 37 N | 25 E |
| Mysore ... ... | 64 | 13 N | 77 E |
| Mytho ... ... | 125 | 10 N | 106 E |
| | | | |
| Naab, R. ... ... | 117 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Naafk ... ... | 125 | 21 N | 92 E |
| Naarden ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Naas ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Naauwport ... ... | 133 | 31 S | 25 E |
| Nabha ... ... | 123 | 30 N | 76 E |
| Nablûs ... ... | 85 | 32 N | 35 E |
| Nachod ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Nadendal ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 22 E |
| Nadino ... ... | 3 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Näfels ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Nagasaki ... ... | 137 | 33 N | 130 E |
| Nagoya ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 137 E |
| Nagpur ... ... | 64 | 21 N | 79 E |
| Nagy Sarlo ... | 111 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Nagy Szeben ... | 21 | 46 N | 24 E |
| Nagy Szombat ... | 21 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Nagyvarad ... ... | 111 | 47 N | 22 E |
| Nailaka ... ... | 43 Ins. | | |
| Nairn ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Nairobi ... ... | 130 | 2 S | 37 E |
| Naisseville ... ... | 118 Ins. | | |
| Nakhichevan ... | 108 | 39 N | 45 E |
| Namak Sar ... | 124 | 31 N | 58 E |
| Namaqualand ... | 133 | 30 S | 19 E |
| Namling ... ... | 133 | 30 N | 89 E |
| Namous, Wadi ... | 131 | 35 N | 3 E |
| Namur ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Nanaimo ... ... | 139 | 48 N | 124 W |
| Nanchang ... ... | 133 | 29 N | 116 E |
| Nancy ... ... | 33 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Nanero Ra ... ... | 128 | 37 N | 149 E |
| Nanking ... ... | 133 | 32 N | 118 E |
| Nannine ... ... | 140 | 26 S | 120 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nanningfu ... ... | 138 | 23 N | 108 E |
| Nanshan ... ... | 137 | 39 N | 122 E |
| Nantes ... ... | 8 | 47 N | 2 W |
| Nantwich ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Napier ... ... | 129 | 39 S | 177 E |
| Naples ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Naples, B. of ... | 87 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Naples, Kingdom of | 94 | | |
| Naplous ... ... | 110 | 32 N | 35 E |
| Napo, R. ... ... | 135 | 10 S | 80 W |
| Napoléonville ... | 94 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Napoli ... ... | 48 | 36 N | 23 E |
| Nara, R. ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 37 E |
| Narbonne ... ... | 8 | 43 N | 3 E |
| Narenta, R. ... | 117 | 43 N | 18 E |
| Narew, R. (Nareff, R.) | 58 | 53 N | 22 E |
| Nari, R. ... ... | 128 | 30 N | 68 E |
| Narin ... ... | 136 | 41 N | 76 E |
| Narin, R. ... ... | 124 | 42 N | 75 E |
| Narraganseett B. ... | 68 | 41 N | 71 W |
| *Narragansetts* ... | 66 | 42 N | 72 W |
| Narrows, The ... | 126 | 50 N | 100 W |
| Narva ... ... | 61 | 59 N | 28 E |
| Narvik ... ... | 108 | 68 N | 18 E |
| Naseby ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Nashville ... ... | 72 | 36 N | 87 W |
| Nasirabad ... ... | 128 | 26 N | 75 E |
| Nassar ... ... | 132 | 8 N | 33 E |
| Nassau (Bahama Is.) | 69 | 25 N | 77 W |
| Nassau (Germany) | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Natal (Afr. S.) ... | 133 | 30 S | 30 E |
| Natal (Am. S.) ... | 106 | 6 S | 35 W |
| *Natchez* ... ... | 67 | 33 N | 90 W |
| Natchitoches ... | 71 | 32 N | 93 W |
| Nat-padi ... ... | 125 | 19 N | 95 E |
| Naturaliste, C. ... | 128 | 34 S | 115 E |
| Naumburg ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Nauplia ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 23 E |
| Navarino ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Navarino, B. of ... | 105 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Navarre, Kingdom of | 7 | 42 N | 2 W |
| Navarreins ... ... | 19 | 43 N | 1 W |
| Naworth ... ... | 16 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Naxos ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 25 E |
| Nay ... ... ... | 19 | 43 N | 0 |
| Nazareth ... ... | 110 | 33 N | 35 E |
| Nazas, R. ... ... | 134 | 26 N | 103 W |
| Neagh, Lough ... | 37 | 54 N | 3 W |
| Neath Ab. ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 4 W |
| Nebel, R. ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Nebraska ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 110 W |
| Neckar, R. ... ... | 39 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Nedlitz ... ... | 97 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Needles, The ... | 36 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Neerwinden ... | 45 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Negapatam ... | 64 | 11 N | 80 E |
| Negrepelisse ... | 19 | 44 N | 2 E |
| Negri Sembilan ... | 125 | 3 N | 102 E |
| Negro, C. ... ... | 65 | 16 S | 12 E |
| Negro, R. ... ... | 106 | 0 | 64 W |
| Negropont ... ... | 3 | 35 N | 20 E |
| Negros ... ... | 139 | 0 | 120 E |
| Negumbo ... ... | 64 | 7 N | 80 E |
| Neira ... ... | 43 Ins. | | |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Neisse ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 17 E |
| Neisse, R. ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Nejd ... ... | 132 | 26 N | 41 E |
| Nellenburg ... ... | 62 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Nelson ... ... | 126 | 50 N | 117 W |
| Nelson ... ... | 129 | 41 S | 173 E |
| Nelson, R. ... ... | 67 | 50 N | 100 W |
| Nemerow ... ... | 40 | 54 N | 13 E |
| Nemiroff ... ... | 61 | 49 N | 29 E |
| Nemours ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Nemours, Duchy of | 8 | 48 N | 0 |
| Nen, R. ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Nenagh ... ... | 47 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Neograd ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 19 E |
| Nepal ... ... | 99 | 24 N | 80 E |
| Nepi ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Nérac ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Nerbudda, R. ... | 64 | 22 N | 76 E |
| Nerchinsk ... ... | 136 | 52 N | 116 E |
| Nerike ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Nethe, R. ... ... | 109 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Netherlands, Austrian | 62 | | |
| Netherlands, Kingdom of ... | 102 | | |
| Netherlands, Spanish | 89 | | |
| Netherlands, United | 89 | | |
| Nether Stowey ... | 121 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Netley Ab. ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Nettuno ... ... | 26 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Netze District ... | 58 | 52 N | 16 E |
| Netze, R. ... ... | 107 | 52 N | 16 E |
| Neuburg (Austria)... | 12 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Neuburg (Bavaria) | 12 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Neuchâtel (France) | 19 | 50 N | 1 E |
| Neuchâtel, L. ... | 90 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Neuchâtel (Switz.) | 15 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Neuenburg ... ... | 39 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Neufchâteau ... | 118 | 48 N | 6 E |
| Neuhause ... ... | 57 | 49 N | 15 E |
| Neuhäusel ... ... | 48 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Neuilly (France) ... | 103 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Neuilly (Lorraine)... | 118 Ins. | | |
| Neukloster ... ... | 40 | 54 N | 12 E |
| Neumark ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Neumarkt (Austr.) | 12 | 48 N | 14 E |
| Neumarkt (Bavaria) | 33 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Neumarkt (Silesia) | 57 | 51 N | 17 E |
| Neumünster ... | 116 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Neuquen ... ... | 135 | 38 S | 70 W |
| Neusiede ... ... | 93 Ins. | | |
| Neuss ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Neustadt (Bavaria) | 93 | 49 N | 12 E |
| Neustadt (Hanover) | 107 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Neustadt (Moravia) | 62 | 50 N | 17 E |
| Neustadt (Palatinate) | 81 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Neustadt (Saxony) | 12 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Neustadt (Saxony) | 107 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Neustadt (Silesia) ... | 62 | 50 N | 18 E |
| Neustettin ... ... | 62 | 54 N | 17 E |
| Neu Strelitz ... | 107 | 53 N | 13 E |
| Neuwied ... ... | 107 | 50 N | 7 E |
| Neva, R. ... ... | 54 | 60 N | 30 E |
| Nevada ... ... | 72 | 30 N | 120 W |
| Nevada, Sa ... | 7 | 36 N | 4 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nevers ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 3 E |
| Nevers, County of | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Nevesinje ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 18 E |
| Nevis ... ... | 69 | 17 N | 63 W |
| New Amsterdam ... | 68 | 41 N | 74 W |
| Newark (Canada) ... | 70 | 43 N | 79 W |
| Newark (England) | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| New Biscay ... | 106 | 24 N | 104 W |
| New Britain ... | 139 | 20 S | 140 E |
| New Brunswick ... | 70 | 40 N | 70 W |
| Newburn ... ... | 86 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Newbury ... ... | 86 | 51 N | 1 W |
| New Caledonia ... | 139 | 40 S | 160 E |
| New Castile ... | 7 | 38 N | 6 W |
| Newcastle (Afr. S.) | 133 | 28 S | 30 E |
| Newcastle (Am. N.) | 68 | 40 N | 76 W |
| Newcastle (Austral.) | 128 | 33 S | 152 E |
| Newcastle (England) | 16 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Newcastle (Ireland) | 27 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Newcastle (Ireland) | 37 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Newcastle (Ireland) | 47 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Newcastle-u.-Lyme | 113 | 53 N | 2 W |
| New England (Am. N.) ... | 66 | 40 N | 80 W |
| New England (Austral.) ... | 128 | 30 S | 152 E |
| New England Range | 128 | 30 S | 152 E |
| Newenham Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| New Forest ... | 121 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Newfoundland ... | 126 | | |
| New Galicia ... | 106 | 20 N | 104 W |
| New Granada ... | 2 | 0 | 80 W |
| New Guinea ... | 128 | 20 S | 140 E |
| New Haven (Am. N.) | 66 | 42 N | 73 W |
| New Hebrides ... | 139 | 20 S | 160 E |
| New Holland ... | 43 | 40 S | 120 E |
| New Inverness ... | 68 | 31 N | 81 W |
| New Ireland ... | 139 | 20 S | 140 E |
| New Lanark ... | 121 | 56 N | 4 W |
| New Leon ... ... | 106 | 25 N | 100 W |
| Newlyn ... ... | 16 | 50 N | 6 W |
| Newmarket ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| New Mecklenburg ... | 139 | 20 S | 140 E |
| New Navarre ... | 106 | 30 N | 112 W |
| New Netherlands ... | 66 | 42 N | 74 W |
| New Orleans ... | 72 | 30 N | 90 W |
| New Plymouth ... | 129 | 39 S | 174 E |
| New Pomerania ... | 139 | 20 S | 140 E |
| Newport (England) | 118 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Newport (England) | 121 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Newport (I. of W.) | 86 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Newport (U.S.A.) ... | 70 | 42 N | 71 W |
| Newport News ... | 74 | 37 N | 76 W |
| Newport Pagnell ... | 86 | 52 N | 1 W |
| New Providence I. | 69 | 25 N | 76 W |
| New Republic ... | 133 | 28 S | 31 E |
| New Romney ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Newry ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 6 W |
| New Servia ... | 61 | 40 N | 30 E |
| New Shoreham ... | 113 | 51 N | 0 |
| New Siberian Is. ... | 136 | 70 N | 140 E |
| New Silesia ... | 59 | 48 N | 16 E |
| New South Shetland | 140 | 60 S | 60 W |
| New South Wales | 128 | 40 S | 140 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Spain ... ... | 69 | 20 N | 100 W |
| Newstead Ab. ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Newton ... ... | 113 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Newtown (England) | 113 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Newtown (Ireland) | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Newtown (Ireland) | 47 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Newtown-Limavady | 47 | 55 N | 7 W |
| New Venezuela ... | 106 | 0 | 80 W |
| New Westminster | 139 | 48 N | 124 W |
| New York ... ... | 70 | 41 N | 74 W |
| New Zealand ... | 129 | | |
| Nezib ... ... | 110 | 37 N | 38 E |
| Ngami, L. ... ... | 133 | 20 S | 23 E |
| Nganking ... ... | 138 | 31 N | 117 E |
| Ngansichau ... | 138 | 41 N | 96 E |
| Niagara ... ... | 68 | 43 N | 79 W |
| Niagara Falls ... | 126 | 43 N | 79 W |
| Niagara, R. ... | 72 | 43 N | 80 W |
| Nicaragua ... ... | 69 | 10 N | 90 W |
| Nice ... ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 7 E |
| Nicholaievsk ... | 138 | 53 N | 141 E |
| Nicholas Channel ... | 75 | 20 N | 80 W |
| Nicholson's Nek ... | 133 | 28 S | 30 E |
| Nicobar Is. ... | 125 | 0 | 90 E |
| Nicopolis ... ... | 3 | 44 N | 25 E |
| Nicosia ... ... | 3 | 35 N | 33 E |
| Nicoya, G. of ... | 134 | 10 N | 85 W |
| Nid, R. ... ... | 121 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Nida, R. ... ... | 108 | 50 N | 20 E |
| Nidda, R. ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Nidisdale ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Nied, R. ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Nieder Schönfeld ... | 57 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Niemen, R. ... | 58 | 53 N | 20 E |
| Niemes ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Nienburg ... ... | 29 | 53 N | 9 E |
| Nieuport ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Nieuwveld Range ... | 133 | 32 S | 22 E |
| Nièvre ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Niger, R. ... ... | 130 | | |
| Nigeria, N. & S. ... | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Nijni Tunguska ... | 139 | 64 N | 100 E |
| Nikolaieff ... ... | 108 | 47 N | 32 E |
| Nikolsburg ... ... | 29 | 49 N | 17 E |
| Nikopoli ... ... | 48 | 44 N | 25 E |
| Niksich ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 19 E |
| Nile, R. ... ... | 132 | | |
| Nile, Mths of the ... | 87 | 30 N | 30 E |
| Nile, Blue ... ... | 132 | 10 N | 30 E |
| Nile, White ... | 132 | 10 N | 30 E |
| Nimach ... ... | 123 | 25 N | 75 E |
| Ninghai ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 120 E |
| Ning-hia-fu ... | 138 | 39 N | 106 E |
| Ningpo ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 122 E |
| Niort ... ... | 8 | 46 N | 0 |
| Nios ... ... | 3 | 35 N | 25 E |
| Nipigon, L. ... | 126 | 50 N | 88 W |
| Nipissing, L. ... | 70 | 46 N | 80 W |
| Niriz, Lake ... | 124 | 30 N | 54 E |
| Nishinomiya ... | 137 | 35 N | 135 E |
| Nisibis ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 41 E |
| Nisida I. ... ... | 104 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Nismes ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Nissa ... ... | 3 | 43 N | 22 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nith, R. ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Niuchwang ... | 138 | 41 N | 122 E |
| Nive, R. ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 1 W |
| Nivelle, R. ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Nivelles ... ... | 98 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Nivernais ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 3 E |
| Niza ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 8 W |
| Nizhni Novgorod ... | 61 | 56 N | 44 E |
| Noain ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Noer ... ... | 107 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Nogara ... ... | 49 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Nogent ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Nogent, R. ... | 55 | 54 N | 20 E |
| Nógrád ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 20 E |
| Noirmoutier ... | 82 | 47 N | 2 W |
| Nola ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Nombre de Dios ... | 69 | 10 N | 80 W |
| Nonni, R. ... ... | 136 | 40 N | 120 E |
| Nootka I. ... ... | 126 | 50 N | 127 W |
| Nootka Sd ... | 72 | 50 N | 127 W |
| Nord ... ... | 94 | 48 N | 0 |
| Nordernay ... ... | 109 | 53 N | 7 E |
| Nordhausen ... | 12 | 52 N | 11 E |
| Nordheim ... ... | 29 | 52 N | 10 E |
| Nordland ... ... | 17 | 65 N | 15 E |
| Nördlingen ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Nore Lightship ... | 86 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Nore, R. ... ... | 87 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Nore, The ... ... | 87 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Norfolk (England)... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Norfolk (U.S.A.) ... | 74 | 37 N | 76 W |
| Norfolk I. ... ... | 139 | 40 S | 160 E |
| Norham ... ... | 16 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Noric Alps ... ... | 88 | 46 N | 14 E |
| Norman, R. ... | 128 | 19 S | 142 E |
| Normandy ... ... | 8 | | |
| Normanton ... | 128 | 18 S | 141 E |
| Norrby ... ... | 17 | 59 N | 15 E |
| Norrköping ... | 58 | 59 N | 16 E |
| Norrland ... ... | 17 | | |
| Northallerton ... | 118 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Northampton ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| North Bend (Can.) | 126 | 50 N | 122 W |
| North Bend (U.S.A.) | 72 | 39 N | 87 W |
| North Cape (Can.) | 126 | 47 N | 60 W |
| North Cape (Lapland) | 52 | 71 N | 26 E |
| North Cape (N. Z.) | 129 | 34 S | 173 E |
| North Carolina Sd. | 74 | 35 N | 76 W |
| North Channel ... | 121 | 54 N | 6 W |
| North Devon I. ... | 126 | 70 N | 90 W |
| North Downs ... | 121 | 50 N | 2 W |
| Northern Territory | 128 | 20 S | 130 E |
| North Foreland ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 E |
| North Island ... | 129 | | |
| North Mountain ... | 74 | 39 N | 78 W |
| North Sea Canal ... | 109 | 52 N | 5 E |
| North Somerset I. | 126 | 70 N | 100 W |
| North Taranaki B. | 129 | 40 S | 172 E |
| Northumberland ... | 16 | 54 N | 4 W |
| North-West Cape ... | 128 | 22 S | 114 E |
| North-West Frontier Agency ... ... | 122 | 30 N | 70 E |
| N.-Western District | 128 | 30 S | 110 E |
| N.-W. Territories ... | 126 | | |
| Northwich ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Norumbega ... | 2 | 44 N | 64 W |
| Norvals Point ... | 133 | 31 S | 25 E |
| Norway ... ... | 17 | | |
| Norwich ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 E |
| Norwich Ab. ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 E |
| Nosibe (Nosi Be) ... | 130 Ins. | | |
| Nöteborg ... ... | 82 | 60 N | 31 E |
| Nottaway, R. ... | 70 | 50 N | 80 W |
| Nottingham ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Noukha ... ... | 108 | 41 N | 47 E |
| Noumea ... ... | 139 | 22 S | 167 E |
| Nova Francia ... | 2 | 30 N | 90 W |
| Novara ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 9 E |
| Nova Scotia ... | 68 | 45 N | 70 W |
| Nova Zagora ... | 120 | 42 N | 26 E |
| Nova Zembla (Nova Zemlia) ... | 52 | 70 N | 50 E |
| Noveant ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Novgorod ... ... | 61 | 59 N | 31 E |
| Novgorod Sieverski | 61 | 52 N | 33 E |
| Novi (Italy) ... | 49 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Novi (Italy) ... | 88 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Novibasar ... ... | 111 | 43 N | 21 E |
| Novoberdo ... ... | 3 | 42 N | 22 E |
| Novo Cherkask ... | 108 | 47 N | 40 E |
| Novogrod ... ... | 92 | 58 N | 22 E |
| Novorossisk ... | 108 | 45 N | 38 E |
| Nowe Miasto ... | 93 | 52 N | 20 E |
| Nowgong ... ... | 123 | 25 N | 79 E |
| Nowogrodek ... | 58 | 54 N | 26 E |
| Noyers ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Noyon ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Nuagh, L. na ... | 56 | 57 N | 6 W |
| Nubia ... ... | 132 | 10 N | 30 E |
| Nubian Desert ... | 132 | | |
| Nueces, R. ... ... | 72 | 28 N | 98 W |
| Nügata ... ... | 137 | 38 N | 139 E |
| Nuits ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Nullarbor Plain ... | 128 | 30 S | 130 E |
| Nu-na-tak, R. ... | 139 | 68 N | 158 W |
| Nunes, R. ... ... | 130 | 11 N | 15 W |
| Nuovo Leon ... | 134 | 25 N | 100 W |
| Nuremberg (Nürnberg) | 60 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Nushki ... ... | 124 | 30 N | 66 E |
| Nuthe ... ... | 97 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Nyangwe Ujiji ... | 130 | 5 S | 30 E |
| Nyasa, L. ... ... | 130 | 20 S | 20 E |
| Nyasaland Protec.... | 130 | 20 S | 20 E |
| Nyborg ... ... | 53 | 55 N | 11 E |
| Nyen ... ... | 54 | 60 N | 30 E |
| Nyitra ... ... | 21 | 49 N | 18 E |
| Nyköping ... ... | 53 | 59 N | 17 E |
| Nymegen ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Nymphenburg ... | 57 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Nyon ... ... | 15 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Nyons ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 5 E |
| Nyslott ... ... | 61 | 62 N | 29 E |
| Nystad ... ... | 61 | 61 N | 22 E |
| Oajaca ... ... | 106 | 17 N | 97 W |
| Oakham ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Oakhampton ... | 118 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Ob, G. of ... ... | 136 | 60 N | 70 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ob, R. ... ... | 136 | 60 N | 60 E |
| *O'Beirne* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Oberalp Pass ... | 30 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Oberaxen ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Oberehenheim ... | 40 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Oberer Bund ... | 30 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Oberhalbstein ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Oberland ... ... | 15 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Oberwesel ... ... | 39 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Obligado Pta. ... | 135 | 34 S | 58 W |
| Obok ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 43 E |
| *O'Boyle* ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 8 W |
| *O'Brien* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| *O'Brien, Earl of Thomond* ... | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Obschütz ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Obwalden ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| *O'Byrnes* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 6 W |
| *O'Cahan* ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 7 W |
| *O'Callaghan* ... | 27 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Ocaña ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 3 W |
| *O'Carrol* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Ocean I. ... ... | 140 | 1 S | 172 E |
| Ochakoff ... ... | 61 | 47 N | 32 E |
| Ochil Hills ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Ochrida ... ... | 8 | 41 N | 21 E |
| *O'Conor* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 10 W |
| *O'Conor* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| *O'Conor Don* ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| *O'Conor Kerry* ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| *O'Conor Roe* ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| *O'Conor-Sligo* ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Oczakoff ... ... | 54 | 47 N | 32 E |
| *O'Dempsy* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Odense ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Odenwald ... ... | 107 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Oder, R. ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Oderberg ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 18 E |
| Oderzo ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Odessa ... ... | 61 | 46 N | 31 E |
| *O'Dogherty* ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 7 W |
| *O'Donnel* ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 8 W |
| *O'Donoughue* ... | 27 | 52 N | 9 W |
| *O'Dowda* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| *O'Dowlings* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| *O'Driscol* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 9 W |
| Oedenburg ... ... | 48 | 48 N | 17 E |
| Oels ... ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 17 E |
| Oettingen ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Ofen ... ... | 1 | 47 N | 19 E |
| Ofenberg ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Ofen Pass ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| *O'Ferral* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Offaly ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Offenburg ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 8 E |
| *O'Flaherty* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 10 W |
| *O'Gara* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 9 W |
| Ogawai B. ... ... | 130 | 0 | 33 E |
| Ogdensburg ... | 67 | 45 N | 76 W |
| Ogeechee, R. ... | 74 | 33 N | 82 W |
| *Ogilvies* ... ... | 28 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Oglio, R. ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 10 E |
| Ognoro, R. ... | 118 | 47 N | 6 E |
| Ogowe, R. ... ... | 130 | 0 | 10 E |
| *O'Grady* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Ohain ... ... | 98 Ins. | | |
| *O'Halloran* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 9 W |
| *O'Hanlon* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| *O'Hara* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 9 W |
| *O'Hart* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Ohio ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 90 W |
| Ohio, R. ... ... | 72 | 38 N | 86 W |
| Oil Rivers ... ... | 130 | 6 N | 7 E |
| Oise, R. ... ... | 108 | 48 N | 0 |
| Oitaber, R. ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 9 W |
| Oitu, R. ... ... | 8 | 40 N | 20 E |
| Ok, R. ... ... | 52 | 56 N | 42 E |
| Oka, R. ... ... | 52 | 54 N | 86 E |
| Okanagan ... ... | 126 | 50 N | 119 W |
| Okawango, R. ... | 130 | 17 S | 18 E |
| *O'Keefe* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 9 W |
| *O'Kelly* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| *O'Kennedy* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Okhotsk ... ... | 136 | 59 N | 144 E |
| Okhotsk, Sea of ... | 139 | 40 N | 140 E |
| Okinawashima ... | 139 | 20 N | 120 E |
| *O'Kirwan* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Okishima I. ... | 137 | 36 N | 133 E |
| Oklahoma ... ... | 72 | 30 N | 100 W |
| Okonieff ... ... | 108 Ins. | | |
| *O'Laghlin* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Öland I. ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 15 E |
| Old Calabar ... | 65 | 5 N | 9 E |
| Old Castile ... | 7 | | |
| Old Castle ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Oldenburg ... ... | 62 | 53 N | 8 E |
| Oldenburg, Duchy of | 62 | 53 N | 8 E |
| Oldensworth ... | 54 | 54 N | 9 E |
| Oldenzaal ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Olderfleet ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Oldham ... ... | 121 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Old Leighlin ... | 47 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Old Sarum ... | 121 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Olekma, R. ... | 138 | 60 N | 120 E |
| Olenek, R. ... ... | 136 | 70 N | 120 E |
| Olensk, R. ... ... | 139 | 60 N | 120 E |
| Oleron, I. d' ... | 79 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Olfenburg ... ... | 89 | 52 N | 11 E |
| Olga B. ... ... | 138 | 44 N | 136 E |
| Olifants Mts ... | 133 | 33 S | 19 E |
| Olifants, R. (Afr. S.) | 133 | 25 S | 32 E |
| Olifants, R. (Afr. S.) | 133 | 32 S | 19 E |
| Olifants Vlei, R. ... | 133 | 30 S | 21 E |
| Olinda ... ... | 106 | 8 S | 36 W |
| Olita ... ... | 96 | 54 N | 24 E |
| Oliva (Prussia) ... | 55 | 54 N | 19 E |
| Oliva (Spain) ... | 7 | 39 N | 0 |
| Olivença ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 7 W |
| Olkuszo ... ... | 108 | 51 N | 20 E |
| Olmütz ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 17 E |
| Olona ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Olonets ... ... | 61 | 61 N | 33 E |
| Oloron ... ... | 19 | 43 N | 1 W |
| Olszynka ... ... | 108 Ins. | | |
| Olvera ... ... | 7 | 37 N | 5 W |
| Olympus, Mt ... | 120 | 40 N | 22 E |
| *O'Madden* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Omagh ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 7 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Omaha ... ... | 72 | 41 N | 96 W |
| *O'Mahony* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| *O'Malley* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Oman ... ... | 124 | 20 M | 50 E |
| Oman, G. of ... | 124 | 20 M | 55 E |
| Ombrone ... ... | 94 | 43 N | 11 E |
| Omdurman ... | 132 | 16 N | 32 E |
| *O'Meagher* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| *O'Melachlin* ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Ommelanden ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Omo, R. ... ... | 132 | 7 N | 36 E |
| Omoa ... ... | 69 | 16 N | 88 W |
| *O'More* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Omsk ... ... | 136 | 55 N | 74 E |
| *O'Mulloy* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| *O'Mulryan* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| *O'Murchoe* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 6 W |
| Ofiate ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Onega, L. ... ... | 108 | 60 M | 30 E |
| Onega, R. ... ... | 108 | 60 M | 30 E |
| Oneglia ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 8 E |
| *O'Neill* ... ... | 27 | 54 M | 8 W |
| Onekotan ... ... | 138 | 50 N | 155 E |
| *O'Nolan* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Onor ... ... | 64 | 14 N | 74 E |
| Ontario ... ... | 126 | 40 M | 90 W |
| Ontario, L. ... | 72 | 40 M | 80 W |
| Ootmarsum ... | 22 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Opatoff ... ... | 98 | 51 N | 18 E |
| Opequon ... ... | 74 | 39 N | 78 W |
| Opolu ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 180 W |
| Oporto ... ... | 7 | 41 N | 9 W |
| Oppeln ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 18 E |
| Oppenheim ... | 33 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Oran ... ... | 10 | 36 N | 0 |
| Orange ... ... | 8 | 44 M | 4 E |
| Orange, R. ... ... | 133 | | |
| Orange Free State | 133 | | |
| Oranienburg ... | 55 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Orbe ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Orbitello ... ... | 26 | 42 N | 11 E |
| Orca, R. ... ... | 88 | 44 M | 6 E |
| Orchies ... ... | 11 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Ord, R. ... ... | 128 | 17 S | 128 E |
| Ordal ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 2 E |
| Örebro ... ... | 17 | 59 N | 15 E |
| Oregon ... ... | 72 | 40 M | 120 W |
| *O'Reilly* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Orel (Russia) ... | 108 | 53 N | 36 E |
| Orel, R. ... ... | 54 | 49 N | 36 E |
| Orenburg ... ... | 61 | 52 N | 55 E |
| Orense ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 8 W |
| Oreti, R. ... ... | 129 | 46 S | 168 E |
| Orfa ... ... ... | 110 | 37 N | 39 E |
| Orford ... ... | 113 | 52 N | 2 E |
| Orihuela ... ... | 9 | 38 N | 1 W |
| Orinoco, R. ... ... | 135 | 0 | 70 W |
| *O'Rior* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Oriskany ... ... | 70 | 43 N | 75 W |
| Orissa ... ... | 64 | 16 M | 80 E |
| Orizaba ... ... | 106 | 18 N | 97 W |
| Orkapi ... ... | 61 | 46 N | 34 E |
| Orkelen ... ... | 11 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Orkney Is. ... ... | 28 | 59 N | 3 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orleans ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 2 E |
| Orleans, I. of ... | 67 | 47 N | 71 W |
| Orleans, New ... | 72 | 30 N | 90 W |
| Ormea ... ... | 83 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Ormond ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 8 W |
| *Ormond, Earls of* ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Ormuz ... ... | 48 | 27 N | 56 E |
| Ormuz, Str. of ... | 124 | 25 M | 55 E |
| Ornans ... ... | 12 | 47 N | 6 E |
| Orne ... ... ... | 103 | 48 M | 0 |
| Orne, R. ... ... | 118 | Ins. | |
| Orontes, R. ... | 110 | 35 N | 35 E |
| Oropesa ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 0 |
| *O'Rourke* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Orsha ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 30 E |
| Orsova ... ... | 61 | 45 N | 22 E |
| Orsoy ... ... | 39 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Ortegal, C. ... ... | 95 | 44 N | 8 W |
| Ortenau ... ... | 39 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Ortenburg ... ... | 62 | 49 N | 13 E |
| Orthez ... ... | 19 | 43 N | 1 W |
| Oruba I. ... ... | 69 | 12 N | 70 W |
| Oruro ... ... | 106 | 18 S | 67 W |
| Orvieto ... ... | 4 | 43 N | 12 E |
| Orwell, R. ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Osaka ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 135 E |
| Osborne ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Ösel ... ... ... | 61 | 58 N | 23 E |
| *O'Shaughnessy* ... | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Oslo ... ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 11 E |
| Osma ... ... | 9 | 42 N | 3 W |
| Osma, R. ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 25 E |
| Osnabrück ... ... | 33 | 52 N | 8 E |
| Osnabrück, Bishopric of | 12 | 50 M | 8 E |
| Ostend ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Osterode ... ... | 92 | 54 N | 20 E |
| Ostia ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Ostiglia ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Ostrolenka ... ... | 58 | 53 N | 22 E |
| Ostroviza ... ... | 3 | 43 N | 22 E |
| Ostrovno ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 30 E |
| *O'Sullivan* ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| *O'Sullivan Mor* ... | 27 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Osufia ... ... | 7 | 37 N | 5 W |
| Oswego ... ... | 70 | 43 N | 77 W |
| Otago ... ... | 129 | 43 S | 168 E |
| Otago Harb. ... | 129 | 46 S | 171 E |
| Otokacz ... ... | 111 | 45 N | 15 E |
| *O'Tooles* ... ... | 27 | 52 M | 8 W |
| Otranto ... ... | 4 | 40 N | 18 E |
| Otranto, Str. of ... | 104 | 40 M | 18 E |
| Otricoli ... ... | 104 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Ottawa ... ... | 126 | 45 N | 76 W |
| Ottmachau ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 17 E |
| Ouargla ... ... | 131 | 32 N | 5 E |
| Oudenarde ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Oudenburg ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Oudewater ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Oudh ... ... | 99 | 24 M | 80 E |
| Oudnadatta ... ... | 128 | 27 S | 136 E |
| Ouessant I. ... | 50 | 48 N | 5 W |
| Oughter, L. ... | 37 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Ouiveland ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Ouro, R. do ... | 2 | 0 | 50 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ourthe ... ... | 94 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Ourthe, R. ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 6 E |
| Ouse, Little (Eng.) | 121 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Ouse, R. (Eng.) ... | 86 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Ouse, R. (Eng.) ... | 121 | 52 N | 0 |
| Ouse, R. (Eng.) ... | 121 | 51 N | 0 |
| Outer Deep ... | 87 | 56 N | 12 E |
| Outer Rhodes ... | 112 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Overmaas Lands ... | 22 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Oversee ... ... | 116 | 55 N | 9 E |
| Overwinden ... | 81 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Overyssel (Overijssel) | 22 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Oviedo ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 6 W |
| Owari ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 137 E |
| Owen Sd. ... ... | 126 | 45 N | 80 W |
| Owen Stanley Range | 128 | 10 S | 140 E |
| Owles, The... ... | 27 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Owney ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Oxford ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Oxfordshire... ... | 16 | 50 N | 2 W |
| Oyapok, R. ... | 106 | 4 N | 52 W |
| Oykell, R. ... ... | 28 | 58 N | 5 W |
| Ozora ... ... | 111 | 47 N | 18 E |
| Paardeberg ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 26 E |
| Paardekraal ... | 133 | 27 S | 28 E |
| Paarl ... ... | 133 | 34 S | 19 E |
| Padang ... ... | 139 | 1 S | 100 E |
| Paderborn ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Padua ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 12 E |
| Paducah ... ... | 74 | 37 N | 89 W |
| Pagan ... ... | 125 | 21 N | 95 E |
| Pago Pago ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 180 |
| Pahang ... ... | 125 | 4 N | 102 E |
| Pain-gunga, R. ... | 128 | 20 N | 78 E |
| Paisley ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Paisley, C. ... ... | 128 | 34 S | 128 E |
| Paita ... ... | 140 | 6 S | 81 W |
| Pak-ho, R. ... ... | 125 | 20 N | 100 E |
| Pakhoi ... ... | 138 | 22 N | 109 E |
| Pakhra, R. ... ... | 96 | 56 N | 38 E |
| Paklat ... ... | 125 | 18 N | 100 E |
| Palais ... ... | 50 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Palamos ... .... | 95 | 42 N | 3 E |
| Palatinate, Lower (Rhenish) ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 W |
| Palatinate, Upper... | 12 | 49 N | 12 W |
| Palawan ... ... | 139 | 10 N | 120 E |
| Pale, The ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Palencia ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 5 W |
| Palermo ... ... | 4 | 38 N | 13 E |
| Palestine ... ... | 110 | 30 N | 35 E |
| Palestrina ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Palestro ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Palk Str. ... ... | 99 | 10 N | 79 E |
| Palliser, C.... ... | 129 | 42 S | 175 E |
| Palma (Canary Is.) | 130 | 29 N | 17 W |
| Palma (Majorca) ... | 95 | 40 N | 3 E |
| Palmanova ... ... | 117 | 46 N | 13 E |
| Palmas, C. ... ... | 130 | 4 N | 8 W |
| Palmas, G. of ... | 91 | 20 N | 0 |
| Palmas, Pt ... | 134 | 21 N | 90 W |
| Palmer, R.... ... | 128 | 16 S | 143 E |
| Palmerston(S.Austral.) | 128 | 12 S | 131 E |
| Palmerston (Victoria) | 128 | 38 S | 147 E |
| Palmerston, North (N.Z.) ... ... | 129 | 40 S | 176 E |
| Palmyra I. ... | 139 | 0 | 180 |
| Palo Alto ... ... | 71 | 26 N | 97 W |
| Pamiers ... ... | 79 | 43 N | 2 E |
| Pamir ... ... | 124 | 65 N | 70 E |
| Pamir Plateau ... | 138 | 30 N | 70 E |
| Pampeluna(Pamplona) | 95 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Pamunkey ... ... | 74 | 38 N | 77 W |
| Panama ... ... | 66 | 9 N | 80 W |
| Panama, G. of ... | 135 | 8 N | 80 W |
| Panaro ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Panay ... ... | 139 | 0 | 120 E |
| Panchamal... ... | 99 | 15 N | 74 E |
| Panda ... ... | 99 | 15 N | 74 E |
| Pange ... ... | 118 Ins. | | |
| Panipat ... ... | 64 | 29 N | 77 E |
| Panixer Pass ... | 80 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Panja, R. ... ... | 124 | 38 N | 71 E |
| Pannonhalma ... | 21 | 47 N | 18 E |
| Panshino ... ... | 61 | 48 N | 43 E |
| Pantellaria ... ... | 131 | 37 N | 12 E |
| Pantin ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Panuco, R.... ... | 2 | 0 | 120 W |
| Paoting-Fu... ... | 138 | 39 N | 116 E |
| Papal States ... | 4 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Papelotte ... ... | 98 Ins. | | |
| Papua ... ... | 128 | 10 S | 140 E |
| Papua, G. of ... | 128 | 10 S | 140 E |
| Para, R. ... ... | 135 | 1 S | 49 W |
| Parachin ... ... | 119 | 44 N | 21 E |
| Paragua, R. ... | 135 | 5 N | 63 W |
| Paraguay ... ... | 135 | 30 S | 60 W |
| Paraguay, R. ... | 106 | 22 N | 58 W |
| Parahiba ... ... | 135 | 7 S | 35 W |
| Paramaribo ... | 135 | 6 N | 55 W |
| Paramatta ... ... | 128 | 34 S | 151 E |
| Paramushir ... | 138 | 52 N | 156 E |
| Parana (Argentine) | 135 | 32 S | 61 W |
| Parana (Brasil) ... | 135 | 30 S | 50 W |
| Parana, R.... ... | 135 | 30 S | 60 W |
| Paray-le-Monial ... | 103 | 46 N | 4 E |
| Pardubitz ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Parga ... ... | 105 | 39 N | 20 E |
| Paria ... ... | 106 | 10 N | 63 W |
| Paria, G. of ... | 69 | 10 N | 62 W |
| Parima, R.... ... | 135 | 2 N | 61 W |
| Paris ... ... | 8 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Parkány ... ... | 48 | 48 N | 19 E |
| Parma ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 10 E |
| Parnahyba, R. ... | 135 | 10 S | 50 W |
| Paroo, R. ... ... | 128 | 29 S | 147 E |
| Paros I. ... ... | 3 | 35 N | 25 E |
| Parret, R. ... ... | 36 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Parry Is. ... ... | 126 | 70 N | 120 W |
| Parsdorf ... . ... | 88 | 48 N | 12 E |
| Parthe, R. ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Parthenay ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 0 |
| Parthenopean Rep. | 86 | | |
| Paru, R. ... ... | 106 | 0 | 52 W |
| Pasco ... ... | 106 | 10 S | 77 W |
| Passage ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Passages ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 2 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plymouth (Mass.) | 68 | 42 N | 71 W |
| Plymouth (N. C.) | 74 | 36 N | 77 W |
| Po, R. | 4 | | |
| Pô | 94 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Pô-Bas | 94 | 45 N | 12 E |
| Podgoritsa | 119 | 42 N | 19 E |
| Podgorze | 102 | 50 N | 20 E |
| Podkost | 117 | Ins. | |
| Podlachia | 58 | 52 N | 20 E |
| Podlesia | 58 | 52 N | 24 E |
| Podol | 117 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Podolia | 58 | 48 N | 28 E |
| Podolsk | 96 | 55 N | 37 E |
| Podrina | 3 | 40 N | 20 E |
| Poel I. | 62 | 54 N | 11 E |
| Poggibonsi | 4 | 43 N | 11 E |
| Poggio Reale | 4 | 38 N | 18 E |
| Pô-Haut | 94 | 45 N | 10 E |
| Point Danger | 128 | 28 S | 154 E |
| Point de Galle | 140 | 6 N | 81 E |
| Point Denison | 140 | 20 S | 148 E |
| Pointe des Pères | 67 | Ins. | |
| Pointe d'Orleans | 67 | Ins. | |
| Pointe Levis | 67 | Ins. | |
| Point Isabel | 71 | 26 N | 97 W |
| Poissy | 8 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Poitiers | 8 | 47 N | 0 |
| Poitou | 8 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Pola | 4 | 45 N | 14 E |
| Poland | 1 | | |
| Polianovka | 52 | 55 N | 32 E |
| Policastro | 4 | 40 N | 16 E |
| Poligny | 103 | 47 N | 6 E |
| Pollilore | 64 | 12 N | 79 E |
| Polock (Polotsk, Polozk) | 20 | 55 N | 29 E |
| Poltava | 61 | 50 N | 35 E |
| Polynesia | 139 | | |
| Polzen, R. | 117 | Ins. | |
| Pomerania | 12 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Pomerania, Swedish | 97 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Pomerelia, W. | 58 | 54 N | 19 E |
| Pomeroon, R. | 106 | 7 N | 59 W |
| Pomfret | 16 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Pomfret Ab. | 16 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Pommersfelden | 14 | 50 N | 11 E |
| Ponce | 134 | 18 N | 67 W |
| Pondicherry | 64 | 12 N | 80 E |
| Pondoland | 133 | 32 S | 29 E |
| Pongola, R. | 133 | 27 S | 31 E |
| Pons | 19 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Pont-à-Mousson | 19 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Pontarlier | 89 | 47 N | 6 E |
| Pont Beauvoisin | 19 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Pont de Gresin | 25 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Pont de l'Arche | 8 | 49 N | 1 E |
| Pontecorvo | 26 | 42 N | 14 E |
| Ponte di Legno | 30 | 46 N | 11 E |
| Ponte Ferreira | 95 | 41 N | 8 W |
| Pontefract (*see* Pomfret) | | | |
| Ponte Lagoscuro | 26 | 45 N | 12 E |
| Pontenuovo | 26 | 42 N | 9 E |
| Ponte Pegadia | 120 | 39 N | 21 E |
| Ponthiery | 97 | 48 N | 2 E |
| Ponthieu | 79 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Pontine Marshes | 4 | 40 N | 12 E |
| Pontivy | 19 | 48 N | 3 W |
| Pontoise | 8 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Pontremoli | 4 | 44 N | 10 E |
| Ponts de Cé | 79 | 47 N | 0 |
| Pont St Esprit | 19 | 44 N | 5 E |
| Poole | 36 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Poona | 64 | 18 N | 74 E |
| Popayan | 106 | 2 N | 77 W |
| Porbandar | 99 | 22 N | 69 E |
| Poretchie | 96 | 55 N | 31 E |
| Porkhoff | 61 | 58 N | 30 E |
| Portage la Prairie | 126 | 50 N | 99 W |
| Port Angela | 140 | 47 N | 122 W |
| Port Antonio | 134 | 18 N | 76 W |
| Portarlington | 47 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Port Arthur (China) | 138 | 39 N | 121 E |
| Port Arthur (Ont.) | 126 | 48 N | 89 W |
| Port Arthur (Tasm.) | 128 | Ins. | |
| Port Augusta (Austral. S.) | 128 | 33 S | 138 E |
| Port Augusta (Austral. W.) | 128 | 34 S | 115 E |
| Port-au-Prince | 69 | 19 N | 72 W |
| Port Basque | 140 | 47 N | 58 W |
| Port Blair | 125 | 12 N | 93 E |
| Port Bowen | 128 | 22 S | 151 E |
| Port Chalmers (N.G.) | 128 | 8 S | 146 E |
| Port Chalmers (N.Z.) | 129 | 46 S | 171 E |
| Port Dalrymple | 128 | 41 S | 147 E |
| Port Darwin | 128 | 12 S | 131 E |
| Port Denison | 139 | 20 S | 148 E |
| Port Egmont | 101 | 50 S | 60 W |
| Port Elizabeth | 133 | 34 S | 26 E |
| Portendik | 65 | 18 N | 15 W |
| Port' Ercole | 26 | 42 N | 11 E |
| Port Essington (Austral. N.) | 128 | 12 S | 132 E |
| Port Essington (Brit. Col.) | 139 | 53 N | 130 W |
| Port Gibson | 74 | 32 N | 91 W |
| Port Hamilton | 137 | 34 N | 127 E |
| Port Hudson | 74 | 31 N | 91 W |
| Portici | 104 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Portland B. | 128 | 38 S | 142 E |
| Portland Bill | 121 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Portland Canal | 126 | 55 N | 130 W |
| Portland (Can.) | 126 | 44 N | 70 W |
| Portland (U.S.A.) | 140 | 45 N | 122 W |
| Portland (Victoria) | 128 | 38 S | 142 E |
| Port Lincoln | 128 | 35 S | 136 E |
| Port Louis | 50 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Port Madryn | 140 | 42 S | 65 W |
| Portmoak | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Port Moresby | 128 | 9 S | 147 E |
| Port Natal | 133 | 30 S | 31 E |
| Port Nelson | 126 | 57 N | 92 W |
| Port Nolloth | 140 | 29 S | 17 E |
| Porto Alegro | 135 | 30 S | 51 W |
| Porto Bello | 66 | 10 N | 80 W |
| Porto Calvo | 106 | 9 S | 36 W |
| Porto Ferraio | 26 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Port of Spain | 69 | 11 N | 61 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porto Longone ... | 26 | 43 N | 10 E |
| Porto Novo ... | 64 | 12 N | 80 E |
| Porto Praya ... | 24 | 15 N | 24 W |
| Porto Rico ... ... | 69 | 18 N | 66 W |
| Porto Seguro ... | 2 | 17 S | 39 W |
| Port Phillip ... | 128 | 38 S | 145 E |
| Portree ... ... | 28 | 57 N | 6 W |
| Port Republico ... | 74 | 38 N | 79 W |
| Port Royal (France) | 79 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Port Royal (Jamaica) | 69 | 18 N | 77 W |
| Port Royal (Nova Scotia)... ... | 67 | 45 N | 65 W |
| Port Royal (U.S.A.) | 74 | 32 N | 81 W |
| Port Rush ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Port Said ... ... | 110 | 31 N | 32 E |
| Port Santiago ... | 139 | 16 N | 121 E |
| Port Simpson ... | 139 | 54 N | 131 W |
| Portsmouth (Eng.) | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Portsmouth (U.S.A.) | 70 | 43 N | 71 W |
| Port Sudan ... | 132 | 19 N | 37 E |
| Portugal ... ... | 1 | | |
| Portuguese E. Afr. | 133 | | |
| Portuguese W. Afr. | 133 | | |
| Portumna ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Poschiavo ... ... | 15 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Poschiavo ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Posen ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 17 E |
| Posilipo ... ... | 26 | 40 N | 14 E |
| Poszega ... ... | 111 | 45 N | 18 E |
| Potchefstroom ... | 133 | 27 S | 27 E |
| Potenza ... ... | 104 | 41 N | 16 E |
| Poti ... ... ... | 61 | 42 N | 42 E |
| Potomac, R. ... | 72 | 40 N | 78 W |
| Potosi ... ... | 106 | 20 S | 66 W |
| Potsdam ... ... | 33 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Potteries, The ... | 121 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Pouancé ... ... | 33 | 48 N | 1 W |
| Poupry ... ... | 118 | 48 N | 2 E |
| Poverty Bay .... | 129 | 39 S | 178 E |
| Povyenets ... ... | 52 | 63 N | 35 E |
| Powick Bridge ... | 36 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Pozsony ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 17 E |
| Pozzolo ... ... | 38 | 45 N | 10 E |
| Praga ... ... | 58 | 52 N | 21 E |
| Prague ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 14 E |
| Prätiga ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Prato ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 11 E |
| Pratteln ... ... | 112 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Pratzen ... ... | 92 Ins. | | |
| Pregel, R. ... ... | 55 | 54 N | 20 E |
| Preilitz ... ... | 97 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Prenzlau ... ... | 62 | 53 N | 14 E |
| Preobrazhenskoe ... | 52 | 56 N | 38 E |
| Prespa, L. ... ... | 119 | 41 N | 21 E |
| Presqu'isle ... ... | 70 | 42 N | 80 W |
| Pressburg (Pozsony) | 21 | 48 N | 17 E |
| Presteigne ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Preston ... ... | 36 | 54 N | 3 W |
| Preston Pans ... | 56 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Pretoria ... ... | 133 | 26 S | 28 E |
| Prevesa ... ... | 8 | 39 N | 21 E |
| Priboj ... ... | 119 | 20 N | 44 E |
| Priebus ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Priegnitz ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 12 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Priepolje ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 20 E |
| Priesten ... ... | 97 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Prince Albert Land | 126 | 70 N | 120 W |
| Prince Albert Sound | 126 | 70 N | 120 W |
| Prince Edward I. | 70 | 46 N | 70 W |
| Prince of Wales, C. | 139 | 66 N | 180 |
| Prince of Wales I. (Austral.) ... | 128 | 11 S | 142 E |
| Prince of Wales I. (Brit. Col.) ... | 139 | 40 N | 140 W |
| Prince of Wales I. (N. Can.) ... | 126 | 73 N | 100 W |
| Prince Patrick I. ... | 126 | 70 N | 130 W |
| Prince Rupert B. ... | 126 | 54 N | 130 W |
| Prince's River ... | 65 Ins. | | |
| Princess I. ... ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Princeton ... ... | 70 | 40 N | 74 W |
| Principato citra ... | 4 | 40 N | 14 E |
| Principato ultra ... | 4 | 40 N | 14 E |
| Principe, I. do ... | 130 | 2 N | 8 E |
| Prinkipo ... ... | 119 | 41 N | 29 E |
| Pripet, R. ... ... | 58 | 52 N | 28 E |
| Privas ... ... | 103 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Prizren ... ... | 120 | 42 N | 21 E |
| Probstheida ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Prome ... ... | 125 | 19 N | 95 E |
| Prosnitz ... ... | 57 | 49 N | 17 E |
| Provence ... ... | 8 | 40 N | 4 E |
| Providence ... ... | 70 | 42 N | 72 W |
| Providence I. ... | 69 | 13 N | 81 W |
| Prüm ... ... | 109 | 50 N | 6 E |
| Prussia ... ... | 51 | | |
| Prussia, D. of ... | 20 | 50 N | 20 E |
| Prussia, E., W., New E., S. ... ... | 59 | 52 N | 16 E |
| Pruth, R. ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 25 E |
| Przamsia ... ... | 108 | 50 N | 19 E |
| Przemysl ... ... | 20 | 50 N | 23 E |
| Pskoff ... ... | 108 | 58 N | 28 E |
| Puebla ... ... | 134 | 19 N | 98 W |
| Puerta de Sta Maria | 95 | 37 N | 6 W |
| Puerto Real ... | 24 | 36 N | 6 W |
| Puerto Rico (*see* Porto Rico) | | | |
| Pulaski ... ... | 74 | 35 N | 87 W |
| Pulawy ... ... | 58 | 51 N | 22 E |
| Pulicat ... ... | 64 | 13 N | 80 E |
| Pulo Ai ... ... | 48 Ins. | | |
| Pulo Condore ... | 125 | 9 N | 106 E |
| Pulo Run ... ... | 48 Ins. | | |
| Pulo Weh ... ... | 140 | 6 N | 95 E |
| Pultusk ... ... | 58 | 53 N | 21 E |
| Pungure ... ... | 133 | 19 S | 34 E |
| Punits ... ... | 54 | 52 N | 17 E |
| Punjab ... ... | 122 | 30 N | 70 E |
| Punniar ... ... | 124 | 26 N | 78 E |
| Puno ... ... | 106 | 16 S | 70 W |
| Punta del Rey ... | 106 | 10 N | 64 W |
| Purandhar ... ... | 64 | 18 N | 75 E |
| Purus, R. ... ... | 135 | 10 S | 70 W |
| Puster Thal ... | 33 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Putivl ... ... | 52 | 51 N | 34 E |
| Putten ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Puy-de-Dôme ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Puylaurens ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 2 E |
| Puymirat ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 1 W |
| Pyasina, R. ... | 136 | 70 N | 80 E |
| Pyrenées Basses ... | 108 | 40 N | 4 W |
| Pyrenées Hautes ... | 108 | 40 N | 0 |
| Pyrenees Mts ... | 7 | | |
| Pyrenées Orientales | 108 | 40 N | 0 |
| Pyramids ... ... | 132 | Ins. | |
| Pyritz ... ... | 62 | 53 N | 15 E |
| Pyrmont ... ... | 107 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Quatre Bras ... | 98 | Ins. | |
| Quebec ... ... | 70 | 47 N | 71 W |
| Quedlinburg ... | 59 | 52 N | 11 E |
| Queenborough ... | 113 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Queen Charlotte I. | 139 | 40 N | 140 W |
| Queen Charlotte Sd | 139 | 40 N | 140 W |
| Queen's County ... | 87 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Queensferry Ab. ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Queenstown (Afr. S.) | 133 | 32 S | 27 E |
| Queenstown (Am. N.) | 70 | 43 N | 79 W |
| Queenstown (N.Z.) | 129 | 45 S | 169 E |
| Queich, R. ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Queis, R. ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Queiss, R. ... ... | 97 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Quelux ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 9 W |
| Querey ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Queretaro ... ... | 106 | 20 N | 100 W |
| Querfurt ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Quesnoi ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Quetta ... ... | 124 | 30 N | 67 E |
| Quiberon ... ... | 83 | 47 N | 3 W |
| Quiberon B. ... | 50 | 47 N | 3 W |
| Quiévrain ... ... | 19 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Quilimane ... ... | 130 | 18 S | 37 E |
| Quiloa ... ... | 65 | 8 S | 40 E |
| Quilon ... ... | 64 | 9 N | 77 E |
| Quimper ... ... | 108 | 48 N | 4 W |
| Quinpiac, R. ... | 68 | 42 N | 73 W |
| Quintana Roo ... | 134 | 20 N | 88 W |
| Quintanghona I. ... | 130 | 15 S | 41 E |
| Quinté, Bay of ... | 70 | 44 N | 78 W |
| Quito ... ... | 106 | 0 | 78 W |
| Quitta ... ... | 65 | 6 N | 1 E |
| Raab (Győr) ... | 21 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Raab, R. ... ... | 111 | 47 N | 17 E |
| Rabat ... ... | 131 | 34 N | 7 W |
| Raby ... ... | 16 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Racconigi ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Race, C. ... ... | 126 | 46 N | 53 W |
| Rachol ... ... | 99 | 15 N | 74 E |
| Racour ... ... | 81 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Racow ... ... | 20 | 51 N | 21 E |
| Radnor ... ... | 113 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Radolfzell ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Radom ... ... | 58 | 51 N | 21 E |
| Radstadt ... ... | 13 | 47 N | 13 E |
| Radziejowice ... | 20 | 53 N | 19 E |
| Raffa ... ... | 132 | 31 N | 34 E |
| Raffles B. ... ... | 128 | 11 S | 132 E |
| Raglan ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Raglan Castle ... | 36 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Ragusa ... ... | 3 | 43 N | 18 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rahad, R. ... ... | 132 | 13 N | 35 E |
| Rahmanieh ... ... | 110 | 31 N | 31 E |
| Raigern Ab. ... | 92 | 49 N | 17 E |
| Rain ... ... | 33 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Rainy, R. ... ... | 67 | 49 N | 94 W |
| Raisin, R. ... ... | 70 | 42 N | 84 W |
| Rajputana ... ... | 64 | | |
| Rakhshan, R. ... | 124 | 27 N | 64 E |
| Rakonitz ... ... | 29 | 50 N | 14 E |
| Rákos ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 19 E |
| Raleigh ... ... | 74 | 36 N | 78 W |
| Ramgunga, R. ... | 124 | 25 N | 75 E |
| Ramillies ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Ramleh ... ... | 132 | 31 N | 30 E |
| Rammekens ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Ramnagar ... ... | 124 | 32 N | 74 E |
| Rampore (India) ... | 99 | 29 N | 79 E |
| Rampore (India) ... | 99 | 16 N | 77 E |
| Rampura ... ... | 99 | 24 N | 75 E |
| Ramree ... ... | 125 | 19 N | 94 E |
| Ram's Head, The ... | 27 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Ramsey ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 0 |
| Ramu ... ... | 125 | 21 N | 92 E |
| Randalstown ... | 47 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Ranelagh, The ... | 87 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Rangitata, R. ... | 129 | 44 S | 171 E |
| Rangoon ... ... | 122 | 17 N | 96 E |
| Raniganj ... ... | 123 | 24 N | 87 E |
| Rannoch, L. ... | 23 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Rantzau ... ... | 40 | 53 N | 9 E |
| Rapallo ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 9 E |
| Raphoe ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 8 E |
| Rapidan, R. ... | 74 | 38 N | 78 W |
| Rappahannock, R. | 74 | 38 N | 77 W |
| Rapti, R. ... ... | 122 | 27 N | 83 E |
| Rasboieni ... ... | 3 | 48 N | 25 E |
| Raseborg ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 24 E |
| Rasi, Wadi ... ... | 131 | 35 N | 5 W |
| Raslawice ... ... | 58 | 50 N | 20 E |
| Rastatt ... ... | 62 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Rasul ... ... | 124 | 33 N | 74 E |
| Raszyn ... ... | 93 | 52 N | 21 E |
| Rathcormack ... | 47 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Rathenow ... ... | 58 | 53 N | 12 E |
| Rathlin I. ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Rathmines ... .. | 37 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Rathmore ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Rathmullan ... | 37 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Ratibor ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 18 E |
| Ratisbon ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 12 E |
| Ratnagiri ... ... | 122 | 17 N | 73 E |
| Ratoath ... ... | 47 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Rattenberg ... ... | 12 | 47 N | 12 E |
| Ratzeburg ... ... | 62 | 54 N | 11 E |
| Rausnitz ... ... | 92 | Ins. | |
| Ravenna ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Ravensburg ... | 12 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Ravenstein ... ... | 28 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Ravenswood ... | 128 | 20 S | 147 E |
| Ravi, R. ... ... | 99 | 24 N | 72 E |
| Rawa ... ... | 58 | 52 N | 20 E |
| Rawal Pindi ... | 64 | 34 N | 73 E |
| Rawitz ... ... | 54 | 52 N | 17 E |
| Rawka ... ... | 58 | 51 N | 20 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ray, C. ... ... | 126 | 47 N | 59 W |
| Raymond ... ... | 74 | 32 N | 90 W |
| Raz ... ... ... | 87 | 48 N | 5 W |
| Räzüns ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Reading ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Reading Ab. ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Recife (Pernambuco) | 106 | 8 S | 35 W |
| Redan ... ... | 115 | Ins. | |
| Red Bay ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Red River (Amer. N.) | 69 | 34 N | 9 W |
| Red River (Amer. N.) | 72 | 48 N | 97 W |
| Red River (China) | 125 | 20 N | 100 E |
| Ree, L. ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Rees ... ... | 29 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Regensburg ... | 62 | 49 N | 12 E |
| Regent Inlet ... | 126 | 73 N | 90 W |
| Reggio (Italy) ... | 4 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Reggio (Italy) ... | 104 | 38 N | 16 E |
| Regina ... ... | 126 | 50 N | 105 W |
| Reichenau (Bohem.) | 89 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Reichenau (Switz.) | 30 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Reichenbach (Saxony) | 107 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Reichenbach (Silesia) | 62 | 51 N | 17 E |
| Reichenberg ... | 12 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Reichstadt ... ... | 107 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Ré, I. de ... ... | 79 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Reigate ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 0 |
| Reims ... ... | 8 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Rendsburg ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Renfrew ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Rennes ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 2 W |
| Reno... ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Resaca ... ... | 74 | 35 N | 85 W |
| Rescade la Palma | 71 | 26 N | 97 W |
| Rescht ... ... | 52 | 37 N | 50 E |
| Resht ... ... | 108 | 37 N | 50 E |
| Retford, E. ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Rethe ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Rethel ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Rethymno ... ... | 120 | 35 N | 25 E |
| Réunion ... ... | 130 | 22 S | 55 E |
| Reus ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 1 E |
| Reuss ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Reuss, R. ... ... | 107 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Reutlingen ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Reval ... ... | 61 | 59 N | 25 E |
| Revelstoke ... ... | 126 | 51 N | 118 W |
| Revesby Ab. ... | 16 | 53 N | 0 |
| Revue, R. ... ... | 133 | 20 S | 33 E |
| Rewah ... ... | 122 | 25 N | 81 E |
| Reynold, R. ... | 128 | 30 S | 160 E |
| Rezorville ... ... | 118 | Ins. | |
| Rheinau ... ... | 89 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Rheinberg ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Rheinfelden ... | 12 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Rheinfels ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Rheinwald ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| *Rhenish Knights* ... | 12 | 46 N | 4 E |
| Rhin Bas ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Rhine, Confed. of the | 97 | | |
| Rhine Provinces ... | 118 | | |
| Rhine, R. ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Rhin et Moselle ... | 94 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Rhin Haute ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rhode I. ... ... | 72 | 42 N | 71 W |
| Rhodes ... ... | 3 | 36 N | 28 E |
| Rhodes, Inr. and Out. | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Rhodesia ... ... | 133 | | |
| Rhodesia, N.E., N.W., and S. ... ... | 130 | 20 S | 20 E |
| Rhodope Mts ... | 119 | 42 N | 24 E |
| Rhone, R. ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Rhone et Loire ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Rhuddlan ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Riazin ... ... | 108 | 54 N | 40 E |
| Ribagorza, R. ... | 7 | 42 N | 1 E |
| Ribble, R. ... ... | 36 | 54 N | 3 W |
| Ribe... ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 9 E |
| Richelieu ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 0 |
| Richelieu, R. ... | 70 | 45 N | 73 W |
| Riche Pt ... ... | 67 | 51 N | 58 W |
| Richmond (Afr. S.) | 133 | 30 S | 30 E |
| Richmond (Eng.) ... | 16 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Richmond (U.S.A.) | 72 | 38 N | 77 W |
| Rich Mt ... ... | 74 | 39 N | 80 W |
| Ried ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 13 E |
| Riedberg ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Rieneck ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Riesen Gebirge ... | 117 | Ins. | |
| Rieti ... ... | 104 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Riez, I. of ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 2 W |
| Rif, The ... ... | 130 | 35 N | 4 W |
| Riga ... ... | 58 | 57 N | 24 E |
| Rimini ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 13 E |
| Rimnik ... ... | 61 | 45 N | 24 E |
| Ringnes Is. ... | 126 | 78 N | 100 W |
| Riobamba ... ... | 135 | 2 S | 79 W |
| Rio de Balzas ... | 134 | 18 N | 100 W |
| Rio de Janeiro ... | 106 | 22 S | 44 W |
| Rio de la Hacha ... | 69 | 12 N | 72 W |
| Rio de la Plata ... | 106 | 40 S | 60 W |
| Rio del Norte ... | 139 | 20 N | 120 W |
| Rio de Oro ... | 130 | 20 N | 20 W |
| Rio Gila ... ... | 134 | 33 N | 113 W |
| Rio Grande (Am. S.) | 106 | 32 S | 52 W |
| Rio Grande (U.S.A.) | 72 | 30 N | 100 W |
| Rio Grande del Norte (Am. S.) ... | 106 | 20 S | 40 W |
| Rio Grande de Santiago (Mex.) | 134 | 21 N | 104 W |
| Rio Grande do Sul (Am. S.) ... | 106 | 40 S | 60 W |
| Rioja ... ... | 135 | 30 S | 68 W |
| Riom ... ... | 8 | 46 N | 3 E |
| Rio Muni ... ... | 130 | 2 N | 10 E |
| Rion, R. ... ... | 115 | 43 N | 43 E |
| Rio Negro ... ... | 135 | 40 S | 68 W |
| Rio Negro, R. ... | 135 | 40 S | 68 W |
| Ripoli ... ... | 44 | 42 N | 2 E |
| Ripon ... ... | 36 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Risle, R. ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 1 E |
| Riu-kiu Is. ... | 133 | 20 N | 120 E |
| Riva ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Rivaulx Ab. ... | 16 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Riverina District ... | 128 | 40 S | 140 |
| Riviera, Genoese ... | 88 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Rivière du Loup ... | 126 | 48 N | 69 W |
| Rivoli (Italy) ... | 94 | 46 N | 11 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rivoli (Italy) ... | 104 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Rivolta ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 10 E |
| Roanne ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 4 E |
| Roanoke I. ... | 74 | 36 N | 76 W |
| Roanoke, R. ... | 68 | 36 N | 78 W |
| Robertsbridge Ab. | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| *Robertsons* ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Roccabruna ... | 108 | 44 N | 7 E |
| Roccasecca ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 14 E |
| Rochdale ... ... | 121 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Roche Bernard ... | 19 | 47 N | 2 W |
| Rochford ... ... | 79 | 46 N | 1 W |
| *Roche, Lord* ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Rochester ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Rochlitz ... ... | 14 | 51 N | 13 E |
| Rockhampton ... | 128 | 23 S | 151 E |
| Rocky Mts ... | 139 | | |
| Rocroi (Rocroy) ... | 39 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Rodach ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 11 E |
| Rodes ... ... | 79 | 44 N | 3 E |
| Rodosto ... ... | 105 | 41 N | 28 E |
| Rodrigues I. ... | 100 | 20 S | 80 E |
| Roebourne ... ... | 128 | 21 S | 117 E |
| Roebuck B. ... | 128 | 18 S | 122 E |
| Roer ... ... | 94 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Roer, R. ... ... | 107 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Roermonde ... | 12 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Roeskilde ... ... | 53 | 56 N | 12 E |
| Roggenburg ... | 13 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Roggeveld Mts ... | 133 | 32 S | 20 E |
| Rohan ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 3 W |
| Rohilkhand ... | 64 | 24 N | 72 E |
| Rohrbach ... ... | 97 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Rokelle, R. ... | 130 | 8 N | 13 W |
| Rolica ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 9 W |
| Rolla ... ... | 74 | 38 N | 92 W |
| Romagna ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Romainville ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Roman Republic ... | 86 | | |
| Romans ... ... | 79 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Rome ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Romney Marsh ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Romny ... ... | 108 | 51 N | 33 E |
| Romont ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Romorantin ... | 19 | 47 N | 2 E |
| Roncal ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 1 W |
| Roncesvalles ... | 95 | 43 N | 1 W |
| Ronciglione ... | 26 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Ronco ... ... | 83 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Ronco, R. ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Roncourt ... ... | 118 Ins. | | |
| Ronda ... ... | 7 | 37 N | 5 W |
| Ronnow ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Roosebeke ... ... | 6 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Roper, R. ... ... | 128 | 15 S | 135 E |
| Ropscha ... ... | 61 | 60 N | 30 E |
| Rorke's Drift ... | 133 | 28 S | 30 E |
| Rosario ... ... | 135 | 33 S | 61 W |
| Rosas ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 3 E |
| Roscommon ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Roseau ... ... | 69 | 15 N | 61 W |
| Rosenberg ... ... | 21 | 49 N | 14 E |
| Rosendal ... ... | 81 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Rosetta ... ... | 110 | 31 N | 30 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rosheim ... ... | 40 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Roskilde ... ... | 17 | 56 N | 12 E |
| Roslau ... ... | 29 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Rosmarkyn ... | 23 | 56 N | 8 W |
| Rosmead June. ... | 133 | 31 S | 25 E |
| Rosoy ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Ross ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Ross, New ... | 37 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Rossano ... ... | 4 | 40 N | 17 E |
| Rossbach ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Rossbrunn ... ... | 117 | 50 N | 10 E |
| *Rosses* ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 4 W |
| Rossitz ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 16 E |
| Rossland ... ... | 136 | 49 N | 118 W |
| Rostock ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 12 E |
| Rostoff (Russia) ... | 61 | 57 N | 39 E |
| Rostoff (Russia) ... | 108 | 47 N | 40 E |
| Rotenburg (Hesse) ... | 62 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Rothenburg, Imp. Town ... ... | 62 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Rothenburg (Prus.) | 57 | 52 N | 15 E |
| Rothenthurm ... | 90 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Rother, R. ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Rother, R. ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Rothes ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 3 W |
| Rotterdam ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Rottum I. ... | 109 | 53 N | 6 E |
| Rottweil ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Roubaix ... ... | 108 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Rouen ... ... | 8 | 49 N | 1 E |
| Rouergue ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Roumania ... ... | 119 | 44 N | 24 E |
| Roumelia (*see* Rumelia) | | | |
| Roumelia, Eastern | 119 | 40 N | 24 W |
| Roundaway Down | 36 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Roussillon ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 2 E |
| Roussillon ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Route, The ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Roverbello ... | 83 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Roveredo (Austria) | 83 | 46 N | 11 E |
| Roveredo (Venetia) | 104 | 46 N | 13 E |
| Rovigo ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 12 E |
| Rovuma, R. ... | 130 | 12 S | 38 E |
| Rowton Heath ... | 36 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Roxburgh ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Roxo, C. (Cape Breton I.) ... | 130 | 12 N | 17 W |
| Royale, Île ... | 67 | 46 N | 61 W |
| Royan ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Roye ... ... | 19 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Royston ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 0 |
| Rozmital ... ... | 21 | 50 N | 14 E |
| Ruaha, R. ... ... | 130 | 8 S | 37 E |
| Ruatan I. ... ... | 69 | 16 N | 86 W |
| Rub-el-Khali ... | 124 | 20 N | 50 E |
| Rubi, R. ... ... | 132 | 3 N | 23 E |
| Rubicone, R. ... | 94 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Rudnia ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 31 E |
| Rudolf, L. ... ... | 132 | 4 N | 36 E |
| Rudolstadt ... ... | 107 | 51 N | 11 E |
| Rue ... ... ... | 19 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Rueil ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Ruffec ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 0 |
| Rufford Ab. ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rufiji, R. ... ... | 180 | Ins. | |
| Rugby ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Rügen ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 12 E |
| Rühr, R. ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 7 E |
| Rullion Green ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Rumania (*see* Roumania) | ... | | |
| Rumbek ... ... | 132 | 7 N | 30 E |
| Rumelia ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 20 E |
| Rupert, R. ... ... | 70 | 50 N | 80 W |
| Rupert's Land ... | 101 | 80 N | 90 W |
| Ruppin ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 13 E |
| Rupununi, R. ... | 135 | 2 N | 59 W |
| Ruremonde ... | 45 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Russbach ... ... | 98 | Ins. | |
| Russia ... ... | 41 | | |
| ,, Great ... | 52 | | |
| ,, Little ... | 52 | | |
| ,, Red ... | 58 | | |
| ,, White ... | 58 | | |
| Rustchuk ... ... | 108 | 44 N | 26 E |
| Ruthenia ... ... | 108 | 40 N | 20 E |
| Rutherglen ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Ruthin ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Ruthven ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Ruti ... ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Rutland ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Ruvo ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 17 E |
| Ruwenzori Mt ... | 130 | 0 | 30 E |
| Ry ... ... ... | 17 | 56 N | 10 E |
| Rye ... ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Rye House ... | 121 | 52 N | 0 |
| Ryojun ... ... | 137 | 39 N | 121 E |
| Ryswyk ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Saale, R. (R. Elbe) | 92 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Saale, R. (R. Rhine) | 92 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Saalfeld ... ... | 33 | 51 N | 11 E |
| Saalkreis ... ... | 40 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Saane, R. ... ... | 90 | 46 N | 7 E |
| Saanen ... ... | 90 | 46 N | 7 E |
| Saar, R. ... ... | 107 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Saar, Wadi... ... | 131 | 34 N | 3 W |
| Saarbourg ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Saarbrücken ... | 81 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Saargemünd (Saargue-mines) ... ... | 108 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Saarlouis ... ... | 107 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Saarnen (*see* Sarnen) | | | |
| Saarwerden... ... | 62 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Saba I. ... ... | 69 | 18 N | 63 W |
| Sabara ... ... | 106 | 20 S | 44 W |
| Sabi, R. ... ... | 133 | 20 N | 31 E |
| Sabina ... ... | 26 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Sabine, R. ... ... | 72 | 32 N | 94 W |
| Sable, C. ... ... | 67 | 43 N | 66 W |
| Sable I. ... ... | 67 | 44 N | 60 W |
| Sabugal ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 7 W |
| Saburmutti, R. ... | 123 | 20 N | 70 E |
| Sachu ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 94 E |
| Sacile ... ... | 93 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Sacketts Har. ... | 70 | 44 N | 76 W |
| Säckingen ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Saco ... ... ... | 68 | 43 N | 70 W |
| Saco, R. ... ... | 68 | 43 N | 71 W |
| Sacramento ... | 72 | 39 N | 121 W |
| Sacramento, R. ... | 72 | 40 N | 122 W |
| Sadiya ... ... | 138 | 28 N | 96 E |
| Sadowa ... ... | 117 | Ins. | |
| Sadras ... ... | 64 | 13 N | 80 E |
| Sadulapur ... | 124 | 33 N | 74 E |
| Saffi ... ... | 131 | 32 N | 9 W |
| Saffron Walden ... | 36 | 52 N | 0 |
| Safi ... ... ... | 140 | 36 N | 0 |
| Safid Koh Mts ... | 128 | 33 N | 70 E |
| Sagahadoc ... ... | 66 | 44 N | 70 W |
| Sagan ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 15 E |
| Sagar ... ... | 123 | 24 N | 79 E |
| Saghalin I.... | 137 | 40 N | 140 E |
| Sagres ... ... | 7 | 37 N | 9 W |
| Saguenay, R. ... | 70 | 49 N | 71 W |
| Sagunto ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 0 |
| Sahagun ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 5 W |
| Saharanpur... ... | 123 | 30 N | 77 E |
| Saida ... ... | 110 | 34 N | 35 E |
| Saigon ... ... | 125 | 11 N | 107 E |
| Sailor's Cr. ... | 74 | 37 N | 78 W |
| St Abb's Head ... | 121 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Sta Agueda ... | 95 | 43 N | 3 W |
| St Albans ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| St Albans Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| St Albans Head ... | 16 | 51 N | 2 W |
| St Amand ... ... | 81 | 51 N | 5 E |
| St Amando Montrond | 19 | 47 N | 3 E |
| St Ambrose ... | 135 | 26 S | 80 W |
| St Andrews ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| St Anne, C. ... | 65 | 8 N | 2 W |
| St Anne's ... ... | 70 | 46 N | 66 W |
| St Antonin ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 2 E |
| St Arnoul ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 1 E |
| St Asaph ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 3 W |
| St Aubin du Cormier | 8 | 48 N | 1 W |
| St Augustine ... | 68 | 30 N | 81 W |
| St Avold ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 7 E |
| St Bartholomew ... | 69 | 18 N | 63 W |
| St Bernard, Gt ... | 90 | 46 N | 7 E |
| St Bernard, Little | 88 | 46 N | 7 E |
| St Bernard Pass ... | 88 | 46 N | 7 E |
| St Blas ... ... | 139 | 22 N | 105 W |
| St Bonifacio ... | 104 | 45 N | 11 E |
| St Brandon Group | 140 | 17 S | 60 E |
| St Brieuc ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 3 E |
| St Cannice ... ... | 47 | 53 N | 7 W |
| St Cast ... ... | 50 | 48 N | 3 W |
| St Catharine's I. ... | 106 | 28 S | 48 W |
| St Catharine's Point | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Ste Catherine ... | 25 | 46 N | 6 E |
| St Catherine, C. ... | 2 | 2 S | 9 E |
| St Charles, R. ... | 67 | 48 N | 72 W |
| St Clair, L. ... | 70 | 42 N | 84 W |
| St Cloud ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 2 E |
| St Croix I. ... | 101 | 0 | 90 W |
| St Croix, R. (Am. N.) | 70 | 45 N | 68 W |
| St Croix, R. (Am. N.) | 66 | 40 N | 100 W |
| Sta Cruz ... ... | 69 | 18 N | 65 W |
| Sta Cruz de Mar Pequeña ... | 131 | 29 N | 10 W |
| St Cyr ... ... | 97 | Ins. | |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St David's ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 5 W |
| St Denis (France)... | 8 | 49 N | 2 E |
| St Denis (Netherl.) | 45 | 51 N | 4 E |
| St Dixier ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 5 E |
| St Donats ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 4 W |
| St Elias, Mt ... | 139 | 60 N | 140 W |
| St Etienne... ... | 103 | 45 N | 4 E |
| St Eustatius ... | 69 | 17 N | 63 W |
| St Fagan's ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 3 W |
| St Felix ... ... | 135 | 26 S | 80 W |
| St Florent (Corsica) | 50 | 43 N | 9 E |
| St Florent (France) | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| St Foy (Am. N.) ... | 67 | Ins. | |
| St Foy (France) ... | 8 | 45 N | 0 |
| St Francis ... ... | 70 | 45 N | 75 W |
| St Francis B. ... | 133 | 34 S | 25 E |
| St Fulgent ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| St Gall ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 9 E |
| St Gall, Canton of | 112 | 47 N | 9 E |
| St George (Switz.) | 83 | 46 N | 6 E |
| St George (Wind'd Is.) | 69 | 12 N | 62 W |
| St George B. ... | 135 | 50 S | 70 W |
| St George's Cay ... | 69 | 18 N | 88 W |
| St George's Channel | 121 | | |
| St George's Channel (Danube) ... | 105 | 45 N | 30 E |
| St Germain ... | 8 | 49 N | 2 E |
| St Germains ... | 113 | 50 N | 4 W |
| St Gilles (Indre et Loire) ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 0 |
| St Gilles (Vendée)... | 82 | 47 N | 2 W |
| St Giovanni ... | 4 | 45 N | 11 E |
| St Giovanni, Mt ... | 4 | 40 N | 14 E |
| St Gothard... ... | 48 | 47 N | 16 E |
| St Gothard Pass ... | 112 | 47 N | 9 E |
| St Helena ... ... | 130 | 16 S | 5 W |
| St Helena B. ... | 133 | 33 S | 18 E |
| St Helens ... ... | 50 | 51 N | 1 W |
| St Helen's Head ... | 27 | 55 N | 9 W |
| St Hyacinthe ... | 126 | 45 N | 73 W |
| St Ignace ... ... | 67 | 46 N | 85 W |
| St Ives ... ... | 113 | 50 N | 5 W |
| St Jacob ... ... | 15 | 48 N | 8 E |
| St Jean, Mont ... | 98 | Ins. | |
| St Jean d'Acre ... | 110 | 33 N | 35 E |
| St Jean d'Angely ... | 19 | 46 N | 1 W |
| St Jean de Losne... | 39 | 47 N | 5 E |
| St Jean de Luz ... | 95 | 43 N | 2 W |
| St Jean de Maurienne | 88 | 45 N | 6 E |
| St Jean, I. de ... | 67 | 46 N | 63 W |
| St Jean Pied de Port | 7 | 43 N | 1 W |
| St John (Leew'd Is.) | 69 | 18 N | 65 W |
| St John (New Bruns.) | 70 | 45 N | 66 W |
| St John, R. (Am. N.) | 2 | 80 N | 90 W |
| St John, R. (Am. N.) | 70 | 47 N | 68 W |
| St John, R. (Labrador) | 70 | 51 N | 64 W |
| St John's (Canada) | 70 | 45 N | 74 W |
| St John's (Newf'ndl'd) | 67 | 48 N | 52 W |
| St John's, R. (Afr. S.) | 133 | 32 S | 30 E |
| St Johnstown (Ire.) | 47 | 55 N | 7 W |
| St Johnstown (Ire.) | 47 | 54 N | 8 W |
| St Joseph (Canada) | 67 | 42 N | 86 W |
| St Joseph (Trinidad) | 69 | 11 N | 61 W |
| St Juan d'Ulloa ... | 106 | 20 N | 96 W |
| St Julien ... ... | 25 | 46 N | 6 E |
| St Kitts ... ... | 69 | 18 N | 62 W |
| St Lawrence ... | 126 | 58 N | 106 W |
| St Lawrence, G. of | 67 | 48 N | 62 W |
| St Lawrence, R. ... | 72 | 40 N | 80 W |
| St Lô ... ... | 103 | 49 N | 1 W |
| St Lorenzo... ... | 106 | 8 N | 80 W |
| St Louis (Afr. W.) | 130 | 16 N | 16 W |
| St Louis (Am. N.) | 72 | 39 N | 90 W |
| St Lucia (Austr.) ... | 104 | 45 N | 11 E |
| St Lucia (Wind'd Is.) | 69 | 14 N | 61 W |
| St Lucia B. ... | 133 | 28 S | 33 E |
| St Lucia, L. ... | 133 | 28 S | 33 E |
| St Luis Potosi ... | 106 | 22 N | 102 W |
| St Luzisteig ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| St Maixent... ... | 19 | 46 N | 0 |
| St Malo ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 2 W |
| St Manuel, R. ... | 135 | 20 S | 60 W |
| St Marcos B. ... | 135 | 2 S | 44 W |
| St Marcouf Is. ... | 87 | 50 N | 1 W |
| St Marie aux Chênes | 118 | Ins. | |
| Ste Marie, C. ... | 130 | 25 S | 45 E |
| Ste Marie I. ... | 65 | 17 S | 50 E |
| St Marta ... ... | 106 | 74 N | 10 W |
| St Martin (I. de Ré) | 79 | 46 N | 1 W |
| St Martin (Leew'd Is.) | 69 | 18 N | 63 W |
| St Mary, C. ... | 65 | 14 N | 16 W |
| St Mary (Madagascar) | 140 | 18 S | 50 E |
| St Mary's ... ... | 68 | 38 N | 76 W |
| St Mary's I. (Afr. W.) | 101 | 0 | 80 W |
| St Mathieu Pt ... | 50 | 48 N | 4 W |
| St Maur (Belg.) ... | 103 | 50 N | 3 E |
| St Maur (France)... | 8 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Sta Maura ... ... | 3 | 39 N | 21 E |
| St Maurice, R. ... | 126 | 40 N | 80 W |
| St Mawes ... ... | 113 | 50 N | 5 W |
| St Menehould ... | 79 | 49 N | 5 E |
| St Michael... ... | 113 | 50 N | 5 W |
| St Michael's I. (*see* St Miguel) | | | |
| St Michel (France) | 83 | 45 N | 6 E |
| St Michel (Russ.)... | 108 | 62 N | 27 E |
| St Miguel ... ... | 2 | 80 N | 80 W |
| St Nazaire ... ... | 103 | 47 N | 2 W |
| St Neots ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 0 |
| St Nicholas Mole... | 69 | 20 N | 73 W |
| St Omer ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 2 E |
| St Ouen ... ... | 19 | Ins. | |
| St Patrick's Purgatory | 27 | 55 N | 8 W |
| St Paul (France) ... | 19 | 44 N | 2 E |
| St Paul (U.S.A.) | 72 | 45 N | 93 W |
| St Paul de Loanda | 65 | 9 S | 13 E |
| St Peter, L. ... | 70 | 46 N | 73 W |
| St Petersburg ... | 61 | 60 N | 30 E |
| St Pierre (France) | 95 | 43 N | 1 W |
| St Pierre (Valais)... | 88 | 46 N | 7 E |
| St Pierre I. ... | 67 | 47 N | 56 W |
| St Pierre les Calais | 103 | 51 N | 2 E |
| St Pol ... ... | 6 | 50 N | 2 E |
| St Pölten ... ... | 57 | 48 N | 16 E |
| St Privat ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 6 E |
| St Quentin... ... | 22 | 50 N | 3 E |
| St Rémy ... ... | 88 | 46 N | 7 E |
| St Roque, C. ... | 135 | 5 S | 35 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sta Rosa B. ... | 135 | 0 | 50 W |
| St Salvador ... | 106 | 13 N | 90 W |
| St Sauveur... ... | 67 | 44 N | 68 W |
| St Sebastian ... | 7 | 43 N | 2 W |
| St Servan ... ... | 50 | 48 N | 2 W |
| St Simon's I. ... | 68 | 31 N | 81 W |
| Ste Terre ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 0 |
| St Thomas... ... | 69 | 18 N | 65 W |
| St Thomé I. ... | 130 | 0 | 7 E |
| St Trond ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 5 E |
| St Valéry ... ... | 6 | 50 N | 2 E |
| St Venant ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 3 E |
| St Vincent ... | 69 | 13 N | 61 W |
| St Vincent, C. ... | 7 | 37 N | 9 W |
| St Vincente ... | 106 | 24 S | 46 W |
| St Yrieix ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 1 E |
| Saintes ... ... | 8 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Saintonge ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Sajama Pk ... | 135 | 18 S | 68 W |
| Sakai ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 135 E |
| Sakaria, R. ... | 115 | 40 N | 30 E |
| Sakhar ... ... | 124 | 28 N | 69 E |
| Salado, R. ... ... | 139 | 40 S | 80 W |
| Salahiyeh ... ... | 85 | 31 N | 32 E |
| Salamanca ... ... | 7 | 41 N | 6 W |
| Salbai (India) ... | 99 | 26 N | 78 E |
| Salbai (India) ... | 99 | 21 N | 76 E |
| Salcombe ... ... | 16 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Saldanha B. ... | 133 | 33 S | 18 E |
| Salees ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 3 E |
| Salem (Mass.) ... | 68 | 43 N | 71 W |
| Salem (New Jersey) | 68 | 40 N | 75 W |
| Salem, R. ... ... | 68 | 43 N | 71 W |
| Salemé, R. ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 12 W |
| Salerno ... ... | 26 | 40 N | 15 E |
| Salford ... ... | 114 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Salisbury (Eng.) ... | 16 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Salisbury (Rhodesia) | 133 | 18 S | 31 E |
| Salm ... ... | 62 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Salmis ... ... | 53 | 61 N | 32 E |
| Salm-Kyrbourg ... | 89 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Salm-Salm ... ... | 89 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Salo ... ... ... | 83 | 46 N | 11 E |
| Salona ... ... | 105 | 39 N | 22 E |
| Salonika ... ... | 3 | 41 N | 23 E |
| Salop ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 4 W |
| Salsette I. ... ... | 64 | 19 N | 73 E |
| Salta ... ... | 106 | 24 N | 65 W |
| Saltanovka ... ... | 96 | 54 N | 30 E |
| Saltash ... ... | 113 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Saltees ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Saltillo ... ... | 106 | 25 N | 101 W |
| Salt Lake City ... | 72 | 41 N | 112 W |
| Saluzzo ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Salvatierra (Spain) | 95 | 40 N | 7 W |
| Salvatierra (Spain) | 95 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Salwin, R. ... ... | 138 | 18 N | 97 E |
| Salza, R. ... ... | 62 | 48 N | 13 E |
| Salzach, R. ... | 111 | 47 N | 13 E |
| Salzburg ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 13 E |
| Salzwedel ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 11 E |
| Samaden ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Samana Mts ... | 125 | Ins. | |
| Samar ... ... | 139 | 0 | 120 E |
| Samara ... ... | 108 | 53 N | 50 E |
| Samarang ... ... | 139 | 6 S | 111 E |
| Samarkand ... ... | 124 | 40 N | 67 E |
| Sambalpur ... ... | 99 | 21 N | 84 E |
| Samber ... ... | 125 | 13 N | 106 E |
| Sambre et Meuse ... | 94 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Sambre, R. ... | 22 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Samland ... ... | 55 | 54 N | 20 E |
| Samoa Is. ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 180 |
| Samogitia ... ... | 55 | 54 N | 20 E |
| Samos I. ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 26 E |
| Samothrace ... | 3 | 40 N | 25 E |
| *Samoyedes* ... ... | 61 | 60 N | 50 E |
| Sanaga, R. ... ... | 130 | 5 N | 12 E |
| San Antonio, C. ... | 75 | 30 N | 90 W |
| San Antonio, R. ... | 106 | 28 N | 98 W |
| San Carlos de la Rápita ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 1 E |
| Sancerre ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 2 E |
| San Christoval ... | 139 | 20 S | 140 E |
| San Clemente ... | 7 | 39 N | 2 W |
| Sandakan ... ... | 139 | 0 | 120 E |
| Sandepu ... ... | 137 | 42 N | 123 E |
| Sandgate Castle ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| San Diego ... ... | 106 | 33 N | 117 W |
| Sandlewood I. ... | 139 | 10 S | 120 E |
| San Domingo (W.I.) | 69 | 19 N | 72 W |
| San Domingo (W.I.) | 134 | 18 N | 70 W |
| Sandomir ... ... | 58 | 51 N | 22 E |
| Sandoway ... ... | 125 | 18 N | 94 E |
| Sandwich ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Sandwich Is. ... | 139 | 20 N | 156 W |
| Sandy, C. ... ... | 128 | 25 S | 153 E |
| Sandy Hook ... | 70 | 40 N | 74 W |
| San Elmo ... ... | 44 | 41 N | 14 E |
| San Fernando (Am. S.) | 106 | 4 N | 68 W |
| San Fernando (Spain) | 95 | 36 N | 6 W |
| San Francisco (U.S.A.) | 72 | 38 N | 122 W |
| San Francisco, R. (America, N.)... | 101 | 36 N | 122 W |
| San Francisco, R. (Brasil) ... | 106 | 20 S | 60 W |
| San Germano ... | 4 | 42 N | 14 E |
| San Geronimo ... | 7 | 38 N | 5 W |
| Sangha ... ... | 130 | 2 N | 17 E |
| San Giacomo ... | 81 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Sanguesa ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 1 W |
| San Ildefonso ... | 95 | 41 N | 4 W |
| San Jacinto ... | 71 | 30 N | 95 W |
| San Jacinto, R. ... | 71 | 30 N | 95 W |
| San Jorge da Mina | 2 | 4 N | 4 W |
| San José (Califor.) | 134 | 23 N | 110 W |
| San José (Costa Rica) | 139 | 10 N | 83 W |
| San Juan (Amer. S.) | 106 | 31 S | 69 W |
| San Juan (Porto Rico) | 134 | 18 N | 66 W |
| San Juan (U.S.A.) | 126 | 48 N | 123 W |
| San Juan Bautista | 134 | 18 N | 95 W |
| San Juan de Fuca, Strs of ... | 126 | 48 N | 125 W |
| San Juan d'Ulloa | 69 | 20 N | 96 W |
| San Juan Hts ... | 75 | 20 N | 80 W |
| San Juan, R. ... | 106 | 12 N | 84 W |
| San Lucar ... ... | 7 | 37 N | 6 W |
| San Lucas, C. ... | 139 | 22 N | 110 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Luis ... ... | 135 | 34 S | 66 W |
| San Marino ... | 26 | 44 N | 13 E |
| San Matias B. ... | 135 | 41 S | 65 W |
| Sanmên ... ... | 138 | 29 N | 121 E |
| Sannah's Post ... | 133 | 29 S | 26 E |
| San Patricio ... | 71 | 28 N | 98 W |
| San Paulo ... ... | 106 | 24 S | 47 W |
| San Paulo, Provinces of | 106 | 40 S | 60 W |
| San Pedro ... ... | 24 | 30 N | 10 W |
| Sanpo, R. (Sanpu) | 136 | 20 N | 80 E |
| Sanquhar ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| San Remo ... ... | 104 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Sansanding ... | 130 | 14 N | 6 W |
| Sanssouci ... ... | 107 | 52 N | 13 E |
| San Stefano (Italy) | 26 | 42 N | 12 E |
| San Stefano (Turkey) | 105 | 41 N | 29 E |
| Santa Catharina ... | 106 | 40 S | 60 W |
| Santa Cruz (Am. S.) | 135 | 48 S | 70 W |
| Santa Cruz (Califor.) | 72 | 37 N | 122 W |
| Santa Cruz de la Sierra ... ... | 106 | 18 S | 62 W |
| Santa Cruz I. ... | 69 | 17 N | 65 W |
| Santa Cruz Is. ... | 139 | 20 S | 160 E |
| Santa Fé (Am. S.) | 106 | 31 S | 61 W |
| Santa Fé (U.S.A.) | 72 | 36 N | 106 W |
| Santa Maria ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Santander ... ... | 7 | 43 N | 4 W |
| Santarem ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 9 W |
| Santa Rosa I. ... | 74 | 30 N | 87 W |
| Santee, R. ... ... | 72 | 33 N | 81 W |
| Santhia ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Santiago de Chile... | 106 | 34 S | 71 W |
| Santiago de Compostela | 7 | 43 N | 9 W |
| Santiago de Cuba... | 69 | 20 N | 76 W |
| Santiago del Estero | 106 | 28 S | 64 W |
| Santiago I. ... ... | 24 | 10 N | 80 W |
| Santi Quaranta ... | 120 | 40 N | 20 E |
| Santoña ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 3 W |
| Santos ... ... | 135 | 24 S | 47 W |
| Santo Stefano ... | 104 | 38 N | 14 E |
| Sanzee, R. ... ... | 45 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Saône et Loire ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Saône Haute ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Saône, R. ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Saorgio ... ... | 81 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Sapienza ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Saragossa ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 1 W |
| Sarakhs ... ... | 124 | 37 N | 61 E |
| Saratoff ... ... | 108 | 52 N | 46 E |
| Saratoga ... ... | 70 | 43 N | 74 W |
| Sarawak ... ... | 125 | 2 N | 110 E |
| Sard ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Sardinia ... ... | 4 | | |
| Sardinia, Kingdom of | 89 | | |
| Sari-Su ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 60 E |
| Sarnen ... ... | 90 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Sarnico ... ... | 104 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Saroch ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 20 E |
| Saros ... ... | 58 | 49 N | 21 E |
| Sarras ... ... | 132 | 22 N | 31 E |
| Sarre ... ... | 94 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Sarthe ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 0 |
| Sarthe, R. ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 0 |
| Sarzana ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 10 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sasawa, R. ... | 57 | 50 N | 15 E |
| Sasbach ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Sas de Ghent (Sas-van-Gent) ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Sasebo ... ... | 137 | 33 N | 130 E |
| Saseno I. ... ... | 119 | 40 N | 19 E |
| Saskatchewan ... | 126 | 50 N | 110 W |
| Saskatchewan, R. ... | 126 | 50 N | 110 W |
| Saskatchewan, R., N. & S. ... | 126 | 50 N | 120 W |
| Saskatoon ... ... | 126 | 52 N | 106 W |
| Sassari ... ... | 104 | 41 N | 9 E |
| Satalia ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 31 E |
| Satara ... ... | 64 | 17 N | 74 E |
| Satpura Hills ... | 99 | 16 N | 72 E |
| Satschan, L. ... | 92 | Ins. | |
| Satsuma ... ... | 137 | 32 N | 131 E |
| Sauer, R. ... ... | 118 | 50 N | 6 E |
| Sauer, R. ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Sault Ste Marie ... | 67 | 46 N | 84 W |
| Saumurois ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 0 |
| Saura, Wadi ... | 131 | 29 N | 1 W |
| Sauroren ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Sauveterre ... ... | 19 | 43 N | 1 W |
| *Savages* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Savaii ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 180 |
| Savannah ... ... | 72 | 32 N | 81 W |
| Savannah, R. ... | 72 | 34 N | 82 W |
| Savanore ... ... | 64 | 15 N | 75 E |
| Save, R. ... ... | 21 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Save, R. (Sabi, R.)... | 133 | 21 S | 34 E |
| Savenay ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 2 W |
| Saverne ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Savigliano ... ... | 25 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Savoie ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Savoie Haute ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Savona ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Savoy ... ... | 25 | | |
| Sawley ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Saxony ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Say ... ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 2 E |
| Scanderoon ... | 65 | 37 N | 36 E |
| Scandiano ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Scanfs ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Scania ... ... | 54 | 56 N | 14 E |
| Scarborough ... | 16 | 54 N | 0 |
| Scarce, R. ... ... | 18 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Scariffhollis ... | 37 | 58 N | 8 W |
| Scarpe, R. ... ... | 45 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Scaw Fell ... ... | 121 | 54 N | 3 E |
| Sceaux ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Schaffhausen ... | 12 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Schanfig ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Scharding ... ... | 57 | 48 N | 13 E |
| Schässburg ... ... | 111 | 46 N | 25 E |
| Schatzlar Pass ... | 57 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Schauenberg ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Schaumburg-Lippe | 107 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Schawli ... ... | 92 | 56 N | 23 E |
| Scheldt, E. & W. ... | 87 | Ins. | |
| Scheldt, R. ... | 118 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Schelling ... ... | 42 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Schenectady ... | 68 | 43 N | 74 W |
| Schenk ... ... | 39 | 52 N | 6 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scheppmansdorp ... | 133 | 23 S | 15 E |
| Scheveningen ... | 109 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Schiedam ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Schiedlow ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 18 E |
| Schiermonnikoog ... | 109 | 53 N | 6 E |
| Schippenbeil ... | 92 | 54 N | 21 E |
| Schlachter's Nek ... | 133 | 32 S | 26 E |
| Schladming ... | 18 | 47 N | 14 E |
| Schlakau ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 18 E |
| Schlapina Pass ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Schlawe ... ... | 62 | 54 N | 17 E |
| Schleiz ... ... | 107 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Schleswig ... ... | 12 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Schlettstadt ... | 12 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Schlüsselburg ... | 61 | 60 N | 31 E |
| Schmalkalden ... | 12 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Schmottseifen ... | 57 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Schönbrunn ... | 111 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Schönefeld ... ... | 97 | Ins. | |
| Schonhoven (Schoonhoven) ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Schönwalde ... | 62 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Schoonveldt ... | 42 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Schouwen ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Schulioi, R. ... | 115 | Ins. | |
| Schupfheim ... | 112 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Schutt I. ... ... | 48 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Schwabach ... | 12 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Schwarzach (Franconia) | 14 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Schwarzach (Salzburg) | 62 | 47 N | 13 E |
| Schwarzawa ... | 92 | Ins. | |
| Schwarzburg ... | 62 | 51 N | 11 E |
| Schwarzenburg ... | 15 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Schwechat ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Schwedt ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 14 E |
| Schweidnitz (Aus.) | 97 | 49 N | 15 E |
| Schweidnitz (Silesia) | 12 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Schweinfurt ... | 12 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Schwerin ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 11 E |
| Schwiebus ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 15 E |
| Schwyz ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Schyn, R. ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Scilly Is. ... ... | 50 | 50 N | 6 W |
| Scio ... ... ... | 61 | 38 N | 26 E |
| Scodra ... ... | 3 | 42 N | 20 E |
| Scolnok ... ... | 3 | 47 N | 20 E |
| Scone ... ... | 36 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Scone Ab. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Scotland ... ... | 1 | | |
| *Scots, The* ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Scrivia ... ... | 88 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Scutari (*see* Skutari) | | | |
| Scylla ... ... | 87 | 38 N | 16 E |
| Sea Cow R. ... | 133 | 31 S | 25 E |
| Seaford ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 0 |
| Seattle ... ... | 72 | 48 N | 122 W |
| Sebu, W. ... ... | 131 | 34 N | 6 W |
| Secundra ... ... | 99 | 28 N | 78 E |
| Sedan ... ... | 79 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Sedgmoor ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Seeland I. (*see* Zealand, Den.) | | | |
| Seez ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 0 |
| Sefid Koh ... ... | 124 | 34 N | 64 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Segeberg ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Segesvar ... ... | 111 | 46 N | 25 E |
| Segovia ... ... | 7 | 41 N | 4 W |
| Segovia, R. ... | 134 | 10 N | 90 W |
| Segre, R. ... ... | 8 | 40 N | 0 |
| Segura, R. ... ... | 7 | 38 N | 2 W |
| Seille, R. ... ... | 118 | Ins. | |
| Seine ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 0 |
| Seine et Marne ... | 103 | 48 N | 0 |
| Seine Inf. ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 0 |
| Seine, R. ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 0 |
| Seistan ... ... | 124 | 30 N | 60 E |
| Sekondi ... ... | 65 | Ins. | |
| Selangor ... ... | 125 | 0 | 100 E |
| Selby ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Selby Ab. ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Selefkeh ... ... | 110 | 36 N | 34 E |
| Selenga ... ... | 138 | 50 N | 104 E |
| Selimé O. ... | 130 | 21 N | 29 E |
| Selkirk (Am. N.) ... | 101 | 48 N | 96 W |
| Selkirk (Scot.) ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Selz (Bohemia) ... | 57 | 50 N | 14 E |
| Selz (France) ... | 88 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Semendra ... | 3 | 45 N | 21 E |
| Semeni Deval ... | 119 | 41 N | 20 E |
| Semenov ... ... | 108 | 57 N | 45 E |
| Semenovskoie ... | 96 | 55 N | 36 E |
| Semigallia ... ... | 20 | 57 N | 25 E |
| Seminara ... ... | 4 | 38 N | 16 E |
| Semipalatinsk ... | 138 | 50 N | 80 E |
| Semirechenak ... | 136 | 40 N | 70 E |
| Semliki, R. ... | 130 | 0 | 30 E |
| Semlin ... ... | 3 | 45 N | 20 E |
| Semmering Pass ... | 92 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Sempach ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Sendai ... ... | 137 | 38 N | 141 E |
| Sendai B. ... ... | 137 | 36 N | 140 E |
| Sende Rud ... | 124 | 30 N | 50 E |
| Seneff ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Senegal ... ... | 130 | 0 | 20 W |
| Senegal, R. ... | 130 | 17 N | 14 W |
| Senlis ... ... | 8 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Sennar ... ... | 132 | 14 N | 34 E |
| Senne, R. ... ... | 98 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Sennheim ... ... | 39 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Senno ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 30 E |
| Senofé ... ... | 130 | 15 N | 39 E |
| Sens ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 3 E |
| Sensée, R. ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Seoul ... ... | 137 | 38 N | 127 E |
| Seraing ... ... | 109 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Serajevo ... ... | 111 | 44 N | 18 E |
| Serampur ... ... | 64 | 23 N | 88 E |
| Serena ... ... | 106 | 29 N | 71 W |
| Seres ... ... | 120 | 41 N | 24 E |
| Sereth, R. ... ... | 111 | 44 N | 24 E |
| Sergipe del Rey ... | 106 | 20 S | 60 W |
| Seringapatam ... | 64 | 12 N | 77 E |
| Serio ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Sernovo ... ... | 119 | 41 N | 24 E |
| Serra de Bormio ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Serra de Pilar ... | 95 | 41 N | 9 W |
| Serres ... ... | 19 | 45 N | 6 E |
| Serrey ... ... | 59 | 54 N | 24 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Servia ... ... | 3 | | |
| Sesia ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Sesia, R. ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Sessa ... ... | 104 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Setagin ... ... | 140 | 4 S | 118 E |
| Sétif ... ... | 131 | 36 N | 5 E |
| Seton Castle ... | 56 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Setubal ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 9 W |
| Seurre ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 5 E |
| Sevastopol ... ... | 115 | 44 N | 34 E |
| Sevenoaks ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 0 |
| Severia ... ... | 54 | 50 N | 30 E |
| Severn, R. (Canada) | 70 | 55 N | 90 W |
| Severn, R. (England) | 36 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Seville ... ... | 7 | 37 N | 6 W |
| Seville, Province of | 95 | 38 N | 5 W |
| Sèvre Nantaise ... | 82 | 46 N | 2 E |
| Sèvre Niortaise ... | 82 | 46 N | 2 E |
| Sèvres ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Sèvres (Deux) ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Seychelle Is. ... | 130 | 20 S | 40 E |
| Sfax ... ... ... | 131 | 35 N | 10 E |
| Shabluka ... ... | 132 | 16 N | 33 E |
| Shadwan, I. of ... | 85 | 28 N | 34 E |
| Shaftesbury ... | 113 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Shahjahanpur ... | 123 | 28 N | 80 E |
| Sha Ho ... ... | 137 | 41 N | 125 E |
| Shahopu ... ... | 137 | 42 N | 123 E |
| Shahpur ... ... | 124 | 32 N | 73 E |
| Shanghai ... ... | 138 | 31 N | 121 E |
| Shan-hai-kwan ... | 138 | 40 N | 120 E |
| Shannon, R. ... | 37 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Shansi ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 110 E |
| Shan States ... | 125 | 20 N | 98 E |
| Shan-tung ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 110 E |
| Shapuri I. ... ... | 125 | 21 N | 92 E |
| Shari, R. ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 15 E |
| Shark Bay ... ... | 128 | 30 S | 110 E |
| Sharud ... ... | 124 | 36 N | 55 E |
| Shashi, R. ... ... | 133 | 22 S | 28 E |
| Shashih ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 112 E |
| Shawia ... ... | 131 | 33 N | 8 W |
| *Shawnees* ... ... | 70 | 43 N | 82 W |
| Shayok, R. ... | 124 | 35 N | 77 E |
| Sheb ... ... | 130 | 22 N | 30 E |
| Sheelin, L. ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Sheen ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Sheep Haven ... | 27 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Sheerness ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Sheffield ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Shekahabad ... | 99 | 28 N | 78 E |
| Shelbyville ... ... | 74 | 36 N | 86 W |
| Shemakha (Shemak) | 108 | 41 N | 49 E |
| Shenandoah, R. ... | 74 | 39 N | 78 W |
| Shendi ... ... | 132 | 17 N | 33 E |
| Shengana, R. ... | 133 | 24 S | 34 E |
| Shensi ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 100 E |
| Shepardstown ... | 74 | 39 N | 77 W |
| Sheppy, I. of ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Sherborne Castle ... | 36 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Sherbro, R. ... | 65 | 9 N | 13 W |
| Sherbrooke ... ... | 126 | 45 N | 72 W |
| Sheriffmuir ... | 56 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Shetland Is. ... | 24 | 60 N | 10 W |
| Shiel, L. ... ... | 56 | 57 N | 6 W |
| Shields, S. ... ... | 114 | 55 N | 1 W |
| Shigatse ... ... | 138 | 29 N | 89 E |
| Shikarpur ... ... | 124 | 28 N | 69 E |
| Shikoku ... ... | 137 | 32 N | 132 E |
| Shilka, R. ... ... | 138 | 50 N | 110 E |
| Shillanage ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Shiloh ... ... | 74 | 35 N | 88 W |
| Shimoda ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 139 E |
| Shimonoseki ... | 137 | 34 N | 131 E |
| Shimoshiri ... ... | 137 | Ins. | |
| Shimano, R. ... | 137 | 36 N | 136 E |
| Shinshui ... ... | 137 | 36 N | 136 E |
| Shipka ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 25 E |
| Shiraz ... ... | 124 | 30 N | 53 E |
| Shire, R. ... ... | 130 | 17 S | 35 E |
| Shirvan ... ... | 52 | 40 N | 48 E |
| Shirwa, L. ... ... | 130 | 15 S | 35 E |
| Shitomir ... ... | 108 | 50 N | 28 E |
| Shoa ... ... | 130 | 10 N | 39 E |
| Sholapur ... ... | 122 | 18 N | 76 E |
| Sholingar ... ... | 64 | 13 N | 80 E |
| Shott el Jerid ... | 131 | 34 N | 8 E |
| Shott esh Chergui | 131 | 34 N | 0 |
| Shousha ... ... | 108 | 40 N | 47 E |
| Shrewsbury ... | 16 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Shrewsbury Ab. ... | 16 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Shui Ho ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 119 E |
| Shumla ... ... | 61 | 43 N | 27 E |
| Shurab ... ... | 124 | 30 N | 55 E |
| Siam ... ... | 125 | | |
| Siam, Gulf of ... | 125 | 10 N | 100 E |
| Siam, Lower ... | 125 | 9 N | 100 E |
| Si-an-fu ... ... | 138 | 34 N | 109 E |
| Siang, R. ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 110 E |
| Siberia ... ... | 136 | | |
| Sibi ... ... ... | 122 | 30 N | 68 E |
| Sibir ... ... | 136 | 57 N | 68 E |
| Sibir, R. ... ... | 52 | 70 N | 55 E |
| Sibuko B. ... ... | 140 | 0 | 120 E |
| Sich ... ... ... | 61 | 46 N | 32 E |
| Sicilies, The Two ... | 104 | | |
| Sicily ... ... | 4 | | |
| Sickingen ... ... | 6 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Siddan ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Sieciech ... ... | 20 | 51 N | 22 E |
| Siedlce ... ... | 108 | 52 N | 22 E |
| Siegen ... ... | 107 | 51 N | 8 E |
| Siem-reap ... ... | 125 | 13 N | 104 E |
| Siena ... ... | 4 | 43 N | 11 E |
| Sierads ... ... | 58 | 52 N | 19 E |
| Sierck ... ... | 89 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Sierock ... ... | 108 | 52 N | 45 E |
| Sierra de Albarracin | 7 | 40 N | 2 W |
| ,, Bermeja ... | 7 | 36 N | 6 E |
| ,, de Estrelha | 7 | 40 N | 8 W |
| ,, de Gata ... | 7 | 40 N | 8 W |
| ,, de Gredos ... | 7 | 40 N | 6 W |
| ,, de Guadalupe | 7 | 38 N | 6 W |
| ,, de Guadarrama | 7 | 40 N | 4 W |
| ,, de Sta Catalina | 95 | 41 N | 8 W |
| ,, de Toledo ... | 7 | 38 N | 6 W |
| ,, Leone ... | 130 | 8 N | 12 W |
| ,, Leone, C. ... | 2 | 8 N | 12 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sierra Madre ... | 134 | 20 N | 110 W |
| ,, Morena ... | 7 | 38 N | 6 W |
| ,, Nevada ... | 7 | 36 N | 4 W |
| ,, Nevada ... | 139 | 40 N | 120 W |
| Sieversbausen ... | 14 | 52 N | 10 E |
| Sievierz ... ... | 20 | 52 N | 33 E |
| Sigmaringen ... | 62 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Signakh ... ... | 108 | 42 N | 46 E |
| Siguenza ... ... | 7 | 41 N | 3 W |
| Sikandar Bagh ... | 128 | 28 N | 78 E |
| Sikh Confederacy ... | 64 | | |
| Si-kiang (West R.) | 138 | 23 N | 110 E |
| Sikkah, W. ... | 131 | 34 N | 2 W |
| Sikkim ... ... | 99 | 24 N | 88 E |
| Sikoti Alin Mts ... | 137 | 44 N | 132 E |
| Siku ... ... ... | 138 | Ins. | |
| Sil, R. ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 8 W |
| Silesia ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Silistria ... ... | 61 | 44 N | 27 E |
| Silla ... ... ... | 130 | 14 N | 5 W |
| Siller, R. ... ... | 128 | 18 N | 82 E |
| Silvaplana ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Silver Hill ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 8 W |
| Silverton ... ... | 128 | 32 S | 141 E |
| Simancas ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 5 W |
| Simbach ... ... | 57 | 48 N | 13 E |
| Simbirsk ... ... | 108 | 54 N | 48 E |
| Simcoe, L. ... | 67 | 44 N | 79 W |
| Simferopol ... ... | 108 | 45 N | 34 E |
| Simla ... ... | 122 | 31 N | 77 E |
| Simme, R. ... ... | 90 | 46 N | 7 E |
| Simmern ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Simonstown ... | 133 | 34 S | 19 E |
| Simphorien I., S. ... | 118 | Ins. | |
| Simplon ... ... | 90 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Simplon Pass ... | 83 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Sinai ... ... | 132 | 28 N | 34 E |
| *Sinclairs* ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 4 W |
| Sind ... ... | 122 | 20 N | 60 E |
| Sind, R. ... ... | 123 | 26 N | 78 E |
| Sindelfingen ... | 13 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Singapore ... ... | 125 | 1 N | 104 E |
| Sinigaglia ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 13 E |
| Siningfu ... ... | 138 | 36 N | 102 E |
| Sinope ... ... | 3 | 42 N | 35 E |
| Sinsheim ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Sion (England) ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Sion (Switz.) ... | 15 | 46 N | 7 E |
| Sion Ab. ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Siponto ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 16 E |
| Sir Daria (*see* Syr Daria) | | | |
| Sir Ed. Pellew's Gp | 128 | 16 S | 137 E |
| Siradia ... ... | 20 | 52 N | 19 E |
| Sirhind ... ... | 64 | 31 N | 76 E |
| Sis, Wadi ... ... | 131 | 32 N | 4 W |
| Sisophon ... ... | 125 | 14 N | 103 E |
| Sissek ... ... | 26 | 45 N | 16 E |
| Sistova ... ... | 106 | 44 N | 25 E |
| Sitabaldi Mts ... | 122 | 21 N | 79 E |
| Sitapur ... ... | 123 | 27 N | 81 E |
| Sitia ... ... | 120 | 35 N | 26 E |
| Sitka ... ... | 139 | 56 N | 135 W |
| Si Tlemcen ... | 131 | 35 N | 1 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sittard ... ... | 11 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Sitten ... ... | 112 | 46 N | 7 E |
| Siwa (Siwah) ... | 110 | 29 N | 26 E |
| Siwas ... ... | 110 | 40 N | 37 E |
| Siyut ... ... | 132 | 27 N | 13 E |
| Sizanne ... ... | 97 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Skaane ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Skager Rak ... | 141 | 58 N | 10 E |
| Skagway ... ... | 126 | 58 N | 135 W |
| Skaleni ... ... | 105 | 47 N | 28 E |
| Skanderborg ... | 17 | 56 N | 10 E |
| Skara ... ... | 17 | 58 N | 13 E |
| Skeena ... ... | 126 | 54 N | 129 W |
| Skenninge ... ... | 17 | 58 N | 15 E |
| Skepperholm ... | 53 | 59 N | 18 E |
| Skiernewicze ... | 107 | 52 N | 20 E |
| Skipwith Moor ... | 116 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Skog ... ... | 17 | 61 N | 17 E |
| Skovshoved ... | 17 | 56 N | 13 E |
| Skutari (Albania) ... | 105 | 42 N | 20 E |
| Skutari (Turkey) ... | 119 | 41 N | 29 E |
| Skutari, L. ... | 119 | 42 N | 19 E |
| Skye ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 6 W |
| Skyros I. ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 20 E |
| Slaak ... ... | 39 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Slancamen ... ... | 3 | 45 N | 20 E |
| Slaney, R. ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Slave Coast ... | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Slavonia ... ... | 21 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Slievemargy ... | 27 | 53 N | 7 W |
| Sligo ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Sligo Bay ... ... | 47 | 54 N | 9 W |
| Sliven ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 26 E |
| Slivnitsa ... ... | 120 | 43 N | 23 E |
| Slobodzeia ... ... | 108 | 45 N | 28 E |
| Sluys ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Småland ... ... | 17 | 58 N | 10 E |
| Smerwick ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Smith Sound ... | 126 | 70 N | 80 W |
| Smithland ... ... | 74 | 37 N | 88 W |
| Smolensk ... ... | 20 | 55 N | 32 E |
| Smorgoni (Smorgonie) | 96 | 54 N | 26 E |
| Smyrna ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 27 E |
| Snake, R. ... ... | 139 | 40 N | 120 W |
| Sneck ... ... | 6 | 53 N | 6 E |
| Snowdon ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 4 W |
| Snowy, R. ... ... | 128 | 37 S | 149 E |
| Soa Pan ... ... | 133 | 21 S | 26 E |
| Sobat ... ... | 132 | 9 N | 32 E |
| Sobat, R. ... ... | 132 | 9 N | 33 E |
| Sobraon ... ... | 124 | 31 N | 75 E |
| Society Is. ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 160 W |
| Socorro ... ... | 106 | 6 N | 73 W |
| Socotra ... ... | 130 | 0 | 40 E |
| Söderköping ... | 17 | 58 N | 16 E |
| Södermanland ... | 17 | 59 N | 15 E |
| Soest ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 8 E |
| Sofala ... ... | 133 | 20 S | 35 E |
| Sofia ... ... | 3 | 42 N | 23 E |
| Sohr ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Soignes, Forest of | 98 | Ins. | |
| Soissons ... ... | 8 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Sokolnitz ... ... | 92 | Ins. | |
| Sokoto ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 5 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Solent, The ... | 16 | 50 N | 2 W |
| Solferino ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Solikamsk ... ... | 61 | 60 N | 57 E |
| Solomon Is. ... | 128 | 10 S | 160 E |
| Solothurn ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Solovetski ... ... | 52 | 65 N | 36 E |
| Solway Firth ... | 121 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Solway Moss ... | 16 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Solway, The ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Somaliland (French) | 130 | 0 | 40 E |
| Somaliland (Italian) | 130 | 0 | 40 E |
| Somaliland Protec. | 130 | 0 | 40 E |
| Sombreffe ... ... | 98 | Ins. | |
| Sombrero ... ... | 106 | 9 N | 67 W |
| Somerset (Afr. S.) | 133 | 32 S | 25 E |
| Somerset (Afr. S.) | 133 | 34 S | 19 E |
| Somerset (Eng.) ... | 16 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Somme ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 0 |
| Somme, R. ... | 79 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Sommelsdijk ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Sommières ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Somosierra ... | 95 | 41 N | 4 W |
| Son, R. ... ... | 122 | 20 N | 80 E |
| Sonar, R. ... ... | 123 | 25 N | 80 E |
| Soncino ... ... | 4 | Ins. 46 N | 10 E |
| Sondalo ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Sonderborg ... | 17 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Sondershausen ... | 107 | 51 N | 11 E |
| Sondrio ... ... | 15 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Song-ching ... | 137 | 41 N | 129 E |
| Songko, R. ... | 138 | 20 N | 100 E |
| Sonnino ... ... | 104 | 41 N | 13 E |
| Sonora Sinaloa ... | 134 | 20 N | 110 W |
| Sontai ... ... | 125 | 21 N | 105 E |
| Sontheim ... ... | 14 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Sonthofen ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Soochow ... ... | 138 | 31 N | 120 E |
| Sopron Győr ... | 21 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Sorata Mt | 135 | 16 S | 68 W |
| Sorel ... ... | 126 | 46 N | 73 W |
| Sören Norby ... | 17 | 58 N | 18 E |
| Soria ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 3 W |
| Sorrento ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Soukhoum Kale ... | 108 | 43 N | 41 E |
| Sound, The ... | 17 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Sousa ... ... | 131 | 36 N | 40 E |
| South African Rep. (Transvaal) ... | 133 | | |
| Southampton ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Southampton I. ... | 139 | 60 N | 100 W |
| South Cape (N.Z.) | 129 | 47 S | 168 E |
| South Cape (Tasm.) | 128 | 44 S | 147 E |
| South Taranaki Bay | 129 | 40 S | 173 E |
| Southwark ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Southwell ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 W |
| Southwold ... ... | 68 | 41 N | 72 W |
| Southwold Bay ... | 42 | 52 N | 0 |
| Sovana ... ... | 26 | 43 N | 12 E |
| Sozh, R. ... ... | 61 | 53 N | 31 E |
| Spa ... ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 6 E |
| Spain ... ... | 1 | | |
| Spalatro ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Spalding Ab. ... | 16 | 53 N | 0 |
| Spandau ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 13 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spanish Town ... | 69 | 18 N | 77 W |
| Sparta ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 23 E |
| Spartel, C. ... ... | 87 | 36 N | 6 W |
| Speckfeld ... ... | 59 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Speenhamland ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Speier ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Speier, Bishopric of | 12 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Speierbach, R. ... | 45 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Spencer, C. ... ... | 126 | 58 N | 136 W |
| Spencer's Gulf ... | 128 | 40 S | 140 E |
| Spetsai ... ... | 105 | 37 N | 23 E |
| Spey, R. ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 4 W |
| Speyer (*see* Speier) | | | |
| Spezia ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 10 E |
| Spicheren ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Spinalonga ... | 120 | 35 N | 26 E |
| Spion Kop ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 30 E |
| Spithead ... ... | 50 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Spitsbergen ... | 140 | 60 N | 0 |
| Spizza ... ... | 119 | 42 N | 19 E |
| Splügen ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Splügen Pass ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Spoleto ... ... | 4 | 43 N | 13 E |
| Spotsylvania Ct. Ho. | 74 | 38 N | 77 W |
| Spree, R. ... ... | 107 | 52 N | 14 E |
| Spremberg ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 14 E |
| Springfield (Ill.) ... | 74 | 40 N | 90 W |
| Springfield (Mass.) | 70 | 42 N | 73 W |
| Springfontein ... | 133 | 30 S | 26 E |
| Spring Hill ... | 74 | 36 N | 87 W |
| Spuz ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 19 E |
| Spynie ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 3 W |
| Srinagar ... ... | 99 | 34 N | 75 E |
| Stabroek ... ... | 69 | 8 N | 59 W |
| Stade ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 9 E |
| Stadtlohn ... ... | 29 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Stafford ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Stallupönen ... | 57 | Ins. | |
| Stamford ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 0 |
| Stammersdorf ... | 93 | Ins. | |
| Stammheim ... | 15 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Stampalia I. ... | 3 | 35 N | 25 E |
| Standerton ... | 133 | 27 S | 29 E |
| Stångebro ... ... | 17 | 59 N | 16 E |
| Stanley Falls ... | 132 | 0 | 25 E |
| Stanley Harb. ... | 140 | 51 S | 58 W |
| Stanley Pool ... | 130 | 5 S | 17 E |
| Stanleyville ... | 132 | 0 | 25 E |
| Stanovoi Mts ... | 138 | | |
| Stanz ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Staraya Russa ... | 61 | 58 N | 32 E |
| Stara Zagora ... | 119 | 42 N | 26 E |
| Starbuck I. ... | 139 | 20 S | 160 W |
| Star Fort ... ... | 115 | Ins. | |
| Stargard ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 15 E |
| Stary Borissoff ... | 96 | 54 N | 28 E |
| Staten I. (Am. N.) | 70 | 41 N | 74 W |
| Staten I. (Am. S.) | 106 | 55 S | 64 W |
| States of the Church | 51 | 40 N | 10 E |
| Stato degli Presidi | 26 | 42 N | 10 E |
| Staudenz ... ... | 57 | 50 N | 16 E |
| Staunton ... ... | 74 | 38 N | 79 W |
| Stavanger ... ... | 17 | 59 N | 6 E |
| Stavelot ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 6 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stavoren ... ... | 109 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Stavropol (Russia) | 61 | 54 N | 49 E |
| Stavropol (Russia) | 108 | 45 N | 42 E |
| Stavuchanak ... | 61 | 48 N | 27 E |
| Steesyc ... ... | 20 | 51 N | 22 E |
| Steenwyk ... ... | 22 | 53 N | 6 E |
| Stefanie, L. ... | 132 | 5 N | 37 E |
| Stegeborg ... ... | 17 | 58 N | 17 E |
| Stein ... ... | 15 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Steinau (Silesia) ... | 33 | 52 N | 16 E |
| Steinau (Silesia) ... | 57 | 51 N | 16 E |
| Steinkirke ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Steinsiedel ... ... | 97 | Ins. | |
| Stellaland ... ... | 133 | 27 S | 24 E |
| Stellenbosch ... | 133 | 34 S | 19 E |
| Stelvio Pass ... | 112 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Stenay ... ... | 33 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Stendal ... ... | 62 | 53 N | 12 E |
| Sternberg ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 15 E |
| Steterburg ... ... | 14 | 52 N | 11 E |
| Stettin ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 15 E |
| Stewart I. ... ... | 129 | 47 S | 168 E |
| Stewart, R. ... | 139 | 60 W | 140 W |
| *Stewarts* ... ... | 28 | 57 N | 3 W |
| *Stewarts* ... ... | 28 | 57 N | 4 W |
| *Stewarts* ... ... | 28 | 57 N | 6 W |
| Steyer ... ... | 33 | 48 W | 14 E |
| Steyereck ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 14 E |
| Steyning ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 0 |
| Stirling ... ... | 28 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Stockach ... ... | 33 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Stockbridge ... | 113 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Stockholm ... ... | 17 | 59 N | 18 E |
| Stockport ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Stockton ... ... | 121 | 55 N | 1 W |
| Stoczek ... ... | 108 | 52 N | 22 E |
| Stoke-on-Trent ... | 16 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Stolberg ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 11 E |
| Stolbova ... ... | 61 | 60 N | 33 E |
| Stolhofen ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Stolpen ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Stony Pt ... ... | 70 | 41 N | 74 W |
| Stony Tunguska ... | 138 | 60 W | 90 E |
| Stör... ... ... | 116 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Stor Aa ... ... | 116 | 56 N | 9 E |
| Storkow ... ... | 55 | 52 N | 14 E |
| Storkyro ... ... | 54 | 63 N | 22 E |
| Stormberg ... ... | 133 | 31 S | 26 E |
| Stormberg Range... | 133 | 32 S | 27 E |
| Stornoway ... ... | 56 | 58 N | 6 W |
| Stötteritz ... ... | 97 | Ins. | |
| Stour, R. (Eng.) ... | 121 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Stour, R. (Eng.) ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Stour, R. (Eng.) ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Stow on the Wold | 36 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Strabane ... ... | 37 | 55 N | 7 W |
| Stradella ... ... | 33 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Straits Settlements | 125 | 0 | 100 E |
| Stralsund ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 13 E |
| Strangford ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Strangford, L. ... | 37 | 54 W | 6 W |
| Strassburg ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Strata Florida Ab. | 16 | 52 N | 4 W |
| Strata Marcella Ab. | 16 | 53 N | 3 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stratford-on-Avon... | 16 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Strathalmond ... | 28 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Strathearn ... ... | 28 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Strathfillan ... | 56 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Strathmore ... | 28 | 57 N | 3 W |
| Strathnaver ... | 28 | 58 W | 6 W |
| Stratton ... ... | 36 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Straubing ... ... | 33 | 49 N | 13 E |
| Strelitz ... ... | 12 | 53 N | 13 E |
| Strengnaes ... ... | 17 | 59 N | 17 E |
| Stretensk ... ... | 136 | 52 N | 118 E |
| Stromboli ... ... | 50 | 39 N | 15 E |
| Stroud ... ... | 114 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Struma, R. ... | 105 | 42 N | 23 E |
| Stuart ... ... | 28 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Stuart Range ... | 128 | 30 S | 136 E |
| Studianka ... ... | 96 | 54 N | 28 E |
| Stühlingen ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Stuhlweissenburg ... | 21 | 47 N | 18 E |
| Stuhm ... ... | 32 | 54 N | 19 E |
| Stuhmsdorf ... | 53 | 54 N | 19 E |
| Stunz ... ... | 97 | Ins. | |
| Stura, R. ... ... | 104 | 44 N | 7 E |
| Sture ... ... | 94 | 44 W | 4 E |
| Sturt Creek ... | 128 | 19 S | 128 E |
| Stuttgart ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Styria ... ... | 12 | 46 W | 12 E |
| Styrian Alps ... | 33 | 47 N | 15 E |
| Suabian Knights ... | 12 | 46 W | 8 E |
| Suakin ... ... | 132 | 19 N | 37 E |
| Subanrika, R. ... | 123 | 20 N | 85 E |
| Subiaco ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Su-chau ... ... | 136 | 40 N | 98 E |
| Suchow ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 98 E |
| Sucre (Chuquisaca) | 135 | 19 S | 65 W |
| Suczawa ... ... | 3 | 47 N | 26 E |
| Suda Bay ... ... | 105 | 36 N | 24 E |
| Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian | 130 | 0 | 20 E |
| Sudbury (Canada) | 126 | 46 N | 81 W |
| Sudbury (England) | 121 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Sudetes ... ... | 117 | Ins. | |
| Sudzha ... ... | 108 | 51 N | 35 E |
| Sue, R. ... ... | 132 | 7 N | 28 E |
| Suez ... ... | 110 | 30 N | 32 E |
| Suez Canal ... | 132 | Ins. | |
| Suez, G. of ... | 132 | 29 N | 33 E |
| Suez, Ist. of ... | 85 | 30 W | 32 E |
| Suffolk ... ... | 16 | 52 W | 0 |
| Sugota, L. ... ... | 132 | 2 N | 36 E |
| Suippe, R. ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Suir, R. ... ... | 37 | 52 W | 8 W |
| Sulaiman Mts ... | 99 | 24 W | 70 E |
| Sule... ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Sulina Channel ... | 105 | 45 N | 30 E |
| Sulkadr ... ... | 3 | 35 W | 35 E |
| Sullivan's I. ... | 70 | 33 N | 80 W |
| Sully ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 2 E |
| Sultanieh ... ... | 120 | 40 N | 26 E |
| Sulu Sea ... ... | 75 | Ins. | |
| Sulz ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Sulzbach ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 12 E |
| Sumatra ... ... | 139 | 0 | 100 E |
| Sumbawa ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 100 E |
| Summerside ... | 140 | 46 N | 62 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunda ... ... | 99 | 15 N | 75 E |
| Sunda Str. ... | 139 | 20 S | 100 E |
| Sunday R. ... | 133 | 33 S | 25 E |
| Sunderland ... | 114 | 55 N | 1 W |
| Sundgau ... ... | 12 | 46 N | 4 E |
| Sungari R. ... | 138 | 46 N | 130 E |
| Sunkuru ... ... | 130 | 3 S | 23 E |
| Sunot, Wadi ... | 132 | 14 N | 22 E |
| Suok ... ... | 138 | 49 N | 88 E |
| Superior, L. ... | 72 | 40 N | 90 W |
| Surat ... ... | 64 | 21 N | 73 E |
| Suresnes ... ... | 19 | Ins. | |
| Surhud ... ... | 124 | 28 N | 60 E |
| Surinam ... ... | 91 | 6 N | 56 W |
| Surinam R. ... | 106 | 6 N | 56 W |
| Surji Arjangaon ... | 99 | 21 N | 77 E |
| Surrey ... ... | 16 | 50 N | 2 W |
| Sus, Wadi ... ... | 131 | 30 N | 9 W |
| Susa (Italy) ... | 4 | 45 N | 7 E |
| Susa (Persia) ... | 110 | 32 N | 48 E |
| Susquehanna, R. ... | 74 | 40 N | 76 W |
| Süssenbrunn ... | 98 | Ins. | |
| Sussex ... ... | 16 | 50 N | 2 W |
| Sutherland ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 4 W |
| *Sutherlands* ... | 23 | 58 N | 4 W |
| Sutlej, R. ... ... | 64 | 30 N | 74 E |
| Suttorina ... ... | 104 | 40 N | 16 E |
| Suva ... ... | 139 | 18 S | 178 E |
| Suwa, L. ... ... | 137 | 36 N | 136 E |
| Suwalki ... ... | 108 | 54 N | 23 E |
| Suwaroff Is. ... | 139 | 20 S | 180 |
| Suyesti Krest ... | 61 | 43 N | 47 E |
| Suzdal ... ... | 61 | 56 N | 40 E |
| Sveaborg ... ... | 61 | 60 N | 25 E |
| Svealand ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 10 E |
| Svenskund ... ... | 61 | 60 N | 26 E |
| Sventziany ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 26 E |
| Swakop, R. ... | 133 | 23 S | 16 E |
| Swale, R. ... ... | 121 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Swallow Is. ... | 139 | 20 S | 160 E |
| Swally ... ... | 64 | 21 N | 73 E |
| Swan, R. ... ... | 128 | 32 S | 116 E |
| Swansea ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 4 W |
| Swat, R. ... ... | 124 | 35 N | 73 E |
| Swaziland ... ... | 133 | 30 S | 30 E |
| Sweden ... ... | 17 | | |
| Swedish Pomerania | 62 | 54 N | 13 E |
| Sweetheart Ab. ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Swellendam ... | 133 | 34 S | 20 E |
| Swilly, Lough ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Swords ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Sydney (Austral.) | 128 | 34 S | 151 E |
| Sydney (Canada) ... | 126 | 46 N | 60 W |
| Syracuse ... ... | 87 | 37 N | 15 E |
| Syr Daria ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 60 E |
| Syria ... ... | 3 | | |
| Syrmia ... ... | 21 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Syrokorenie ... | 96 | 54 N | 31 E |
| Szabacs ... ... | 3 | 45 N | 20 E |
| Szalankamen ... | 48 | 45 N | 20 E |
| Szaszváros ... ... | 21 | 46 N | 23 E |
| Szatmár ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 23 E |
| Szechwan ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 100 E |
| Szegedin ... ... | 3 | 46 N | 20 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Székes Fejérvár ... | 21 | 47 N | 18 E |
| Szent Tomassah ... | 111 | 46 N | 20 E |
| Szerencs ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 21 E |
| Szigeth ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 24 E |
| Szigetvár ... ... | 21 | 46 N | 18 E |
| Szolnok ... ... | 21 | 47 N | 20 E |
| Szony ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Szöreg ... ... | 111 | 46 N | 20 E |
| | | | |
| Taasinge ... ... | 53 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Tabasco ... ... | 106 | 0 | 100 W |
| Table B. ... ... | 65 | 34 S | 18 E |
| Table Mt ... ... | 133 | 34 S | 18 E |
| Tabor ... ... | 33 | 49 N | 15 E |
| Tabor, Mt ... ... | 85 | 33 N | 35 E |
| Tabriz ... ... | 110 | 38 N | 46 E |
| Tachau ... ... | 93 | 50 N | 13 E |
| Tachienlu ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 102 E |
| Tacoma ... ... | 140 | 46 N | 121 W |
| Tadcaster ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Tadoussac ... ... | 67 | 48 N | 70 W |
| Taff, R. ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Tafra, Wadi ... | 131 | 35 N | 2 W |
| Taganrog ... ... | 61 | 47 N | 39 E |
| Taghmon ... ... | 47 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Tagliamento ... | 94 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Tagliamento, R. ... | 4 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Tagus, R. ... ... | 7 | 38 N | 10 W |
| Tahiti ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 180 W |
| Tahlub, R. ... | 124 | 28 N | 62 E |
| Taieri, R. ... ... | 129 | 46 S | 170 E |
| Taillebourg ... | 19 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Taimur, R. ... | 136 | 75 N | 100 E |
| Taiping ... ... | 138 | 23 N | 107 E |
| Tai-tzu-Ho ... | 137 | 41 N | 123 E |
| Tajura ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 43 E |
| Taku ... ... | 138 | Ins. | |
| Takushan ... ... | 137 | 44 N | 124 E |
| Talana Hill ... | 133 | 28 S | 30 E |
| Talavera ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 5 W |
| Talcahuano ... | 106 | 37 S | 73 W |
| Talienwan ... | 138 | 39 N | 122 E |
| Talifu ... ... | 138 | 26 N | 100 E |
| Ta-ling Ho ... | 137 | 40 N | 120 E |
| Talish ... ... | 124 | 38 N | 48 E |
| Tallagh (Ireland) ... | 27 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Tallagh (Ireland) ... | 47 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Tallahassee ... | 134 | 30 N | 84 W |
| Tallard ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 6 E |
| Talmont ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 2 W |
| Talsy ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 1 E |
| Taltal, Pt ... ... | 140 | 25 S | 70 W |
| Tamai ... ... | 132 | 19 N | 36 E |
| Tamajon ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 3 W |
| Tamames ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 6 W |
| Taman ... ... | 108 | 45 N | 37 E |
| Tamar, R. (Eng.) ... | 121 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Tamar, R. (Tasmania) | 128 | 42 S | 147 W |
| Tamatave ... ... | 130 | 18 S | 50 E |
| Tamaulipas ... | 134 | 20 N | 100 W |
| Tamboff ... ... | 108 | 53 N | 42 E |
| Tampa ... ... | 140 | 28 N | 82 W |
| Tampesi, R. ... | 134 | 23 N | 98 W |
| Tampico ... ... | 106 | 22 N | 98 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tamsui ... ... | 140 | 25 N | 122 E |
| Tamworth ... ... | 36 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Tana ... ... | 3 | 47 N | 89 E |
| Tana, L. (Egypt) ... | 132 | 12 N | 37 E |
| Tana, R. (Africa, E.) | 132 | 0 | 39 E |
| Tana, R. (Norway) | 141 | 70 N | 26 E |
| Tanaro, R. ... ... | 104 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Tanb ... ... | 124 | 26 N | 55 E |
| Tanezruft ... ... | 130 | 24 N | 1 E |
| Tanganyika, L. ... | 130 | 5 S | 30 E |
| Tangariro, Mt ... | 129 | 39 S | 176 E |
| Tangermünde ... | 55 | 53 N | 12 E |
| Tangier ... ... | 95 | 36 N | 6 W |
| Tan Ho ... ... | 137 | 41 N | 123 E |
| Tanjore ... ... | 64 | 11 N | 79 E |
| Tannenberg ... | 55 | 54 N | 20 E |
| Tannu Mts ... | 138 | 50 N | 90 E |
| Tantallon ... ... | 28 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Taormina ... ... | 104 | 38 N | 15 E |
| Tapajos, R. ... | 135 | 10 S | 60 W |
| Tapti, R. ... ... | 64 | 22 N | 76 E |
| Taranaki ... ... | 129 | 40 S | 172 E |
| Taranaki B., N. ... | 129 | 39 S | 174 E |
| Taranaki B., S. ... | 129 | 40 S | 174 E |
| Tarantaise ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 6 E |
| Taranto ... ... | 4 | 40 N | 17 E |
| Tarapaca ... ... | 135 | 20 S | 70 W |
| Tarare ... ... | 103 | 46 N | 4 E |
| Tarascon ... ... | 19 | 43 N | 2 E |
| Tarbagatai Mts ... | 138 | 40 N | 80 E |
| Tarbert ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Tarbes ... ... | 103 | 43 N | 0 |
| Tarbet ... ... | 28 | 56 N | 6 W |
| Tarborough ... | 72 | 86 N | 77 W |
| Targowicz ... ... | 58 | 49 N | 31 E |
| Tarifa ... ... | 95 | 36 N | 6 W |
| Tarim ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 80 E |
| Tarma ... ... | 106 | 11 S | 75 W |
| Tarn ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 2 E |
| Tarn, R. ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 2 E |
| Tarn et Garonne ... | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Tarnoff ... ... | 108 | 50 N | 21 E |
| Tarnopol ... ... | 108 | 50 N | 26 E |
| Taro ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Taro, R. ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 10 E |
| Tarragona ... ... | 7 | 41 N | 1 E |
| Tarsus ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 35 E |
| Tartar Pazardzik ... | 119 | 42 N | 24 E |
| Tartary, G. of ... | 138 | 40 N | 140 E |
| Tartas ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 1 W |
| Tarudant ... ... | 131 | 30 N | 9 W |
| Tarutino ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 37 E |
| Tarvis ... ... | 93 | 46 N | 14 E |
| Ta-shih-chiao ... | 137 | 41 N | 122 E |
| Tashkend ... ... | 124 | 43 N | 69 E |
| Tasman B. ... ... | 129 | 41 S | 173 E |
| Tasman's Penin. ... | 128 | 44 S | 148 E |
| Tasman Sea ... | 139 | 40 S | 160 E |
| Tata ... ... | 10 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Tatamone ... ... | 26 | 42 N | 11 E |
| Tati ... ... ... | 133 | 21 S | 28 E |
| Tatta, L. ... ... | 3 | 25 N | 80 E |
| Tauber, R. ... | 13 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Taucha ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taunton ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Taupo, L. ... ... | 129 | 39 S | 176 E |
| Tauranga ... ... | 129 | 38 S | 176 E |
| Taurida ... ... | 108 | 40 N | 80 E |
| Tauroggen ... ... | 59 | 55 N | 22 E |
| Taurus Mts ... | 110 | 37 N | 32 E |
| Tavastehus ... | 108 | 61 N | 24 E |
| Tavira ... ... | 95 | 37 N | 8 W |
| Tavistock ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Tawe, R. ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Tay, R. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Taygetus, Mt ... | 3 | 35 N | 20 E |
| Tayn Ab. ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 4 W |
| Tcherkesses ... | 108 | 40 N | 80 E |
| Tchesmé ... ... | 61 | 38 N | 26 E |
| Tchetchnia ... | 108 | 40 N | 40 E |
| Te Anau, L. ... | 129 | 45 S | 166 E |
| Teano ... ... | 104 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Teeh, R. ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 3 E |
| Tecklenburg ... | 12 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Tees, R. ... ... | 36 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Tegerrie ... ... | 130 | 24 N | 15 E |
| Teglio ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Teheran ... ... | 124 | 36 N | 51 E |
| Tehuacan ... ... | 106 | 18 N | 97 W |
| Tehuantepec ... | 139 | 13 N | 95 W |
| Tehuantepec, B. of | 134 | 16 N | 95 W |
| Teifi, R. ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 4 W |
| Teignmouth ... | 50 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Teith, R. ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| *Tekke Turcomans* ... | 136 | 30 N | 50 E |
| Telaf ... ... | 108 | 42 N | 46 E |
| Tel-el-Kebir ... | 132 Ins. | | |
| Telgte ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 8 E |
| Telissu ... ... | 137 | 40 N | 122 E |
| Tell, R. ... ... | 123 | 20 N | 88 E |
| Tellnitz ... ... | 92 Ins. | | |
| Teme, R. ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Temes, R. ... ... | 111 | 45 N | 21 E |
| Temesvar ... ... | 3 | 46 N | 21 E |
| Temesvár Vilayet ... | 21 | 44 N | 20 E |
| Tenasserim ... | 125 | 10 N | 90 E |
| Tenda ... ... | 25 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Tendra B. ... ... | 115 | 46 N | 32 E |
| Tenedos ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 26 E |
| Tenedos, B. of ... | 110 | 40 N | 26 E |
| Teneriffe ... ... | 130 | 28 N | 17 W |
| Tennessee ... ... | 72 | 30 N | 90 W |
| Tennessee, R. ... | 72 | 34 N | 87 W |
| Tenos ... ... | 3 | 38 N | 25 E |
| Tenriu, R. ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 138 E |
| Tensift, Wadi ... | 131 | 32 N | 9 W |
| Tepic ... ... | 134 | 20 N | 110 W |
| Teplitz ... ... | 29 | 51 N | 14 E |
| Ter, R. ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 3 E |
| Terai, The ... ... | 123 | 25 N | 80 E |
| Terceira I. ... ... | 24 | 39 N | 27 E |
| Terdoppio, R. ... | 83 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Terdshan ... ... | 3 | 35 N | 40 E |
| Terek, R. ... ... | 61 | 43 N | 46 E |
| Tergoes ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Termonbarry ... | 38 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Termonde (*see* Dendermonde) | | | |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ternate ... ... | 43 Ins.. | | |
| Terni ... ... | 86 | 43 N | 13 E |
| Térouanne ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Terracina ... ... | 26 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Terra di Lavoro ... | 4 | 40 N | 12 E |
| Terra Firma ... | 2 | 0 | 90 W |
| Terranova (Sardinia) | 26 | 40 N | 10 E |
| Terranova (Sicily) | 104 | 37 N | 14 E |
| Terschelling ... | 109 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Teschen ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 19 E |
| Têst, R. ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Tet, R. ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 3 E |
| Tete ... ... ... | 130 | 16 S | 33 E |
| Tetuan ... ... | 131 | 36 N | 5 W |
| Teusin ... ... | 32 | 59 N | 28 E |
| Teviot, R. ... ... | 121 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Teviotdale ... ... | 23 | 55 N | 3 W |
| Tewkesbury ... | 16 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Texas ... ... | 72 | 30 N | 110 W |
| Texcuco ... ... | 2 | 19 N | 99 W |
| Texel ... ... | 22 | 53 N | 5 E |
| Thaba, R. ... ... | 130 | 13 N | 12 E |
| Thabanchu ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 27 E |
| Thala ... ... | 131 | 36 N | 9 E |
| Thame, R. ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Thames, R. (Canada) | 70 | 43 N | 82 W |
| Thames, R. (England) | 36 | 52 N | 0 |
| Thames, R. (N.Z.) | 129 | 38 S | 176 E |
| Thana ... ... | 122 | 19 N | 73 E |
| Thasos I. ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 20 E |
| Theiss, R. ... ... | 3 | 46 N | 20 E |
| Theiss, R., Circle of the Lower ... | 111 | 44 N | 20 E |
| Theiss, R., Circle of the Upper ... | 111 | 48 N | 20 E |
| Thermisi ... ... | 3 | 37 N | 23 E |
| Therouanne (*see* Térouanne) | ... | | |
| Thessaly ... ... | 105 | 36 N | 20 E |
| Thetford Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Thiancourt ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Thionville ... ... | 108 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Thirsk ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Tholen ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Thomar ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 8 W |
| Thomond ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Thomson, R. ... | 128 | 24 S | 144 E |
| Thorn ... ... | 62 | 53 N | 19 E |
| Thouars ... ... | 79 | 47 N | 0 |
| Thouet, R. ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 0 |
| Thoulouse ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Thrace ... ... | 119 | 40 N | 24 E |
| Three Kings I. ... | 129 | 36 S | 172 E |
| Three Points, C. ... | 65 | 5 N | 2 W |
| Three Rivers ... | 70 | 46 N | 73 W |
| Thun ... ... | 90 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Thun, L. ... ... | 90 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Thur Desert, The ... | 99 | 24 N | 70 E |
| Thur, R. ... ... | 90 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Thurgau ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Thuringia ... ... | 14 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Thuringian Forest | 97 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Thursday I. ... | 140 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Thurso ... ... | 23 | 59 N | 4 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thusis ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Tianshan Mts ... | 138 | 40 N | 70 E |
| Tiber, R. ... ... | 104 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Tibesti ... ... | 130 | 20 N | 20 E |
| Tibesti Mts ... | 130 | 20 N | 20 E |
| Tibet ... ... | 138 | | |
| Tibet, Little ... | 124 | 35 N | 76 E |
| Tichvin ... ... | 32 | 60 N | 33 E |
| Ticino ... ... | 15 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Ticino, R. ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Ticonderoga Har. ... | 70 | 44 N | 73 W |
| Tidikelt ... ... | 131 | 28 N | 2 E |
| Tidone, R. ... ... | 88 | 45 N | 10 E |
| Tidor ... ... | 139 | 1 N | 128 E |
| Tieling ... ... | 137 | 42 N | 124 E |
| Tientsin ... ... | 138 | 39 N | 117 E |
| Tierra del Fuego ... | 106 | 54 S | 69 W |
| Tieto, R. ... ... | 135 | 20 S | 50 W |
| Tiffauges ... ... | 32 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Tiflis ... ... | 31 | 42 N | 45 E |
| Tiger B. ... ... | 133 | 16 S | 12 E |
| Tigri ... ... | 130 | 15 N | 38 E |
| Tigris, R. ... ... | 3 | 35 N | 40 E |
| Tilburg ... ... | 109 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Tilbury ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Till, R. ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 4 W |
| Tilsit ... ... | 58 | 55 N | 22 E |
| Timak, R. ... ... | 120 | 44 N | 22 E |
| Timaru ... ... | 129 | 44 S | 171 E |
| Timbuctu ... ... | 130 | 17 N | 3 W |
| Timok ... ... | 119 | 44 N | 22 E |
| Timok, R. ... ... | 119 | 44 N | 22 E |
| Timor ... ... | 128 | 10 S | 120 E |
| Timor Laut Is. ... | 128 | 10 S | 130 E |
| Timor Sea ... ... | 128 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Tinnevelly ... ... | 64 | 9 N | 78 E |
| Tinos (*see* Tenos) | | | |
| Tinta ... ... | 106 | 14 S | 72 W |
| Tintern Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Tippecanoe, R. ... | 72 | 41 N | 86 W |
| Tipperah ... ... | 125 | 20 N | 90 E |
| Tipperary ... ... | 27 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Tippermuir ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 4 W |
| Tirah ... ... | 124 | 34 N | 71 E |
| Tirano ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Tirawley ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Tiree ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 7 W |
| Tiris ... ... ... | 130 | 23 N | 15 W |
| Tirlemont ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Tirnovo ... ... | 119 | 42 N | 26 E |
| Tirreagh ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 9 W |
| Tisza, R. (*see* Theiss, R.) | | | |
| Titalya ... ... | 123 | 26 N | 89 E |
| Titicaca, L. ... | 106 | 16 S | 69 W |
| Tiumen ... ... | 136 | 57 N | 66 E |
| Tiverton ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Tiverton Castle ... | 36 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Tivoli ... ... | 104 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Tizin ... ... | 124 | 34 N | 70 E |
| Tlaxcala (Tlaxcallan) | 106 | 19 N | 98 W |
| Tlemcen ... ... | 7 Ins. | | |
| Tobago ... ... | 69 | 11 N | 61 W |
| Tobitschau ... ... | 117 | 49 N | 17 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tobol, R. ... ... | 138 | 60 N | 60 E |
| Tobolsk ... ... | 136 | 59 N | 68 E |
| Tobolsk, Govt of ... | 136 | 60 N | 60 E |
| Tocantins, R. ... | 135 | 10 S | 48 W |
| Toce, R. ... ... | 90 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Tochi, R. ... ... | 124 | 33 N | 70 E |
| Tocopilla ... ... | 140 | 22 S | 69 W |
| Toda B. ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 139 E |
| Toggenburg... ... | 15 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Togo ... ... | 140 | 8 N | 0 |
| Togoland ... ... | 130 | 8 N | 1 E |
| Tokar ... ... | 132 | 19 N | 38 E |
| Tokat ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 37 E |
| Tokay ... ... | 3 | 48 N | 21 E |
| Tokelau or Union I. | 140 | 20 S | 180 |
| Tokio (Yedo) ... | 137 | 36 N | 140 E |
| Toledo ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 4 W |
| Toledo, Sa de ... | 7 | 38 N | 6 W |
| Tolentino ... ... | 104 | 43 N | 13 E |
| Tolna ... ... | 3 | 46 N | 19 E |
| Tolosa ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Tomsk ... ... | 138 | 56 N | 84 E |
| Tone, R. ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Tonegawa, R. ... | 137 | 36 N | 140 W |
| Tonga I. ... ... | 139 | 40 S | 180 |
| Tongaland ... ... | 133 | 27 S | 32 E |
| Tongland Ab. ... | .23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Tonj, R. ... ... | 132 | 7 N | 28 E |
| Tonk ... ... | 122 | 26 N | 76 E |
| Tonkin ... ... | 138 | 20 N | 100 E |
| Tonkin, G. of ... | 138 | 19 N | 106 E |
| Tonnay Charente ... | 19 | 46 N | 1 W |
| Tonning ... ... | 116 | 54 N | 9 E |
| Tönsberg ... ... | 17 | 59 N | 10 E |
| Toome ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Toorsheez ... ... | 124 | 35 N | 58 E |
| Topeka ... ... | 72 | 39 N | 96 W |
| Tor ... ... ... | 132 | 28 N | 34 E |
| Tor Bay ... ... | 50 | 50 N | 3 W |
| Torcello ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 12 E |
| Tordesillas ... ... | 7 | 41 N | 5 W |
| Torfou ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Torgau ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Tormes, R.... ... | .95 | 40 N | 8 W |
| Torna ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 20 E |
| Tornea ... ... | 108 | 66 N | 24 E |
| Tornea, R. ... ... | 141 | 66 N | 24 E |
| Toro... ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 5 W |
| Toronto ... ... | 70 | 44 N | 79 W |
| Torrelobaton ... | 7 | 42 N | 5 W |
| Torrens, L.... ... | 128 | 31 S | 138 E |
| Torres St ... ... | 128 | 11 S | 143 E |
| Torres Vedras ... | 95 | 39 N | 9 W |
| Torrington ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 4 W |
| Tortola I. ... ... | 69 | 18 N | 65 W |
| Tortona ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Tortosa ... ... | 7 | 41 N | 1 E |
| Tortuga I. ... ... | 69 | 21 N | 73 W |
| Tory I. ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Tosa... ... ... | 137 | 33 N | 133 E |
| Toski ... ... | 132 | 23 N | 32 E |
| Toss... ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Totnes ... ... | 113 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Touaregs ... ... | 130 | 20 N | 5 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Touat ... ... | 131 | 28 N | 1 E |
| Tougourt ... ... | 131 | 33 N | 6 E |
| Toul... ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Toulon ... ... | 8 | 43 N | 6 E |
| Toulouse ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Touraine ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Tourane ... ... | 140 | 16 N | 119 E |
| Tour Charbonnière | .19 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Tournai (Tournay) | 109 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Tournebut ... ... | 82 | 49 N | 0 |
| Tournésis ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Tournon (France)... | 19 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Tournon (France)... | 19 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Tours ... ... | 8 | 47 N | 1 E |
| Toury ... ... | 118 | 48 N | 2 E |
| Toury, R. ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 4 W |
| Tower Hamlets ... | 114 | 51 N | 0 |
| Townsville ... ... | 128 | 19 S | 147 E |
| Toybrien ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Traarbach (*see* Trarbach) | | | |
| Trachenberg ... | 12 | 51 N | 17 E |
| Tracton ... ... | .87 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Trafalgar B. ... | .87 | 36 N | 6 W |
| Trafalgar, C. ... | 95 | 36 N | 6 W |
| Trahona ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Traietto ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Tralee ... ... | 47 | 52 N | 10 W |
| Tranent ... ... | .56 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Trani ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 16 E |
| Trannes ... ... | .97 | 48 N | 5 E |
| Tranquebar ... | 64 | 11 N | 80 E |
| Trans-Baikal ... | 136 | 50 N | 110 E |
| Trans-Caspian Prov. | 124 | | |
| Trans-Caucasia ... | 124 | 41 N | 48 E |
| Transvaal ... ... | 133 | 30 S | 30 E |
| Transylvania ... | ..3 | 46 N | 20 E |
| Trapani ... ... | .4 | 38 N | 12 E |
| Traquair ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Trarbach ... ... | .45 | 50 N | 7 E |
| Trasimène ... ... | .94 | 40 N | 12 E |
| Trasimeno, L. ... | 4 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Traun, R. ... ... | 88 | 48 N | 14 E |
| Traunsviertel ... | .13 | 48 N | 14 E |
| Trautenau ... ... | 117 Ins. | | |
| Travancore... ... | 64 | 8 N | 77 E |
| Trave, R. ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 8 E |
| Traventhal ... ... | 54 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Traz-os-Montes ... | 7 | 40 N | 8 W |
| Trebbia, R. ... | .88 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Trebizond ... ... | 3 | 41 N | 40 E |
| Trecate ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 9 E |
| Treene, R. ... ... | 116 | 55 N | 9 E |
| Tregony ... ... | 113 | 50 N | 5 W |
| Trélazé ... ... | 103 | 47 N | 0 |
| Trĕnggânu ... ... | 125 | 0 | 100 E |
| Trengsén ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Trent ... ... | 14 | 46 N | 11 E |
| Trent, Bishopric of | 12 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Trent, R. ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Trentino ... ... | 111 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Trenton ... ... | 70 | 40 N | 75 W |
| Treptow (Pomerania, E.) | 12 | 54 N | 15 E |
| Treptow ( ,, W.) | 62 | 54 N | 13 E |
| Trescorre ... ... | 104 | 46 N | 10 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trenenbrietsen ... | 57 | 52 N | 18 E |
| Trèves ... ... | 97 | 50 N | 7 E |
| Treviglio ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Treviso ... ... | 88 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Trévoux ... ... | 79 | 46 N | 5 E |
| Triana ... ... | 7 | 37 N | 6 W |
| Trianon ... ... | 97 | Ins. | |
| Trichinopoly ... | 64 | 11 N | 79 E |
| Triebel ... ... | 88 | 50 N | 13 E |
| Trient (*see* Trent) | | | |
| Trier... ... ... | 33 | 50 N | 7 E |
| Trieste ... ... | 86 | 46 N | 14 E |
| Trim ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 7 W |
| Trincomali ... ... | 64 | 9 N | 81 E |
| Trinidad ... ... | 69 | 10 N | 62 W |
| Trinity Bay ... | 126 | 40 N | 60 W |
| Trinomali ... ... | 64 | 12 N | 79 E |
| Tripalda ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 15 E |
| Triploe Heath ... | 36 | 52 N | 0 |
| Tripoli (Africa) ... | 130 | 33 N | 13 E |
| Tripoli, Province of | 130 | 30 N | 0 |
| Tripoli (Syria) ... | 110 | 34 N | 36 E |
| Tripolitza ... ... | 105 | 37 N | 22 E |
| Tristan da Cunha | 65 | 40 S | 20 W |
| Trocadero ... ... | 95 | 37 N | 6 W |
| Troezen ... ... | 105 | 37 N | 23 E |
| Troia ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 15 E |
| Troki ... ... | 58 | 55 N | 25 E |
| Trombetas, R. ... | 135 | 1 S | 57 W |
| Trondhjem ... ... | 17 | 63 N | 10 E |
| Tronto ... ... | 94 | 43 N | 13 E |
| Troppau ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 18 E |
| Troyes ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Trujillo (Am. Cent.) | 134 | 16 N | 86 W |
| Trujillo (Am. S.) ... | 106 | 8 S | 79 W |
| Truro (Canada) ... | 126 | 45 N | 61 W |
| Truro (England) ... | 36 | 50 N | 5 W |
| Truxillo (*see* Trujillo) | | | |
| Tsana ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 37 E |
| Tsarskoe Selo ... | 61 | 60 N | 30 E |
| Tschetang ... ... | 138 | 29 N | 91 E |
| Tschetatea Alba ... | 3 | 46 N | 30 E |
| Tsinan Fu ... ... | 138 | 37 N | 117 E |
| Tsingtao ... ... | 138 | 36 N | 120 E |
| Tsugaru St. ... | 137 | 41 N | 140 E |
| Tsushima I. ... | 137 | 33 N | 128 E |
| Tuam ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 9 W |
| Tuamotu ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 140 W |
| Tübingen ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Tucquen ... ... | 132 | 2 N | 35 E |
| Tucson ... ... | 134 | 32 N | 111 W |
| Tucuman ... ... | 106 | 26 S | 64 W |
| Tudela (Spain) ... | 7 | 42 N | 2 W |
| Tudela (Spain) ... | 95 | 42 N | 5 W |
| Tugela, R. ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 31 E |
| Tula ... ... | 108 | 54 N | 38 E |
| Tulbagh ... ... | 133 | 33 S | 19 E |
| Tulczyn ... ... | 108 | 49 N | 29 E |
| Tuli ... ... | 133 | 22 S | 29 E |
| Tulle ... ... | 103 | 45 N | 2 E |
| Tuln ... ... | 48 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Tulsk ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Tumen ... ... | 137 | 42 N | 129 E |
| Tummel, R. ... | 23 | 57 N | 4 W |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tundza, R. ... | 119 | 42 N | 27 E |
| Tungabhadra, R. ... | 64 | 16 N | 76 E |
| Tungchow ... ... | 138 | Ins. | |
| Tunguska, R., Lower, Middle | 136 | 60 N | 90 E |
| Tunguska, R., Up. | 136 | 50 N | 90 E |
| Tunis ... ... | 131 | 37 N | 10 E |
| Tunis, G. of ... | 131 | 37 N | 10 E |
| Tuong, R. ... ... | 132 | 6 N | 80 E |
| Tura, R. ... ... | 136 | 50 N | 60 E |
| Turbigo ... ... | 104 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Türckheim (*see* Türkheim) | | | |
| Turcoing ... ... | 81 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Turenne ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Turfan ... ... | 138 | 43 N | 89 E |
| Turgai ... ... | 136 | 50 N | 64 E |
| Turin ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Turkestan ... ... | 138 | 40 N | 80 E |
| Turkestan, Eastern | 136 | 40 N | 80 E |
| Turkestan (Hasrat) | 136 | 44 N | 68 E |
| Turkestan, Western | 136 | 42 N | 70 E |
| Türkheim ... ... | 40 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Turkmanchay ... | 108 | 37 N | 47 E |
| Turks Is. ... ... | 69 | 21 N | 71 W |
| Turnagain, C. ... | 129 | 40 S | 177 E |
| Turnau ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Turnham Green ... | 36 | 52 N | 0 |
| Turnhout ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Turócz ... ... | 21 | 48 N | 19 E |
| Turshiz (*see* Toorsheez) | | | |
| Tuscany ... ... | 26 | 42 N | 10 E |
| *Tuscaroras* ... ... | 68 | 35 N | 80 W |
| Tuscumbia ... ... | 74 | 35 N | 88 W |
| Tushino ... ... | 52 | 56 N | 37 E |
| Tutbury ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Tuttlingen ... ... | 39 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Tutuila ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 180 |
| Tver ... ... | 108 | 57 N | 36 E |
| Tweed, R. ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 4 W |
| Tweeddale ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Twizel Bridge ... | 16 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Tyne, R. ... ... | 36 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Tynemouth ... | 114 | 55 N | 1 W |
| Tyreonnell ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 10 W |
| Tyrnau (Nagy Szombat) | 21 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Tyrol ... ... | 12 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Tyrolese Alps ... | 88 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Tyrone ... ... | 37 | 54 N | 8 W |
| *Tyrrells* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Tzarevozaimische ... | 96 | 56 N | 35 E |
| Tzechi ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 121 E |
| | | | |
| Ubanghi ... ... | 130 | 5 N | 21 E |
| Ubangi, R. (Ubanghi) | 132 | 4 N | 21 E |
| Überlingen ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Ucayali, R. ... | 106 | 6 S | 74 W |
| Uckermark (Ukermark) | 12 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Uda B. ... ... | 138 | 50 N | 130 E |
| Udaipur ... ... | 64 | 25 N | 74 E |
| Uddevally ... ... | 53 | 58 N | 12 E |
| Udine ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 13 E |
| Udinsk ... ... | 136 | 52 N | 108 E |
| Udong ... ... | 125 | 12 N | 105 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ufa ... ... ... | 61 | 55 N | 56 E |
| Ugab ... ... | 133 | 21 S | 15 E |
| Ugine ... ... | 104 | 46 N | 7 E |
| Uglich ... ... | 52 | 58 N | 38 E |
| Uist, N. and S. ... | 56 | 58 N | 8 W |
| Uitenhage ... ... | 133 | 34 S | 25 E |
| Uj Becse ... ... | 111 | 46 N | 20 E |
| Ujjain ... ... | 99 | 23 N | 76 E |
| Ukraine ... ... | 61 | 40 N | 30 E |
| Uleaborg ... ... | 108 | 65 N | 26 E |
| Uliassutai ... ... | 138 | 48 N | 97 E |
| Uliungur ... ... | 138 | 47 N | 87 E |
| Ulm ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Ulster ... ... | 27 | | |
| Ultra puertos ... | 7 | 42 N | 2 W |
| Ulundi ... ... | 133 | 28 S | 32 E |
| Ulya, R. ... ... | 136 | 60 N | 140 E |
| Umbria ... ... | 104 | 43 N | 12 E |
| Umkomanzi, R. ... | 133 | 30 S | 31 E |
| Umtata ... ... | 133 | 32 S | 29 E |
| Umzimkulu ... | 133 | 30 S | 30 E |
| Umzimkulu, R. ... | 133 | 31 S | 30 E |
| Una, R. ... ... | 26 | 45 N | 16 E |
| Unalashka I. ... | 140 | 40 N | 180 |
| Unga I. ... ... | 140 | 40 N | 180 |
| Ungava ... ... | 126 | 60 N | 80 W |
| Ungava B. ... ... | 126 | 58 N | 68 W |
| Union Is. ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 180 |
| Union of S. Africa | 130 | | |
| United Provinces (Canada) ... | 127 | | |
| United Provinces (Ind.) | 122 | 20 N | 70 E |
| United Provinces of the Netherlands | 22 | | |
| Unstrut, R. ... | 92 | 51 N | 11 E |
| Unterwalden ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Upper Ossory ... | 27 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Upsala ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 18 E |
| Uraga ... ... | 137 | 36 N | 140 E |
| Ural ... ... | 108 | 51 N | 51 E |
| Ural, Govt of ... | 136 | 40 N | 50 E |
| Ural Mts ... ... | 108 | | |
| Ural, R. ... ... | 108 | 50 N | 50 E |
| Uralsk (*see* Ural) | | | |
| Urana ... ... | 3 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Uranja ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 22 E |
| Urbana ... ... | 74 | 38 N | 77 W |
| Urbino ... ... | 4 | 44 N | 13 E |
| Ure, R. ... ... | 121 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Urga ... ... | 138 | 48 N | 107 E |
| Uri ... ... ... | 15 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Ursprung ... ... | 45 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Uruguay ... ... | 135 | 40 S | 60 W |
| Uruguay, R. ... | 106 | 28 S | 56 W |
| Urumtsi ... ... | 138 | 44 N | 88 E |
| Urup ... ... | 137 | Ins. | |
| *Usbegs* ... ... | 136 | 40 N | 66 E |
| Usboi, R. ... ... | 125 | 40 N | 56 E |
| Usedom ... ... | 33 | 54 N | 14 E |
| Ushant ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 5 W |
| Usingen ... ... | 62 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Usk, R. ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Uskoko ... ... | 26 | 44 N | 14 E |
| Uskub ... ... | 120 | 42 N | 21 E |
| Usora ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 18 E |
| Ussa, R. ... ... | 141 | 67 N | 60 E |
| Ussuri, R. ... ... | 138 | 46 N | 134 E |
| Uster ... ... | 112 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Ust Urt ... ... | 136 | 40 N | 50 E |
| Utah ... ... | 72 | 30 N | 120 W |
| Utica ... ... | 72 | 43 N | 75 W |
| Utitza ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 36 E |
| Utrecht (Afr. S.) ... | 133 | 28 S | 30 E |
| Utrecht (Netherlands) | 12 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Uttoxeter ... ... | 36 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Uvatz ... ... | 111 | 44 N | 19 E |
| Uwajima ... ... | 137 | 33 N | 133 E |
| Uxbridge ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 0 |
| Uyeno ... ... | 137 | 36 N | 140 E |
| Uzès ... ... | 79 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Vaal, R. (Afr. S.) ... | 133 | 27 S | 26 E |
| Vaal, R. (Neth.) ... | 62 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Vaal Kranz ... | 133 | 29 S | 29 E |
| Vaarde Aa ... ... | 116 | 56 N | 9 E |
| Vado ... ... | 83 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Vadstena ... ... | 17 | 58 N | 15 E |
| Vaduz ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Vajutza, R. ... | 119 | 40 N | 20 E |
| Vakhsh, R. ... | 124 | 38 N | 69 E |
| Valais ... ... | 15 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Val de Travers ... | 112 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Val di Chiana ... | 4 | 42 N | 10 E |
| Valdivia ... ... | 106 | 40 S | 73 W |
| Valdore ... ... | 64 | 12 N | 79 E |
| Valeggio ... ... | 83 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Valençay ... ... | 103 | 47 N | 2 E |
| Valence ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Valencia ... ... | 7 | 39 N | 0 |
| Valencia de Alcantara | 95 | 39 N | 7 W |
| Valenciennes ... | 22 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Valencz ... ... | 111 | 47 N | 19 E |
| Valendas ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Valengin ... ... | 107 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Valenza ... ... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 9 E |
| Valerien, Mt ... | 103 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Valetta ... ... | 86 | 36 N | 14 E |
| Valladolid (Am. Cent.) | 106 | 20 N | 101 W |
| Valladolid (Am. Cent.) | 106 | 21 N | 88 W |
| Valladolid (Spain) | 7 | 42 N | 5 W |
| Vallecas ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 4 W |
| Valle Crucis Ab. ... | 16 | 58 N | 3 W |
| Vallée des Dappes | 90 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Val-Leventina ... | 15 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Valley Forge ... | 70 | 40 N | 75 W |
| Vallombrosa ... | 4 | 44 N | 11 E |
| Vallon ... ... | 19 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Vallona ... ... | 105 | 40 N | 19 E |
| Valls ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 1 E |
| Val-Maggia ... | 15 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Valmy ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Valognes ... ... | 19 | 49 N | 2 W |
| Valois ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 0 |
| Valparaiso ... ... | 106 | 33 N | 72 W |
| Valromey ... ... | 25 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Valsh, R. ... ... | 133 | 28 S | 27 E |
| Valtelline ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Valutina-Gora ... | 96 | 55 N | 32 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vamsadhara, R. ... | 123 | 19 N | 84 E |
| Van ... ... ... | 110 | 38 N | 43 E |
| Van, L. ... ... | 8 | 38 N | 40 E |
| Vancouver ... ... | 139 | 49 N | 124 W |
| Vancouver I. ... | 72 | 49 N | 124 W |
| Van Diemen's Land | 43 | 60 S | 140 E |
| Vannes ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 3 W |
| Vanua Levu .. | 139 | 20 S | 180 E |
| Var ... ... ... | 103 | 43 N | 6 E |
| Var, R. ... ... | 104 | 44 N | 7 E |
| Varad ... ... | 21 | 47 N | 22 E |
| Varäla ... ... | 61 | 61 N | 28 E |
| Varanger Fiord ... | 108 | 70 N | 30 E |
| Varasd ... ... | 21 | 46 N | 16 E |
| Varberg ... ... | 17 | 57 N | 12 E |
| Vardar, R. ... ... | 105 | 42 N | 22 E |
| Varennes ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Varilhes ... ... | 19 | 43 N | 2 E |
| Varna ... ... | 3 | 43 N | 28 E |
| Varzin ... ... | 107 | 54 N | 17 E |
| Vas ... ... ... | 26 | 47 N | 17 E |
| Vasa ... ... | 108 | 63 N | 22 E |
| Vassy ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 5 E |
| Vasvar ... ... | 48 | 47 N | 17 E |
| Vasylkoff ... ... | 108 | 50 N | 30 E |
| Vatan ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 2 E |
| Vaucelles ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 3 E |
| Vauchamp ... ... | 97 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Vaucluse ... ... | 94 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Vaud (Pays de) ... | 15 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Vaux ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 5 E |
| Vazerol ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Vechte, R. ... ... | 109 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Veere ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Velasco ... ... | 71 | 29 N | 95 W |
| Velestino ... ... | 120 | 39 N | 23 E |
| Velichevo ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 35 E |
| Velikie Luki ... | 61 | 56 N | 30 E |
| Velletri ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Vellore ... ... | 64 | 13 N | 79 E |
| Veluwe ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Velya ... ... | 54 | 50 N | 20 E |
| Venaissin ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Vendée ... ... | 103 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Venden ... ... | 82 | 57 N | 25 E |
| Vendôme ... ... | 79 | 48 N | 1 E |
| Vendôme, County of | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Venetia ... ... | 104 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Venezuela ... ... | 135 | 0 | 70 W |
| Venezuela, G. of ... | 135 | 12 N | 71 W |
| Venice ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 12 E |
| Venice, G. of ... | 117 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Venloo ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Venosa ... ... | 4 | 41 N | 16 E |
| Ventimiglia ... | 4 | 44 N | 8 E |
| Ventuari, R. ... | 135 | 0 | 70 W |
| Vera Cruz ... ... | 69 | 19 N | 96 W |
| Veragua ... ... | 106 | 8 N | 81 W |
| Vera Paz ... ... | 106 | 17 N | 89 W |
| Vercelli ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Verchni ... ... | 136 | 51 N | 108 E |
| Verde, C. ... ... | 2 | 15 N | 18 W |
| Verden ... ... | 54 | 53 N | 9 E |
| Verden, Bishopric of | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Verdun, Bishopric of | 12 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Verdun (France) ... | 12 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Verdun (France) ... | 19 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Vereeniging... ... | 133 | 27 S | 28 E |
| Vergara ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 2 W |
| Vermejo ... ... | 135 | 25 S | 61 W |
| Vermeland ... ... | 17 | 55 N | 10 E |
| Vermont ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 80 W |
| Verneuil ... ... | 82 | 49 N | 1 E |
| Verni ... ... | 136 | 43 N | 77 E |
| Vernon ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 1 E |
| Verny ... ... | 118 Ins. | | |
| Verona ... ... | 4 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Versailles ... ... | 79 | 49 N | 2 E |
| Versoix ... ... | 90 | 46 N | 6 E |
| Vertus ... ... | 103 | 49 N | 4 E |
| Vertus, County of... | 8 | 48 N | 0 |
| Verviers ... ... | 109 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Vervins ... ... | 19 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Vesoul ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 6 E |
| Vesselovo ... ... | 96 | 54 N | 28 E |
| Vesterås ... ... | 17 | 60 N | 17 E |
| Vesuvius ... ... | 26 | 40 N | 14 E |
| Veszprém .. ... | 21 | 47 N | 18 E |
| Vet, R. ... ... | 133 | 28 S | 26 E |
| Vevay (Vevey) ... | 25 | 46 N | 7 E |
| Vezins ... ... | 19 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Viana ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 7 W |
| Vianen ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Viatka ... ... | 108 | 58 N | 50 E |
| Viatka, R. ... ... | 141 | 50 N | 50 E |
| Viazma ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 34 E |
| Viborg (Denmark)... | 17 | 57 N | 9 E |
| Viborg (Russia) ... | 108 | 61 N | 29 E |
| Vicalvaro ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 4 W |
| Vicenza ... ... | 4 | 46 N | 12 E |
| Vich ... ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 2 E |
| Vichy ... ... | 19 | 46 N | 3 E |
| Vicosoprano ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Victoria (Afr. S.) ... | 133 | 20 S | 31 E |
| Victoria (Brit. Col.) | 139 | 48 N | 122 W |
| Victoria Desert ... | 128 | 30 S | 120 E |
| Victoria Falls ... | 133 | 18 S | 26 E |
| Victoria, L. ... | 136 | 80 N | 70 E |
| Victoria Land ... | 126 | 70 N | 110 W |
| Victoria (Mex.) ... | 134 | 24 N | 99 W |
| Victoria Nyanza ... | 130 | 2 S | 32 E |
| Victoria, R. ... | 128 | 16 S | 130 E |
| Vielings ... ... | 87 Ins. | | |
| Vienna ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Vienne (& Haute V.) | 103 | 44 N | 0 |
| Vienne ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 5 E |
| Vienne, R. ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 0 |
| Viervoet ... ... | 133 | 29 S | 27 E |
| Vierzehnheiligen ... | 92 | 51 N | 11 E |
| Vigevano ... ... | 4 Ins. | | |
| Vignale ... ... | 104 | 45 N | 9 E |
| Vigo... ... ... | 95 | 42 N | 9 W |
| Vihiers ... ... | 82 | 47 N | 1 W |
| Vilagos ... ... | 111 | 46 N | 22 E |
| Vilaine, R. ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 4 W |
| Vilcabamba... ... | 106 | 13 S | 72 W |
| Viliia, R. ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 26 E |
| Viliui, R. ... ... | 139 | 65 N | 120 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Villach ... ... | 62 | 47 N | 14 E |
| Villa de Conde ... | 95 | 41 N | 9 W |
| Villa de S. Mojada | 134 | 28 N | 104 W |
| Villafranca (Italy)... | 4 Ins. | 45 N | 11 E |
| Villafranca (Nice)... | 25 | 44 N | 7 E |
| Villafranca (Spain) | 95 | 42 N | 7 W |
| Villa Gandolfo ... | 104 | 42 N | 13 E |
| Villalar ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 5 W |
| Villanova d'Asti ... | 25 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Villanueva ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 1 W |
| Villanuova ... ... | 11 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Villapando ... ... | 7 | 42 N | 5 W |
| Villarejo de Salvanes | 95 | 40 N | 3 W |
| Villastellona ... | 104 | 45 N | 8 E |
| Villavelha ... ... | 95 | 40 N | 8 W |
| Villaviciosa... ... | 95 | 41 N | 3 W |
| Villa Viçosa ... | 7 | 39 N | 7 W |
| Villena ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 1 W |
| Villeneuve (France) | 8 | 44 N | 1 E |
| Villeneuve (France) | 19 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Villeneuve St Georges | 79 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Villersexel ... ... | 118 | 48 N | 6 E |
| Villiers ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Villingen ... ... | 45 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Vilmanstrand ... | 61 | 61 N | 28 E |
| Vilmergen ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Vilna ... ... | 108 | 55 N | 25 E |
| Vilosnes ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Vilvoorde ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Vimiero ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 9 W |
| Vincennes (France) | 79 | 49 N | 3 E |
| Vincennes (U.S.A.) | 72 | 39 N | 87 W |
| Vindhya Hills ... | 64 | 18 N | 72 E |
| Vinegar Hill ... | 47 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Vinkovo ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 37 E |
| Vintschgau ... ... | 30 | 46 N | 10 E |
| Vionville ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 6 E |
| Virbazar ... ... | 120 | 42 N | 19 E |
| Virginia ... ... | 72 | 30 N | 80 W |
| Virginia, W. ... | 72 | 30 N | 80 W |
| Virgin Is. ... ... | 69 | 18 N | 64 W |
| Vistritza, R. ... | 119 | 40 N | 22 E |
| Vistula, R. ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 18 E |
| Vitebsk ... ... | 58 | 55 N | 30 E |
| Viterbo ... ... | 4 | 42 N | 12 E |
| Viti Levu ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 180 E |
| Vitim, R. ... ... | 138 | 50 N | 110 E |
| Vitre... ... ... | 19 | 48 N | 1 W |
| Vitry (France) ... | 19 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Vitry (France) ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Vittoria ... ... | 79 | 43 N | 3 W |
| Vittsjo ... ... | 53 | 56 N | 14 E |
| Vivarais ... ... | 79 | 44 N | 4 E |
| Viviers ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 5 E |
| Vivinskoi ... ... | 140 | 58 N | 164 E |
| Vizagapatam ... | 64 | 18 N | 83 E |
| Vizen ... ... | 95 | 41 N | 8 W |
| Vizille ... ... | 79 | 45 N | 6 E |
| Vjasma ... ... | 61 | 55 N | 34 E |
| Vladikavkaz ... | 61 | 43 N | 45 E |
| Vladimir ... ... | 108 | 56 N | 40 E |
| Vladivostok... ... | 138 | 43 N | 132 E |
| Vlieland ... ... | 109 | 53 N | 4 E |
| Voigtland ... ... | 14 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Voivodina ... ... | 111 | 46 N | 20 E |
| Vola (Poland) ... | 108 Ins. | | |
| Vola (Thessaly) ... | 105 | 39 N | 23 E |
| Volga, R. ... ... | 61 | | |
| Volhynia ... ... | 58 | 48 N | 24 E |
| Volkovisk ... ... | 96 | 53 N | 24 E |
| Volo ... ... ... | 119 | 39 N | 23 E |
| Vologda ... ... | 108 | 59 N | 40 E |
| Volokolamksk ... | 96 | 56 N | 36 E |
| Volta ... ... | 130 | 8 N | 0 |
| Volterra ... ... | 4 | 43 N | 11 E |
| Voltri ... ... | 83 | 44 N | 9 E |
| Volturno, R. ... | 104 | 41 N | 14 E |
| Volynia (*see* Volhynia) | | | |
| Vonitza ... ... | 105 | 39 N | 21 E |
| Vop, R. ... ... | 96 | 55 N | 33 E |
| Vorarlberg ... ... | 12 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Vorder Rhein Thal | 30 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Voronezh ... ... | 61 | 52 N | 39 E |
| Vorstkla ... ... | 54 | 50 N | 35 E |
| Vosges ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Vosges Mts ... | 118 | 48 N | 7 E |
| Vourla, B. of ... | 110 | 39 N | 27 E |
| Vouziers ... ... | 118 | 49 N | 5 E |
| Vratza ... ... | 120 | 43 N | 24 E |
| Vryburg ... ... | 133 | 27 S | 25 E |
| Vryheid ... ... | 133 | 28 S | 31 E |
| Waag, R. ... ... | 111 | 48 N | 18 E |
| Waal, R. ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Wabash, R. ... | 72 | 38 N | 88 W |
| Wachau ... ... | 97 Ins. | | |
| Wadai ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 17 E |
| Wadi Halfa ... | 132 | 22 N | 31 E |
| Waesland ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Wageningen ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Wagga Wagga ... | 128 | 35 S | 147 E |
| Waghäusel ... ... | 107 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Wagram ... ... | 94 | 48 N | 17 E |
| Waha ... ... | 140 | 30 N | 118 E |
| Wahabi ... ... | 132 | 25 N | 40 E |
| *Wahabis* ... ... | 110 | 30 N | 40 E |
| Waiau, R. (N. Z.) ... | 129 | 43 S | 173 E |
| Waiau, R. (N. Z.) ... | 129 | 46 S | 168 E |
| Waidhaus ... ... | 29 | 50 N | 13 E |
| Waigaats ... ... | 52 | 70 N | 60 E |
| Waikato ... ... | 129 | 37 S | 175 E |
| Waikato, R. ... | 129 | 38 S | 175 E |
| Waimakariri, R. ... | 129 | 43 S | 172 E |
| Wairau, R. ... | 129 | 42 S | 173 E |
| Waitangi ... ... | 129 | 45 S | 171 E |
| Waitara ... ... | 129 | 39 S | 174 E |
| Waitzen (Vácz) ... | 26 | 48 N | 19 E |
| Wakatipu, L. ... | 129 | 45 S | 169 E |
| Wakefield ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Wakkerstroom ... | 133 | 27 S | 30 E |
| Walcheren I. ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Waldburg ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Waldeck ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Waldkirch ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Waldmünchen ... | 57 | 49 N | 13 E |
| Waldsee ... ... | 18 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Waldshut ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Wales ... ... | 34 | | |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Walfisch Bay ... | 133 | 23 S | 14 E |
| Walhain ... ... | 98 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Walkenried ... | 40 | 52 N | 11 E |
| Wallachia ... ... | 8 | 45 N | 25 E |
| Wallenstadt, L. of | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Wallhof ... ... | 32 | 57 N | 25 E |
| Wallingford ... | 113 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Wallingford Ho. ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Walmer ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Walsal ... ... | 114 | 53 N | 2 W |
| *Walshes* ... ... | 27 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Walsingham Ab. ... | 16 | 53 N | 1 E |
| Waltham Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Wam, R. ... ... | 130 | 7 S | 37 E |
| Wana ... ... | 124 | 32 N | 70 E |
| Wanaka, L. ... | 129 | 45 S | 169 E |
| Wandiwash ... | 64 | 12 N | 80 E |
| Wangen ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Wangting ... ... | 138 | 24 N | 97 E |
| Wara ... ... | 130 | 14 N | 21 E |
| Wardha ... ... | 122 | 20 N | 79 E |
| Wardour Castle ... | 36 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Ware ... ... | 36 | 52 N | 0 |
| Wareham ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Warendorf ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 8 E |
| Wargaon (India) ... | 64 | 21 N | 78 E |
| Wargaon (India) ... | 99 | 19 N | 74 E |
| Wark ... ... | 16 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Warkworth ... | 16 | 55 N | 2 W |
| Warnemünde ... | 54 | 54 N | 12 E |
| Warneton ... ... | 51 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Warnsfeld ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Warrego, R. ... | 128 | 28 S | 146 E |
| Warrington ... | 36 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Warriston ... ... | 28 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Warsaw ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 21 E |
| Warsaw, Grand Duchy of ... | 97 | | |
| Warta, R. (*see* Warthe, R.) | | | |
| Wartburg ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Wartenberg ... | 12 | 51 N | 18 E |
| Wartenburg ... | 97 | 52 N | 18 E |
| Warthe, R. ... | 33 | 52 N | 16 E |
| Warwick ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Wash, The ... | 121 | 52 N | 0 |
| Washington ... | 72 | 39 N | 77 W |
| Washington State | 72 | 40 N | 180 W |
| Waterford ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 7 W |
| Waterloo ... ... | 98 | 51 N | 4 W |
| Wattignies ... ... | 81 | 50 N | 4 E |
| Wau ... ... | 132 | 8 N | 28 E |
| Waveney, R. ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 E |
| Waverley Ab. ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Wavre ... ... | 98 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Waxhaws ... ... | 70 | 35 N | 81 W |
| Weald, The ... | 121 | 51 N | 0 |
| Wear, R. ... ... | 121 | 55 N | 1 W |
| Weaver ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Webi, R. ... ... | 130 | 5 N | 45 E |
| Weert ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 6 E |
| Wehlau ... ... | 59 | 55 N | 21 E |
| Weichselmünde ... | 58 | 54 N | 19 E |
| Weiden ... ... | 33 | 50 N | 12 E |
| Wei-hai-wei ... | 138 | 37 N | 123 E |
| Wei-ho ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 100 E |
| Weil ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Weilburg ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Weimar ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 11 E |
| Weinfelden ... | 15 | 48 N | 9 E |
| Weingarten ... | 89 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Wein-gunga, R. ... | 128 | 20 N | 80 E |
| Weinsberg ... ... | 28 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Weissenburg (Alsace) | 81 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Weissenburg (Germany) | 12 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Weissenburg (Transyl.) | 21 | 46 N | 24 E |
| Weissenfels ... | 33 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Weissenhorn ... | 13 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Weissenstein ... | 32 | 59 N | 26 E |
| Weldon ... ... | 74 | 36 N | 77 W |
| Welland, R. ... | 121 | 53 N | 0 |
| Welle, R. ... ... | 132 | 3 N | 25 E |
| Wellesley Islands ... | 128 | 16 S | 140 E |
| Wellesley Province | 125 | 5 N | 101 E |
| Wellington ... ... | 129 | 41 S | 175 E |
| Wellington I. ... | 135 | 50 S | 75 W |
| Wells ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Wells, L. ... ... | 128 | 27 S | 123 E |
| Wels ... ... | 12 | 48 N | 14 E |
| Welshpool ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Wemyss ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 3 W |
| Wenchow ... ... | 138 | 28 N | 121 E |
| Wener, L. ... ... | 141 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Wenlock ... ... | 113 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Weobley ... ... | 113 | 52 N | 3 W |
| Weraroa ... ... | 129 | 40 S | 175 E |
| Werb ... ... | 62 | 52 N | 8 E |
| Werben ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 12 E |
| Werdenberg ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Werfen ... ... | 62 | 47 N | 13 E |
| Wernigerode ... | 55 | 52 N | 11 E |
| Werra, R. ... ... | 39 | 51 N | 10 E |
| Wertheim ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Wertingen ... ... | 92 | 49 N | 11 E |
| Wesel ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 7 E |
| Wesen ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Wesenberg ... ... | 54 | 59 N | 26 E |
| Weser, R. ... ... | 97 | 52 N | 9 E |
| Wessprim (*see* Veszprém) | | | |
| West Brenny ... | 27 | 54 N | 8 W |
| Westbury ... ... | 113 | 51 N | 2 W |
| West Cape ... ... | 129 | 46 S | 167 E |
| Western Pt ... | 128 | 38 S | 145 E |
| West Fiord ... | 108 | 68 N | 15 E |
| West Indies ... | 140 | 20 N | 90 W |
| Westland ... ... | 129 | 44 S | 168 E |
| Westland Bay ... | 129 | 44 S | 168 E |
| Westmeath ... | 37 | 53 N | 8 W |
| Westminster ... | 113 | 52 N | 0 |
| Westmorland ... | 16 | 54 N | 4 W |
| Westphalia ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| West Point ... | 74 | 38 N | 77 W |
| West Point ... | 70 | 41 N | 74 W |
| Westport ... ... | 129 | 42 S | 172 E |
| West, R. ... ... | 138 | 23 N | 108 E |
| Westwoldingerland | 22 | 53 N | 7 E |
| Wetter I. ... ... | 139 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Wetter, L. ... | 141 | 50 N | 10 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wetter, R. ... ... | 118 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Wetterau ... ... | 29 | 50 N | 9 E |
| Wetzlar ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 8 E |
| Wexford ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 6 W |
| Wexio ... ... | 53 | 57 N | 15 E |
| Wey, R. ... ... | 121 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Weymouth ... ... | 37 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Whaingaroa Harb. | 129 | 38 S | 175 E |
| Whalley ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Whampoa ... ... | 138 | 23 N | 112 E |
| Whanganui ... | 129 | 40 N | 175 E |
| Whanganui, R. ... | 129 | 40 N | 175 E |
| Whangarei ... ... | 129 | 36 S | 174 E |
| Wharfe, R. ... | 36 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Wheeling ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 81 W |
| Whitby ... ... | 114 | 54 N | 1 W |
| Whitchurch ... | 113 | 51 N | 1 W |
| White Bay ... ... | 27 | 55 N | 6 W |
| Whitehaven ... | 114 | 55 N | 4 W |
| White Hill ... ... | 29 | 50 N | 14 E |
| Whitehorse... ... | 126 | 61 N | 135 W |
| White Lake ... | 52 | 60 N | 38 E |
| *Whites* ... ... | 27 | 54 N | 6 W |
| Whitesand Bay ... | 16 | 50 N | 6 W |
| White Sea ... ... | 61 | 60 N | 30 E |
| Whithorn Ab. ... | 23 | 55 N | 4 W |
| Whitland Ab. ... | 16 | 52 N | 5 W |
| Whydah ... ... | 130 | 7 N | 2 E |
| Wick ... ... | 23 | 58 N | 3 W |
| Wicklow ... ... | 37 | 53 N | 6 W |
| Widdin ... ... | 8 | 44 N | 23 E |
| Wielicz ... ... | 20 | 56 N | 31 E |
| Wieliczka ... ... | 58 | 50 N | 20 E |
| Wielings (*see* Vielings) | | | |
| Wielun ... ... | 58 | 51 N | 19 E |
| Wiener Neustadt ... | 12 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Wiener Wald ... | 48 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Wiesbaden ... ... | 107 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Wiese ... ... | 112 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Wiesensteig ... | 62 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Wiesloch ... ... | 29 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Wigan ... ... | 36 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Wight, Isle of ... | 16 | 50 N | 2 W |
| Wigtown ... ... | 23 | 56 N | 5 W |
| Wiju ... ... | 137 | 40 N | 125 E |
| Wilde, R. ... ... | 117 | Ins. | |
| Wilderness, The ... | 74 | 38 N | 77 W |
| Wildhaus ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Wilhelms Land, K. | 140 | 20 S | 120 E |
| Wilhelmstahl ... | 57 | 51 N | 9 E |
| Wilhelmstein ... | 94 | 53 N | 13 E |
| Wiliczka (*see* Wieliczka) | | | |
| Willach (*see* Villach) | | | |
| Willebroek ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 4 E |
| Willenberg ... ... | 92 | 53 N | 21 E |
| William, Fort ... | 64 | 23 N | 88 E |
| William I. ... | 126 | 60 N | 100 W |
| Williamsburg (Can.) | 70 | 45 N | 75 W |
| Williamsburg (U.S.A.) | 74 | 37 N | 77 W |
| Willowmore ... | 133 | 33 S | 23 E |
| Wilmanstrand ... | 53 | 61 N | 28 E |
| Wilmington (Del.) | 68 | 40 N | 75 W |
| Wilmington (N. C.) | 74 | 34 N | 78 W |
| Wilna (*see* Vilna) | | | |
| Wilson's Cr. ... | 74 | 40 N | 90 W |
| Wilton ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Wiltshire ... ... | 16 | 50 N | 4 W |
| Wimereux, R. ... | 87 | Ins. | |
| Wimpfen ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 9 E |
| Winburg ... ... | 133 | 28 S | 27 E |
| Winceby ... ... | 36 | 53 N | 0 |
| Winchelsea ... ... | 16 | 51 N | 1 E |
| Winchester (Eng.) | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Winchester (U.S.A.) | 74 | 39 N | 78 W |
| Windau ... ... | 58 | 57 N | 22 E |
| Windesem ... ... | 6 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Windhoek ... ... | 130 | 23 S | 17 E |
| Windsheim ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 10 E |
| Windsor (Canada) | 126 | 42 N | 83 W |
| Windsor (England) | 16 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Windsor, New ... | 114 | 51 N | 1 W |
| Windward Channel | 134 | 20 N | 74 W |
| Windward Coast ... | 65 | 0 | 20 W |
| Windward Is. ... | 69 | 10 N | 70 W |
| Winnebah ... ... | 65 | Ins. | |
| Winnington Bridge | 121 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Winnipeg ... ... | 126 | 50 N | 98 W |
| Winnipeg, L. ... | 70 | 50 N | 100 W |
| Winnipegosis, L. ... | 126 | 52 N | 100 W |
| Winterthur ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Wisbech ... ... | 16 | 53 N | 0 |
| Wisby ... ... | 17 | 58 N | 18 E |
| Wischau ... ... | 92 | 49 N | 17 E |
| Wischegrad ... | 21 | 48 N | 19 E |
| Wisconsin ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 100 W |
| Wisconsin, R. ... | 72 | 43 N | 90 W |
| Wismar ... ... | 29 | 54 N | 11 E |
| Wissengen ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 8 E |
| Witebsk ... ... | 20 | 55 N | 30 E |
| Witham Ab. ... | 16 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Witham, R. ... | 121 | 53 N | 0 |
| Wittau ... ... | 93 | Ins. | |
| Wittenberg ... | 12 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Wittenweier ... | 39 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Wittstock ... ... | 33 | 53 N | 12 E |
| Witu ... ... | 130 | 3 S | 40 E |
| Witwatersrand ... | 133 | 26 S | 27 E |
| Wkra, R. ... ... | 92 | 53 N | 20 E |
| Wladimir ... ... | 20 | 51 N | 2 E |
| Woburn ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Woerden ... ... | 45 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Wohlau ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 17 E |
| Woippy ... ... | 118 | Ins. | |
| Wokokan I. ... | 66 | 35 N | 76 W |
| Wolfenbüttel ... | 62 | 52 N | 10 E |
| Wolfe's Camp (Quebec) | 67 | Ins. | |
| Wolgast ... ... | 12 | 54 N | 14 E |
| Wollin ... ... | 62 | 54 N | 14 E |
| Wolmar ... ... | 32 | 58 N | 25 E |
| Wolmirstedt ... | 33 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Wolverhampton ... | 121 | 53 N | 2 W |
| Wongrowa ... ... | 58 | 55 N | 17 E |
| Woods, L. of the... | 72 | 49 N | 95 W |
| Woodstock ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Woodstock, New ... | 114 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Wooler ... ... | 56 | 56 N | 2 W |
| Woolwich ... ... | 42 | 51 N | 0 |
| Woosung, R. & Tn. | 138 | 31 N | 121 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wootton Bassett ... | 113 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Worcester ... ... | 16 | 52 N | 2 W |
| Worcester (Am. N.) | 70 | 42 N | 72 W |
| Worms ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 8 E |
| Worskla, R. ... | 58 | 48 N | 32 E |
| Worth ... ... | 81 | 49 N | 8 E |
| Wrangel I. ... | 139 | 60 N | 180 |
| Wrexham ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 3 W |
| Wrotham Heath ... | 16 | 51 N | 0 |
| Wuchang ... ... | 138 | 31 N | 114 E |
| Wuhu ... ... | 138 | 31 N | 118 E |
| Würgen ... ... | 54 | 56 N | 23 E |
| Würtemberg ... | 12 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Wurzach ... ... | 13 | 48 N | 10 E |
| Wurzburg ... ... | 12 | 50 N | 10 E |
| Wurzen ... ... | 12 | 51 N | 13 E |
| Wusterhausen ... | 62 | 52 N | 14 E |
| Wutach, R. ... | 90 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Wycombe ... ... | 121 | 52 N | 1 W |
| Wyendael ... ... | 45 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Wyoming ... ... | 72 | 40 N | 110 W |
| Wyoming Val. ... | 70 | 42 N | 76 W |
| Wyteken ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| | | | |
| Xanten ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Xeres ... ... | 95 | 37 N | 6 W |
| Xingu, R. ... ... | 106 | 20 S | 60 W |
| Xucar, R. ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 0 |
| | | | |
| Yablonoi Mts ... | 138 | | |
| Yadkin, R. ... | 74 | 35 N | 80 W |
| Yakutsk ... ... | 136 | 62 N | 130 E |
| Yalomitsa, R. ... | 119 | 44 N | 24 E |
| Yalta ... ... | 115 | 44 N | 34 E |
| Yalu, R. ... ... | 137 | 40 N | 124 E |
| Yamaguchi ... ... | 137 | 34 N | 131 E |
| *Yamassees* ... ... | 68 | 30 N | 85 W |
| Yana, R. ... ... | 136 | 60 N | 130 E |
| Yanaon ... ... | 64 | 17 N | 82 E |
| Yandabu ... ... | 125 | 22 N | 96 E |
| Yangtsun ... ... | 138 | Ins. | |
| Yang-tsze-kiang, R. | 138 | 30 N | 110 E |
| Yapura, R. ... | 135 | 1 S | 70 W |
| Yare, R. ... ... | 121 | 53 N | 1 E |
| Yarkand (India) ... | 124 | 38 N | 77 E |
| Yarmouth (Canada) | 126 | 44 N | 66 W |
| Yarmouth (Eng.) ... | 121 | 53 N | 2 E |
| Yarmouth (I. of W.) | 113 | 51 N | 2 W |
| Yary, R. ... ... | 135 | 0 | 53 W |
| Yasin ... ... | 124 | 36 N | 73 E |
| Yass Canberra ... | 128 | 35 S | 149 E |
| Yazoo, R. ... ... | 74 | 33 N | 90 W |
| Yecla ... ... | 95 | 39 N | 1 W |
| Yellow R. ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 110 E |
| Yellow Sea ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 120 E |
| Yellowstone R. ... | 72 | 40 N | 110 W |
| Yembo ... ... | 132 | 24 N | 38 E |
| Yenikale ... ... | 61 | 46 N | 36 E |
| Yenisei, R. ... | 136 | 60 N | 80 E |
| Yeniseisk ... ... | 136 | 57 N | 92 E |
| Yenishehr ... ... | 3 | 40 N | 30 E |
| Yeo, R. ... ... | 36 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Yeovil ... ... | 36 | 51 N | 3 W |
| Yeterop ... ... | 139 | 40 N | 140 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yeu, I. de ... ... | 50 | 47 N | 9 W |
| Yezd ... ... | 124 | 32 N | 54 E |
| Yezo ... ... | 137 | 40 N | 140 E |
| Yilgarn ... ... | 128 | 31 S | 119 E |
| Ying chow ... ... | 138 | 32 N | 116 E |
| Yingkow ... ... | 138 | 41 N | 122 E |
| Ymuiden ... ... | 109 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Yokohama ... ... | 137 | 35 N | 140 E |
| Yola ... ... ... | 130 | 9 N | 13 E |
| Yonne ... ... | 103 | 48 N | 4 E |
| Yonne, R. ... ... | 8 | 48 N | 0 |
| York (Canada) ... | 70 | 44 N | 80 W |
| York (England) ... | 16 | 54 N | 1 W |
| York (Maine) ... | 68 | 43 N | 71 W |
| York, C. ... ... | 128 | 11 S | 143 E |
| York Factory ... | 126 | 57 N | 92 W |
| York Peninsula ... | 128 | 20 S | 140 E |
| York, R. ... ... | 74 | 37 N | 77 W |
| Yorkshire ... ... | 16 | 54 N | 2 W |
| Yorkshire, N., W. & E. Ridings ... | 16 | | |
| Youghal ... ... | 37 | 52 N | 8 W |
| Youri ... ... | 130 | 12 N | 6 E |
| Ypres ... ... | 22 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Yser ... ... ... | 81 | 51 N | 3 E |
| Yssel ... ... | 94 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Yssel, R. ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 6 E |
| Ystad ... ... | 53 | 55 N | 14 E |
| Ythan, R. ... ... | 23 | 57 N | 2 W |
| Yucatan ... ... | 69 | 20 N | 90 W |
| Yucatan Str. ... | 134 | 20 N | 90 W |
| Yukon ... ... | 126 | 60 N | 140 W |
| Yukon Mts ... | 139 | 60 N | 160 W |
| Yukon, R. ... ... | 139 | 60 N | 160 W |
| Yule, R. ... ... | 128 | 20 S | 118 E |
| Yunnan ... ... | 138 | 20 N | 100 E |
| Yunnanfu ... ... | 138 | 26 N | 102 E |
| Yuste ... ... | 7 | 40 N | 6 W |
| Yverdun ... ... | 90 | 47 N | 7 E |
| Yvetôt ... ... | 19 | 50 N | 1 E |
| | | | |
| Zaan, R. ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Zaandam ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Zabern ... ... | 12 | 49 N | 7 E |
| Zablat ... ... | 29 | 49 N | 14 E |
| Zabljak ... ... | 3 | 42 N | 19 E |
| Zacatecas ... ... | 71 | 22 N | 102 W |
| Zacatecas, Province of | 71 | 22 N | 102 W |
| Zagazig ... ... | 132 | Ins. | |
| Zágráb ... ... | 21 | 44 N | 12 E |
| Zaidam ... ... | 138 | 30 N | 90 E |
| Zaisan, L. ... ... | 138 | 48 N | 84 E |
| Zajecar ... ... | 119 | 44 N | 22 E |
| Zak, R. ... ... | 133 | 31 S | 21 E |
| Zala ... ... ... | 26 | 44 N | 16 E |
| Zambesi, R. ... | 130 | 20 S | 20 E |
| Zambolim ... ... | 99 | 15 N | 74 E |
| Zamora (Am. Cent.) | 106 | 20 N | 102 W |
| Zamora (Am. S.) ... | 106 | 4 S | 79 W |
| Zamora (Spain) ... | 7 | 42 N | 6 W |
| Zamosz ... ... | 93 | 51 N | 23 E |
| Zand, R. ... ... | 133 | 24 S | 30 E |
| Zand River Mts ... | 133 | 24 S | 28 E |
| Zanivki ... ... | 96 | 54 N | 28 E |

| | Map | Lat. | Long. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zante I. ... ... | 3 | 35 N | 20 E |
| Zanzibar I. ... | 130 | 6 S | 39 E |
| Zapoli ... ... | 20 | 58 N | 30 E |
| Zaporogia ... ... | 61 | 40 N | 3 E |
| Zara ... ... | 3 | 44 N | 15 E |
| Zarnovicz ... ... | 93 | 50 N | 20 E |
| Zealand (Denmark) | 116 | 54 N | 10 E |
| Zealand (Holl.) (*see* Zeeland) | | | |
| Zebu ... ... | 2 | 0 | 120 W |
| Zeeland ... ... | 22 | 50 N | 2 E |
| Zehdenick ... ... | 92 | 53 N | 13 E |
| Zehngerichte ... | 30 | 46 N | 9 E |
| Zeia, R. ... ... | 136 | 50 N | 120 E |
| Zeitz ... ... | 62 | 51 N | 12 E |
| Zell (Germany) ... | 62 | 48 N | 8 E |
| Zell (Tyrol)... ... | 13 | 47 N | 12 E |
| Zembin ... ... | 96 | 54 N | 28 E |
| Zemplen ... ... | 26 | 48 N | 20 E |
| Zemsia, R.... ... | 108 | 50 N | 19 E |
| Zenta ... ... | 48 | 46 N | 20 E |
| Zer Afshan, R. ... | 124 | 40 N | 66 E |
| Zerbst ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 12 E |
| Zernez ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Zeta, R. ... ... | 119 | 43 N | 19 E |
| Zeugg ... ... | 26 | 44 N | 15 E |
| Zevenbergen ... | 22 | 52 N | 5 E |
| Zevio ... ... | 83 | 45 N | 11 E |
| Zhob, R. ... ... | 123 | 31 N | 69 E |
| Zierickzee ... ... | 22 | 52 N | 4 E |
| Zips... ... ... | 26 | 48 N | 20 E |
| Zitacuaro ... ... | 106 | 19 N | 100 W |
| Zittau ... ... | 57 | 51 N | 15 E |
| Zizers ... ... | 30 | 47 N | 10 E |
| Znaim (Znaym) ... | 33 | 49 N | 16 E |
| Zolliken ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Zolyom ... ... | 26 | 48 N | 16 E |
| Zonhoven ... ... | 109 | 51 N | 5 E |
| Zorndorf ... ... | 57 | 53 N | 15 E |
| Zornoza ... ... | 95 | 43 N | 3 W |
| Zossen ... ... | 12 | 52 N | 13 E |
| Zoutpans Mts ... | 133 | 23 S | 30 E |
| Zubtzoff ... ... | 96 | 56 N | 35 E |
| Zug ... ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Zug, Canton of ... | 15 | 46 N | 8 E |
| Zug, L. of... ... | 112 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Zulfikar ... ... | 124 | 36 N | 61 E |
| Zullichau ... ... | 57 | 52 N | 16 E |
| Zululand ... ... | 133 | 28 S | 32 E |
| Zumbo ... ... | 130 | 15 S | 30 E |
| Zurawna ... ... | 48 | 49 N | 24 E |
| Zurich ... ... | 15 | 47 N | 9 E |
| Zurich, L. ... ... | 90 | 47 N | 8 E |
| Zusmarshausen ... | 39 | 48 N | 11 E |
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